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THE
NORTH OF ENGLAND
TEMPERANCE LEAGUE
REGISTER,

AND
ALMANACK FOR 1859.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER, 1858.



PRINCIPLES—ABSTINENCE AND PROHIBITION.



Newcastle-upon-Tyne :
PRINTED BY M. & M. W. LAMBERT, 42-50, GREY STREET.
1859.



P R E F A C E.

THE especial characteristics that distinguish the Almanack, the Year Book, and Annual Report, which our Scottish friends have so judiciously combined to constitute the TEMPERANCE REGISTER, admit of such a variety of modes of discussing and illustrating Temperance subjects, as scarcely comes within the compass of any other kind of publication. Here we may have national statistics and matters of local detail, facts and principles, argument and illustration, example and precept, wit and wisdom, sentiment and song, so compatibly and intimately blended, as to adapt the book to all tastes, and to present the different aspects of the Temperance cause in all the beautiful variety of which it is so peculiarly susceptible. For we hold, that there is not a feeling of the mind, or action of the life, or circumstance in society, which may not be affected in its relationship to this great question.

On the publication of this, the FIRST ANNUAL REGISTER OF THE NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, the Executive Committee would observe that they have endeavoured to have the enrolment of members, and the registration of the officers and titles of the societies, as correct as possible. And while they have been careful, in the compilation of its information, to make it useful as a book of general reference, they have also spared no effort to issue a document calculated to promote the more direct objects of the institution, and to present such a review of the position and progress of the Temperance cause as would tend to advance, and ultimately to secure a universal Temperance reformation.

It is confidently anticipated that the publication of the REGISTER will tend to a more correct and higher estimate of the advantages and importance of the operations of the League, leading to a large additional increase of the affiliated Societies, and a much more extended enrolment of members.

Signed on behalf of the Executive,

DANIEL OLIVER, Sec.

JAMES REWCASTLE, Cor. Sec.

GEORGE CURRY, Minute Sec.

May, 1859.

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LIST OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES, AND THEIR OFFICERS,

Which have contributed the Sum needful for enrolment with the League.

FOR THE YEAR 1858-9.

AYTON.

John Richardson, President.
Stephen Hunter, Treasurer.
Thomas Hepton, Secretary.

BLACKHILL.

Rev. Geo. Whitehead, President.
John Thos. Little, Treasurer.
Arthur E. Tregilles, Secretary.
Anthony E. Turner, Registrar.

BEDLINGTON.

William Bell, President.
George Renwick, Treasurer.
Richard Eltringham, Secretary.

BERRYEDGE.

Arthur O. Tregilles, President.
Robert Telford, Vice-president.
Thomas Carrick, Treasurer.
Jonathan Davie, Secretary.

BLAYDON.

William G. Hawdon, President.
Bartholomew Stokoe, Treasurer.
William Taylor, Secretary.

BLENKINSOPP AND GREEN- HEAD.

Thomas Watson, President.
Robert Blakey, Vice-president.
William Ellerington, Treasurer.
John Graham, Secretary.
Robert Blakey, Cor. Secretary.

BRAMPTON.

Rev. G. Crowther Smith, Pres.
Joseph Forster, Vice-president.
Jonathan Reed, Treasurer.
Robert Blackburn, Secretary.

CAMBO.

Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., Pres.
George Richardson, Treasurer.
Walter Young, Secretary.

CARLISLE.

John Gordon, President.
William Slater, Treasurer.
Richard Duncan, Secretary.

CARVILLE.

John Heads, President.
Thomas Lee, Vice-president.
Emanuel Combie, Treasurer.
Henry Daglish, Secretary.


CHESTER-LE-STREET.

CRAMLINGTON (EAST).

Robert Bell, President.
Joshua Brown Forster, Treasurer.
Robert Tate, Secretary.

CRAMLINGTON (WEST).

Christopher Gregory, President.
John Elliott, Vice-president.
Thomas Potts, Treasurer.
Luke Forster, Secretary.
William Lawson, Assistant Secretary.

 There is a Local District Association, now in its 4th year, in connection with the Cramlington, Seghill, and Seaton Delaval Societies, all of which are connected with the North of England Temperance League. The following is a list of its officers:—

Robert Bell, President.
 John Greaves, Treasurer.
 William Hopkirk, Secretary.

COXHOE.

James Newton, President.
 Robert Thompson, Treasurer.
 Thomas Kenmir, Secretary.

DARLINGTON.

William Thompson, President.
 Jonathan Dresser, Vice-president.
 William Thompson, Treasurer.
 John Greenhill, } Secretary.
 John Baty, }
 Harrison Penney, Cor. Secretary.

EARSDON AND EAST HALOWELL.

Dr. Pyle, President.
 Edward Elliott, Vice-president.
 Edward Dunn, Treasurer.
 John Wake, Secretary.

EIGHTON BANKS AND WRECKINGTON.

Robert Armstrong, President.
 Luke Kemp, Treasurer.
 George Parkin, Secretary.

ESTON MINES.

GATESHEAD.

John Mawson, President.
 Rev. W. Booth, }
 Rev. J. Atkinson, } Vice-presi-
 Geo. Patterson, } dents.
 G. Fulthorp, }
 John Hopper, }
 Geo. Charlton, }
 Jas. Clephan, }
 Andrew Paxton, }
 Andrew Paxton, Treasurer.
 Charles S. Crow, Secretary.
 George M. Tickle, Cor. Secretary.

GLANTON.

James Matthewson, President.
 William Matthews, Vice-pres.
 George Whinham, Treasurer.
 James Matthewson, Secretary.

GLENDALE.

George Craik, President.
 George Robson { Treasurer and
 Secretary.

HALTWHISTLE.

H. J. Allen, President.
 Thomas Coulson, Vice-president.
 James Saint, Treasurer.
 William Saint, Secretary.

HARTLEPOOL (WEST).

Henry Stonehouse, President.
 William Davidson, Vice-president.
 Elisha Broughton, Treasurer.
 Robert Cochrane, Secretary.

HAYDON BBIDGE.

Thomas Pickering, President.
 William Johnson, Vice-president.
 William Rowall, Treasurer.
 John Wray, Registrar.
 James Davidson, Secretary.

HAZLERIGG.

Joseph Lawson, President.
 James Brown, Treasurer.
 William Urwin, jun., Secretary.

HEBBURN.

George Newton, President.
 John Brack, Vice-president.
 Andrew Taylor, Treasurer.
 William Brack, Secretary.

HEXHAM.

John Ridley, President.
 John Hope, }
 John Hope, jun., } Treasurers.
 William Robb, }
 Christopher Jackson, } Secs.

HURWORTH.

Rev. Henry Hebborn, }
 Rev. J. H. Rutherford, } Vice-
 E. Parsons, } presi-
 M. W. Morrison, } dents.
 E. Ridley, }
 Daniel Oliver, } Secretaries.
 James Rewcastle, }
 T. P. Barkas, Treasurer.

HUTTON LOW CROSS.

Thomes Knott, President.
 Robert Hall, Treasurer.
 Edward Hall, jun., Secretary.

KIRKHEATON.

John Anderson, Secretary.

LANGLEY MILLS.

W. Mews, Bounderland, Pres.
 Simon Shield, Langley Mills, Trea.
 Geo. Reed, Plankey Mill, Sec.

LEADGATE.

William Cheeseman, President.
 Henry Knox, Treasurer.
 Matthew Caisley, Secretary.

LOW ROW.

Thos. Featherstonehaugh, Pres.
 Francis Baty, Vice-president.
 John Baty, Treasurer.
 John Gardhouse, Secretary.

MIDDLESBRO'.

Thomas Cook, President.
 William Dees, } Vice-presidents.
 William Banks, }
 Thos. R Taylor, Treasurer.
 Charles Bell, } Secretaries.
 John Brown, }

☞ There is also a Young Men's Temperance Association in connection with the Middlesbro' Temperance Society.

NETHERWITTON.

Henry Brown, Treasurer.
 Adam Oliver, Secretary.

NEWCASTLE.

Jonathan Priestman, President.

NEWCASTLE YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

Edward Backhouse, jun., Pres.
 Rev. A. Reid, }
 Rev. J. H. Rutherford, } Vice-
 John Benson, } presi-
 J. Priestman, } dents.
 J. R. Jones, Secretary.
 Henry Mann, Treasurer.

ST. PETER'S.

Adam Brown, President.
 Edward Watson, Vice-president.
 James Thompson, Treasurer.
 Thomas Carr, Secretary.

SEATON DELAVAL.

Amos Hetherington, President.
 John Maddison, Treasurer.
 John Manderson, Secretary.

SEGHILL.

Thomas Towns, President.
 William Munsen, Vice-president.
 Andrew Young, Treasurer.
 Alexander Booth, Secretary.

NORTH SHIELDS.

Captain E. H. Hogg, President.
 Rev. L. Hallett, }
 Rev. J. P. Jarbo, } Vice-
 Councillor J. Proctor, } presi-
 Councillor J. Green, } dents.
 Councillor C. Brown, }
 Councillor E. Simpson, }
 Robert Robson, }
 Benjamin Taylor, Treasurer.
 Robert Robson, }
 W. H. Richardson, } Secretaries.
 John Lee, }

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

E. O. Tregilles, President.
 Thomas Wardhaugh, Vice-pres.
 Thomas Wardhaugh, Treasurer.
 William Wilson, Secretary.
 Ralph Purvis, Cor. Secretary.

SOUTHWICK.

Robert Hodgson, President.
 Hugh Percival, Treasurer.
 William Walker, Secretary.

STANTON.

J. G. Goldsbrough, President.
 John Cooper, Vice-president.
 Robert Sanderson, Treasurer.
 John Goldsbrough, Secretary.

STOCKTON.

John Dodgson, Treasurer.
 Thomas Robinson, } Secretaries.
 John Craggs, }

SUNDERLAND.

Edward Backhouse, jun., Pres.
 Rev. John Parker,
 Rev. J. Morris,
 Rev. C. Boadler,
 Rev. E. Darke,
 Rev. E. Browning,
 Rev. J. Mills,
 Rev. M. Marsden,
 Rev. W. Dent,
 Rev. H. Hebborn,
 Alderman James Williams,
 Councillor W. Dixon,
 Councillor Geo. Booth,
 Councillor James Stokoe,
 Councillor W. Picard,
 Councillor Jos. Fawcett,
 Mr. G. C. Pleckett,
 S. S. Hodgson,
 John Hills,
 H. Armstrong,
 James Walton,
 John Halcro,
 John Mouncey,
 E. C. Robson,
 R. S. Tate,
 W. Thackeray,

Vice-presidents

Joseph Skelton, Treasurer.
 Watson Brinns, } Secretaries.
 William Skelton, }
 Robert Swan, Agent,

SWALWELL.

Rev. W. Baine, President.
 George Elliott, Vice-president.
 Surtees Newton, Treasurer.
 William Peel, Secretary.

TUDHOE & SPENNYMOOR.

William Woodcock, President.
 Joseph Cook, Vice-president.
 Thomas Bramley, Treasurer.
 Thomas Ramsay, Secretary.
 John Wright, Collector.

WALKER.

Joseph Wardle, President.
 Ralph Gibson, Vice-president.
 Robert Stewart, jun., Treasurer.
 Thomas Stewart, Secretary.
 John Twentyman, Assistant Sec.
 There is also a Band of Hope in connection with the Walker Society.

WALBOTTLE.

John Doomond, President.
 Joseph Henderson, Vice-president.
 John Wilson, Treasurer.
 Thomas Greydon, Secretary.

WARWICK BRIDGE.

James Foster, President.
 John Greener, Treasurer.
 Thomas Copland, Secretary.

WITTON PARK.

Rev. Isaac Thomas, President.
 Nicholas Raine, Vice-president.
 James Brown, Treasurer.
 Benjamin Spoor, Secretary.

WOOLER.

John Elliott, President.
 Thomas Dixon, Vice-president.
 Thomas Brown, Treasurer.
 William Davidson, Secretary.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION.



NORTHUMBERLAND.

Area, 1,952 Square Miles. Total Population, 303,568.
 Amount of Real Property assessed to Property Tax, 1851, £1,560,876.
Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum—Right Hon. Henry Earl Grey.
Archdeacon of Northumberland—The Ven. George Bland, M.A.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Northern Division—Lord Lovaine, Lord Ossulston.

Southern Division—W. B. Beaumont, Hon. H. G. Liddell.

High Sheriff—Henry Silvertop, Esq., Minsteracres.

Under Sheriff—William Foster, Gentleman, Alnwick.

Chairman of the Courts of Quarter Sessions—Chas. William Orde, Esq.,
 Nunnyskirk, Morpeth.

Clerk to the General Meetings of the Liëutenancy—Robert Bushby, Solicitor
 Alnwick.

Clerk of the Peace for the County—Wm. Dickson, Esq., Solicitor, Alnwick.

Chief Constable of the Police for the County—Alexander Browne, Esq.,
 Lesbury House, Alnwick.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Wednesday in Session Week for County, and generally adjourned to
 Thursday for Criminal Business; Epiphany, at Newcastle; Easter, at Mor-
 peth; Midsummer, at Hexham; Michaelmas, at Alnwick.

Coroner for Castle and Tindale Wards—S. Reed, Esq., Newcastle.

Coroner for Coquetdale, Glendale, and Bamborough Wards—J. J. Hardy,
 Esq., Alnwick.

Governor of County Gaol—Robert Hillary Clough.

Chaplain of County Gaol—Rev. Thomas Finch.

DISTRICT COURT OF BANKRUPTCY,

ROYAL ARCADE, NEWCASTLE.

Commissioner—Nathaniel Ellison

Registrar—W. Sidney Gibson

Official Assignee—Thomas Baker

Messenger—Job Reeves

COUNTY COURT.

Judge—John Bury Dasent, Esq.

Registrar for Newcastle—John Clayton

Registrar for North Shields—Henry Ingledew, Newcastle

High Bailiff—R. Pybus, Newcastle.

BOROUGH OF NEWCASTLE.

Population, 87,784.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Thomas Emmerson Headlam, Esq., and George Ridley, Esq.

Joseph Laycock, *Mayor*
 John Clayton, *Town Clerk*
 William Armstrong, *Treasurer*
 George Robinson, *Sheriff*

John Clavering, *Under-Sheriff*
 William Digby Seymour, *Recorder*
 William Lockey Harle, *Deputy-Recorder*

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

Stipendiary Magistrate—C. E. Ellison.

T. E. Headlam, Sir John Fife, Robert Plummer, James Sillick, R. P. Philipson, Edward James, George C. Atkinson, Robert Airey, John Bulman, John Carr, Henry West, James Hodgson, Isaac Lothian Bell, Ralph Dodds, Richard Hoyle, Matthew Wheatley, C. F. Hamond, Jos. Lamb, Edward James, Michael Longridge, and the Mayor for the time being, and the Mayor for the year preceding.

Clerk to the Magistrates—John Bulman, Jun.

TOWN COUNCIL.

ALDERMEN.

*James Hodgson, *Henry Ingledew, Joseph Lamb, *Joseph Laycock, *John Carr, Ralph Park Philipson, John Blackwell, *James Sillick, Thos. Emerson Headlam, *Thomas William Keenlyside, Ralph Dodds, *Thomas Ridley, Sir John Fife, *John Ormston.

Those marked thus () are Aldermen of Wards.*

COUNCILLORS.

Saint Nicholas' Ward—George Hunter, Benjamin Harding, George Angus, John Harrison, John Anderson, George Bradley. *Saint John's Ward*—Joseph Cowen, William Hawthorn, Henry Angus, Henry Parker, William Weallens, Thomas Leslie Gregson. *All Saints' West Ward*—James Dale, Anthony Nichol, John Mawson, Anthony Parker, George Lambert, William Berkley. *All Saints' East Ward*—David Burn, George Harford, William Newton, Thomas Hedley, Robert Walters, Wm. Southern. *St. Andrew's South Ward*—Thomas Wilson, William Charlton, George Robinson, John Spoor, John Benson, Robert Bolton Brown. *St. Andrew's North Ward*—Joseph Armstrong, Joseph Pollard, Charles Fred. Hamond, Isaac Lowthian Bell, William Hunter, Benjamin Plummer. *Westgate Ward*—Jonathan Angus, George Forster, William Dunn. *Jesmond Ward*—Edward Nathaniel Grace, Thomas Ainsley Cook, Matthew Thompson.

Quarterly Meetings in 1859—First Wednesday in February, May, and August.

Frequent Meetings held by Adjournments, and also Special Meetings.

Coroner—John Theodore Hoyle | *Gaoler*—Samuel Thompson*Chaplain to the Gaol*—Rev. Mr. Browning*Superintendent of Police*—John Sabbage*Corporation Property Surveyor*—Robert Wallace.*Town Surveyor*—Thomas Bryson.*Harbour Master*—Simon Danson.*Harbour Master, North Shields*—William Wake.*Collector of Town and Quay Dues*—George Sisson.

RIVER TYNE COMMISSION.

Chairman—Joseph Cowen | Clerk—John Clayton

LIFE COMMISSIONERS.

W. R. Hunter, Newcastle	J. Purdow, North Shields
Joseph Cowen, Blaydon	J. C. Stephenson, South Shields

ELECTED COMMISSIONERS.

By *Newcastle Council*—John Ormston, Ralph Park Philipson, Thomas Ridley, Ralph Dodds, Anthony Nichol, and Benjamin Plummer.By *Gateshead Council*—R. W. Hodgson and John C. Potts.By *Tynemouth Council*—M. Popplewell, S. Mease, and Robert Pow.By *South Shields Council*—John Robinson, James Mather, and Robt. Wallis.

River Engineer—John F. Ure. Clerk—James Guthrie.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Chairman—Henry Ingledew, Esq. | Clerk—George Forster, Esq.

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS, NEWCASTLE.

St. Nicholas and St. John's Parishes—Mr. R. Salmon, 57, Newgate Street.

All Saints' Parish—Mr. W. G. Renwick, 23, New Bridge Street.

St. Andrew's Parish—Mr. Ralph Hodgson, Oxford Street.

Byker—Mr. J. Findley, Register Street, Stepney.

Westgate—Mr. George Willis, Tindal Street, Westgate.

Registrar of Marriages in Newcastle—Mr. J. Routledge, 5, St. Thomas' Ct.

Notice of a Birth must be given to the Registrar within twenty-one days after its occurrence.

Notice of a Marriage must be given to the Registrar within three days after its celebration.

Notice of a Death must be given to the Registrar within eight days after the event.

POST OFFICE.

Lines of Road, and Chief Places of Destination.	Letters, &c., can be posted		Letters, &c can be registered† until
	Without extra charge until	With one additional 1d. Stamp until	
*Wylam, Prudhoe, Stocksfield, Riding Mill.....	9.30 a.m.	.....	9.0 a.m.
Sunderland, (Sunday exclusive).....	12.10 p.m.	12.15 p.m.	11.40 a.m.
Hexham†, Carlisle†, Cumberland, Westmorland, } and West of Scotland, (Sunday exclusive)..... }	12.35 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	12.5 p.m.
Sunderland, Carlisle†, and Whitehaven, (Sunday ex.)	3.30 p.m.	3.40 p.m.	3.0 p.m.
Berwick, Edinburgh, North of Scotland, Gateshead, } North and South Shields, (Sunday exclusive)... }	4.20 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	3.50 p.m.
London, Darlington, York, all Parts of the South, } Ireland and Scotland, Hexham†..... }	6.10 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	5.40 p.m.
London, South, and Sunderland	10.0 p.m.	.....	10.0 p.m.
North and South Shields, Gateshead, and the North Carlisle, Hexham, and Haydon Bridge			
* On Sundays the Letter Box closes at 8 a.m.			
† " " " at 4.30 p.m.			
‡ Letters can be registered to any part of the United Kingdom for a fee of sixpence.			

BOROUGH OF TYNEMOUTH.

Area, 7,158 Acres. Population, 29,336.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT—W. S. Lindsay, Esq.

Edward Potter, *Mayor*.

MAGISTRATES.

Robert Pow, Esq.

John Dale, Esq.

Solomon Mease, Esq.

Thomas Barker, Esq.

Peter Dale, Esq.

Addison Potter

John Fawcus, Esq.

William Walker, Esq.

Alexander S. Steavenson, Esq.

S. J. and H. Dale, *Clerks to the Magistrates*.

BOROUGH COUNCIL.

ALDERMEN.

John Walker Mayson, Matthew Poppelwell, John Twizell, Solomon Mease, Robert Pow, John Tinley.

COUNCILLORS.

Tynemouth Ward—John Foster Spence, Thomas Jackson, Charles A. Adamson, John P. Bates, Edward Simpson, John R. Procter. *North Shields Ward*—George Wascoe, John Poppelwell, Robert Laing, Joseph Green, Elsdon Story, Charles Brown. *Percy Ward*—Edward Potter, Thomas Hudson, James Morris, Charles M. Jenkins, John Fenwick, Robt. Wheldon.

Robert Spence, *Treasurer*.

Thomas Carr Lietch, *Town Clerk*.

High Constable—Henry Clark.

Superintendent of Police—John Walter Hewett.

Chairman of the Board of Guardians—John Tinley, Esq.

Clerk to the Tynemouth Union—Samuel James Tibbs.

Registrar of Births and Deaths for North Shields, Preston, Murton, and Chirton—John Walker Mayson, 114, Norfolk Street.

Registrar of Births and Deaths for Cullercoats, Whitby, and Monkseaton—Joseph Anderson, 28, Cambden Street.

Registrar of County Courts—Henry Ingledew, 113, Norfolk Street.

POST OFFICE.

	Box Closes.	Dispatch.
London, and the South and Ireland	5:20 p.m.	5:45 p.m.
Do. Do.	8:20 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
Newcastle, Blyth, and North and South generally	8:20 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
Newcastle, Hexham, Carlisle, Cumberland, West- moreland, and West of Scotland	11:30 a.m.	11:45 a.m.
Sunderland	2:20 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
Berwick, Edinburgh, and North of Scotland	3:20 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
Newcastle and Gateshead	3:20 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
South Shields		

BOROUGH OF MORPETH.

Area, — Population, 10,012.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT—Sir George Grey.

CORPORATION.Robert Shute, *Mayor*.**ALDERMEN.**

James Hood, Joseph Thew, Thomas Jobling, Anthony Charlton.

COUNCILLORS.

Hugh Creighton, John Cranston, George Chirney, Edward Noble, Robert Shute, William Wilson, Stephen Wilkinson, George Brumell, Robert D. Burn, James Tait, Edward Challoner, Arthur S. Donkin.

BOROUGH OF BERWICK-ON-TWEED.

Area, 8 Square Miles. Population, 15,094.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

D. C. Marjoribanks, Esq. | John Stapleton, Esq.

CORPORATION.Thomas Bogue, *Mayor*.Robert Ingham, *Recorder* | Joseph Fleming, *Sheriff*.**ALDERMEN.**

Thomas Bogue, Alex. Christisen, Samuel Forsyth Edgar, Robt. Ramsey, Patrick Clay, Joseph Fleming.

COUNCILLORS.

Thomas Douglas, James Wilson, William Gibson, Edward Paxton, James Grey, John Morton, William Pattison, Ninian Sanderson, Colville Smith, Andrew Thompson, John Wilson, George Winlow, William Weatherburn, George Young, John Young, William H. Logan, James Sanderson, Alexander Smith.

HEXHAM.

Area, 27,973 Acres. Population, 6,537.

The Town is not Incorporated; but is governed by the Local Magistrates and Rural Police.

The following are the names of Magistrates resident in the Vicinity:—

Bellamy, Rev. George, Bellingham
 Charlton, William Henry, Esq., Hesleyside
 Coulson, John Blenkinsopp, Esq., Jun., Swinburne Castle
 Cuthbert, William, Esq., Beaufront
 Errington, John, Esq., High Warden
 Errington, Rowland, Esq., Sandhoe
 Grey, John, Esq., Corbridge
 Marshall, the Rev. John, Wark
 Ridley, John Matthew, Esq., Walwick Hall
 Ridley, Thomas, Esq., Parkend.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Area, 972 Square Miles. Total Population, 390,997.

Amount of Real Property assessed to the Property and Income Tax, 1851,
£1,679,938.*Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum*—The Right Hon. Geo. Fred. D'Arcy,
Earl of Durham.

Bishop of Durham—The Rt. Rev. Charles Thomas Longl y, D.D., Auckland Castle.

Archdeacon of Durham—Ven. Charles Thorpe, D.D.

Official of the Archdeacon of Durham—The Rev. J. D. Eade, M.A.

Chancellor of the Diocese—Thomas Emmerson Headlam, Esq.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Northern Division—R. D. Shafto, Esq., and Lord A. Vane.

Southern Division—Lord Harry Vane, and H. Pease.

High Sheriff—Sir William Aloyzins Clavering, Greencroft, Bart.

Under Sheriff—W. E. Wooler, Gentleman, Durham.

Chairman of the Courts of Quarter Sessions—R. Burdon, Esq., Castle Eden.

Clerk to the General Meetings of the Lieutenancy—W. Trotter, Bp. Auckland.

Clerk of the Peace for the County—Gerard B. Wharton.

Chief Constable of the Police for the County—Lieut. Col. Geo. Fred. White.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Monday in Sessions Week, at Durham.

An adjournment is held on the first Saturday in every month, at Durham.

CORONERS.

Chester Ward—John M. Flavel, Esq., Eighton Cottage, Gateshead.

Darlington Ward—William Trotter, Bishop Auckland.

Stockton Ward—John Settle, Stockton.

Easington Ward—T. C. Maynard, Durham.

Governor of County Gaol—William Green.

Chaplain of County Gaol—Rev. Allan Greenwell.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge—Henry Stapylton, Esq., Durham.

High Bailiff—Mr. George Taylor, Gilesgate, Durham.

Registrar—Wm. Henry Bramwell.

CITY OF DURHAM.

Population, 13,188.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

William Atherton, Esq. and the Right Hon. John Robert Mowbray.

Robert Robson, *Mayor* | John Tiplady, *Town Clerk*

Henry Stapylton, *Recorder*.

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

The Mayor of Durham

George Shaw, Esq.

Ven. Archdeacon Thorpe

John Henderson, Esq.

Henry Stapylton, Esq.

William Shields, Esq.

John Shields, Esq.

Robert Hoggett, Esq.

William Hendom, Esq.

Clerk to the Magistrates—Wm. Marshall, Esq.

High Constable—Cornelius Reeves.

CITY COUNCIL.

ALDERMEN.

Mark Story, Robert Thwaites, John Bramwell, John Henry Forster, Robt. Hoggett, George Robson.

COUNCILLORS.

North Ward—George Graydon, William Boyd, John Colpitts, John Forster, Robert Stafford, John Jerrems. *South Ward*—Thomas Davison, Edward Peele, William Blackett, Thomas Tiplady, John Ward, John Watson. *St. Nicholas' Ward*—Edward Heron, Robinson Ferens, Thomas Hutton, James Monks, James Chambers, Robert Robson.

POST OFFICE.

Lines of Road and Chief Places of Destination.	Letter box closes.	Mail dep.	Stamp extra.
London and the South, (first mail).....	6.50 p.m.	7.10 p.m.	7.5 p.m.
Do. do. (second mail).....	10.0 p.m.	11.15 p.m.	.....
Newcastle, Gateshead, Shields, Sunderland, and } North generally, Chester-le-Street, Fence Houses } Houghton-le-Spring, and Seaham, (first mail)... }	5 a.m.	5 a.m.	.....
Newcastle, Gateshead, Shields, Sunderland, and } North generally, (second mail)..... }	3.45 p.m.	3.45 p.m.	.....

BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

Population, 67,394.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

George Hudson, Esq. | Henry Fenwick, Esq.

John Candlish, *Mayor*.

William Snowball, *Town Clerk* | Henry Armstrong, *Treasurer*

TOWN COUNCIL.

ALDERMEN.

Thomas Reed, A. J. Moore, Samuel Alcock, G. S. Ranson, Joseph Brown, William Ord, James Williams, John Lindsay, James Hartley, John Crozier, Joshua Wilson, William Mordey, Thomas Reed (Brewer), James Allison.

COUNCILLORS.

East Ward—George Barnes, John Ferguson, Edward Bailey, J. M. Cooper, William Thompson, John Clay. *Sunderland Ward*—John Crossby, Henry Taylor, J. W. Summers, G. C. Pecket, Martin Moore, William Kyle. *Bishopwearmouth Ward*—E. T. Gourlay, James Stokoe, D. Davison, John Kidson, Joseph Potts, John Harrison Wake. *Bridge Ward*—R. Elwin, George A. Middlemiss, James Lindsay, John Potts, William Barber, James Donkin. *St. Michael's Ward*—Thomas Rippon, C. Vaux, John Sidgwick, R. Wight, John Bowey, George Winlow Hudson. *West Ward*—J. Fawcett, W. Liddell, J. Haswell, John Candlish, John Douglas, William Pickard. *Monkwearmouth Ward*—William Hetherington, George Booth, R. Coxon, George Barker, William Givens, Jos. Michael Smith.

Clerk to the Borough Magistrates—Christopher Thomas Potts.

Clerk to the County Magistrates—John Ridson.

Superintendent of Police—Joseph Stainsby.

Clerk to the Board of Guardians—Nicholas C. Reed.

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Thomas Swan, Nelson Street, Bishopwearmouth	<i>South District.</i>
Jonathan Dunn, Dun Cow Street, Bishopwearmouth.....	<i>North District.</i>
William Sutherland, Sans Street, Sunderland	<i>West District.</i>
George Lord, Church Walk, do.	<i>East District.</i>
Nelson Wake, Barclay Street, Monkwearmouth Street.	

RIVER WEAR COMMISSION.

John Simpson, Esq., <i>Chairman</i>	Captain William Hill, <i>Treasurer</i>
Thomas Meik, Esq., <i>Engineer</i>	T. S. Robinson, <i>Clerk</i>

SUNDERLAND NORTH DOCKS.

T. E. Harrison, <i>Engineer.</i>	
Edward Knox, <i>Secretary</i>	Robert Morrison, <i>Dock Master</i>

SUNDERLAND SOUTH DOCKS.

Geo. Hudson, Esq., <i>Chairman</i>	Robert Hudson, <i>Traffic Manager</i>
Michael Coxon, <i>Secretary</i>	William Cockerill, <i>Dock Master</i>
James Riddell, <i>Engineer</i>	Francis M. Goble, <i>Harbour Master</i>

POST OFFICE.

	Box Closes.	Extra Stamp.
To Newcastle	12 Noon.	12.15 p.m.
„ Newcastle, Gateshead, Morpeth, Aluwick, Bel-	3.25 p.m.	3.45 p.m.
ford, Berwick, Edinburgh		
„ Darlington, Durham, Fence Houses, Ferry Hill,	6 p.m.	6.35 p.m.
Liverpool, Milford Junction, Norrington,		
York, London, first Mail	8.25 p.m.	8.45 p.m.
„ London, Durham, Newcastle, Gateshead, second		
Mail		

BOROUGH OF SOUTH SHIELDS.

Population, 28,974.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT—Robert Ingham, Esq.

John Williamson, *Mayor.*

Thomas Scott, *Treasurer* | Thomas Salmon, *Town Clerk.*

MAGISTRATES.

The Mayor, <i>ex officio</i>	James Steavenson, Esq.
John T. Wawn, Esq.	James Young, Esq.
Richard Shortridge, Esq.	Thomas Forsyth, Esq.
John Robinson, Esq.	George Potts, Esq.
<i>Clerk to the Borough and County Magistrates—James Lamb Barker.</i>	

TOWN COUNCIL.

ALDERMEN.

Robert Wallis, George Potts, Terrot Glover, John Robinson, Matthew Aisbett, John Broderick Dale, John Toshach, John Williamson.

COUNCILLORS.

South Shields Ward—John Snowdon, Solomon Sutherland, Joseph Logan Thompson, John Carnaby, Matthew Hutchinson, Richard Batey Ridley, Richard Robson, Thomas Russell, Robert Chapman. *Westoe Ward*—Thos.

Moffet, Thomas Young, Joseph Wright, John Strachan, Christopher Tate, William Alderson. *Jarrow Ward*—Eli Kay, William James, Tony Waller, George Denham, Christopher A. Wawn, William Lawson, George Bird, Stephenson Fletcher, Henry Lee.

Superintendent of Police—Joseph Hedington
Superintendent of River Police—John Stephens

Harbour Master—Lancelot Elliott

Pilot Office—William Pearson

POOR LAW UNION.

William Anderson, *Chairman* | Thomas Salmon, *Clerk*

REGISTRARS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

District of South Shields—Richard Batey Ridley, Ferry Street

Westoe District—Evan Hunter, East Heppel Street.

COUNTY COURT.

Henry Stapylton, Esq., *Judge*.

High Bailiff—George Taylor | *Registrar*—Christopher A. Wawn.

POST OFFICE.

	Box Closes.	Extra Stamp.
Newcastle, Carlisle, and Hexham.....	12 Noon.	12.15 p.m.
Newcastle, Sunderland, Gateshead, North and West...	3.30 p.m.	3.45 p.m.
London, South, West, North, Ireland, and Wales.....	5.30 p.m.	5.45 p.m.
London, and all parts of England, Ireland, & Scotland	8.30 p.m.	8.45 p.m.
To North Shields.....	4.50 p.m.	
To North Shields.....	10.0 p.m.	

BOROUGH OF GATESHEAD.

Area, 3,257 Acres. Population, 25,568.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT—William Hutt, Esq.

William Brown, *Mayor*.

J. W. Swinburne, *Town Clerk* | Samuel Ellison Pearse, *Treasurer*

MAGISTRATES.

James Smith
 John Lister
 R. W. Hodgson
 George Hawks
 Bryan John Prockter
 John Barras

John Grace, jun.
 James Pollock
 Ralph Wake
 Thomas Cummins
 W. H. Brockett

TOWN COUNCIL.

ALDERMEN.

James Smith, John Lister, R. W. Hodgson, George Hawks, Charles John Pearson, David Haggie.

COUNCILLORS.

East Ward—George Brinton, J. C. Potts, James Hewitt, Robt. Blagburn, John Golightly, Jonathan Robson. *West Ward*—William Brown, William Muschamp, B. J. Prockter, George Crawshay, Thomas Tucker, David Gaddy.

South Ward—George Patterson, George Davidson, John Thomas Carr, Joseph Buck, Benjamin Bigger, James Radford.

Superintendent of Police—William Henry Schorey.

GATESHEAD UNION.

Cornelius Garbutt, Esq., *Chairman* | Joseph William Browne, *Clerk*.

Registrar of Births and Deaths—J. Pattison, West Street

COUNTY COURT.

John Bury Dasent, Esq., *Judge*.

Registrar—James Arnot | *High Bailiff*—Thomas Pybus

POST OFFICE.

Lines of Road, and Chief Places of Destination.	Letter box closes.	Extra stamp.	Registered letters.
1st. London and the South, Scotland and Ireland ...	6.15 p.m.	6.30 p.m.	5.45 p.m.
2d. London and the South.....	10.0 p.m.	.....	10.0 p.m.
1st. Edinburgh and the North, Newcastle, Sunder- } land, North and South Shields, and Hexham.... }	10.0 p.m.	.....	10.0 p.m.
2d. Sunderland.....	12.0 noon.	12.20 p.m.	11.30 a.m.
2d. Edinburgh, Berwick, and the North.....	4.15 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	3.45 p.m.
1st. Carlisle.....	12.30 p.m.	12.50 p.m.	12 noon.
2d. Newcastle and North Shields.....	12.45 p.m.	12.55 p.m.	12 noon.
2d. Carlisle	3.30 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.0 p.m.
3d. Newcastle and North Shields.....	4.15 p.m.	4.35 p.m.	3.45 p.m.
2d. Sunderland and South Shields.....	3.30 p.m.	3.50 p.m.	3.0 p.m.

BOROUGH OF STOCKTON.

Area, 3,032 acres. Population, 10,172.

J. H. West, *Mayor*.

MAGISTRATES.

Wm. Richardson, Esq.
Robert Craggs, Esq.
Chas. Trotter, Esq.
Thos. Richmond, Esq.

R. H. Keenlyside, M. D.
Samuel Braithwaite, Esq.
Peter Romyn, Esq.

TOWN COUNCIL.

ALDERMEN.

William Skinner, Charles Trotter, Joshua Byers, Richard Ord, Richard Jackson, Thomas Wren, Robert Craggs, William Richardson.

COUNCILLORS.

John Grey, Joseph Laing, John Settle, John Robinson, John Mainwaring, Peter Romyn, Robert Cass, John B. Clephan, Wm. Graham, James Trowsdale, Andrew Brown, Richard Thomas Hall, George Brown, J. H. Wren, Wm. Bennington, John Maddison, William Foss, Thomas Wren, jun., T. Harrison, Joseph Dodds, Edward Henderson, R. R. Henderson, Miles Cadle, Christopher Hunter.

Clerk to the Board of Health—William Best

Superintendent of Police—John Atkinson

Harbour Master—William Francis Marshall

Clerk to the Board of Guardians—William Best

COUNTY COURT.

Judge—Henry Stapylton

Registrar—Timothy Crosby | High Bailiff—Robt. Hunter.

POST OFFICE.

London, South, and North generally	Box Closes. Extra Stamp.
Darlington, Yarmouth, and the North.....	6:30 p.m. 6:55 p.m.
do. do.	3:10 p.m.
Middlesbro' and Redcar	5:45 p.m.
Local Posts	6:20 a.m.
	7:30 a.m.

HARTLEPOOL.

Population, 9,280.

Stephen Robinson, *Mayor* | Thomas Belk, *Town Clerk*

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

Stephen Robinson, Esq., *Mayor*.Thomas Robson, Esq. M.D., | John Punshon Denton, Esq.
George Green, Esq. | Robert Hunter, Esq.Thomas Belk—*Clerk to the County and Borough Magistrates.*

TOWN COUNCIL.

ALDERMEN.

Robert Hunter, Thomas Robson, Edward Turnbull, Richard Merryweather.

COUNCILLORS.

Bartholomew Wetherell, William Gray, Stephen Robinson, George Moore, Anthony Wilson Dobing, John Mowbray, James Graham, Charles Wolstenholme, John MacDougale, James Swales, Peter Watson, Ebenezer Septimus Jobson.

Superintendent of Borough Police—James Waters.*Commission of the Port and Harbour of Hartlepool*—W. Davison, *Secretary**Harbour Master*—Robert Broadbelt Trotter*Pilot Master*—Robert Hunter*Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages*—Edward Spence, Albion Terrace

COUNTY COURT.

Judge—Henry Stapylton | Registrar—Mark Child

High Bailiff—George Taylor.

POST OFFICE.

Letters are dispatched to West Hartlepool at half-past 7 a.m.

Ditto Ferry Hill at 1 p.m. Box closes 5 minutes before.

Ditto London and all parts at 6 p.m. Box closes at half-past 5.

DARLINGTON.

Population, 11,228.

High Bailiff—T. Mewburn, Esq.

SITTING MAGISTRATES.

Edmund Backhouse, Esq. | J. B. Hammond, Esq.
Nathaniel Plews, Esq. | H. Pascoe Smith, Esq.*Acting Magistrate*—Robert H. Allan, Esq.*Superintendent of Police*—Anthony Robson*Chairman to the Board of Health*—Joseph Pease, Esq.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Chairman—John B. Pease, Esq. | *Clerk*—William Robinson
Registrar of Births and Deaths—William Wilkinson.

POST OFFICE.

	Without Extra Charge.	Extra Stamp.
To the North, Hartlepool, Sunderland, Catterick, } Richmond	4.25 a.m.	
„ Yarm, Stockton, Middlesbro', and Redcar	6.0 a.m.	
„ Bishop Auckland and the West, Barnard Castle, } and Rural Posts	6.30 a.m.	
„ the North, Stockton, Middlesbro', and Richmond	3.25 p.m.	3.35 p.m.
„ London, Ireland, Scotland.....	7.40 p.m.	7.55 p.m.
„ London, and the South, Ireland.....	10.0 p.m.	

MIDDLESBRO'.

John Richardson, Esq., *Mayor*.
 John S. Peacock, Esq., *Town Clerk* | John Backhouse, *Treasurer*

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

John Richardson, Esq., *Mayor*.
 Henry Thompson, Esq. | John Vaughan, Esq.
 W. R. Inness Hopkins, Esq. | H. W. Ferdinand Bolckow

COUNTY MAGISTRATES.

Thomas Hustle, Esq., *Chairman* | Rev. W. Hustle
 James W. Penny | John B. Rudd
 C. C. Oxley | W. S. Grey

Mr. J. Brewster, *Clerk*.

TOWN COUNCIL.

ALDERMEN.

W. Fallows, H. Thompson, J. Wilson, J. Richardson, G. Bottomley, and
 T. Brentnall, Esquires.

COUNCILLORS.

East Ward—J. Vaughan, G. Watson, James Taylor, T. Brown, R. Wilson,
 E. Baxter. *Middle Ward*—F. Atkinson, T. Cooke, J. Smith, D. Buckney,
 W. Rayner, J. Langley. *West Ward*—J. Anderson, W. R. J. Hopkins, W.
 Laws, C. Watson, T. Dalkin, J. Brewster.

Superintendent of Police—William Hannan

Town Surveyor—J. Dinning

Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths—William Banks

Dock Master—Mr. Christopher Smith | *Pilot Master*—Mr. James Harris.

POST OFFICE.

	Box Closes.
To Relear	6.25 a.m.
„ Normanby, Ormesby, Eston, and Marton	7.0 a.m.
„ Scotland and Counties of Durham and Northumberland	2.15 p.m.
„ Redcar and Darlington.....	4.25 p.m.
„ all parts	6.20 p.m.

CITY OF CARLISLE.

Population, 1851, 26,310.

Robert Ferguson, *Mayor* | John Nanson, *Town Clerk*

BOROUGH MAGISTRATES.

Robert Ferguson, Esq., <i>Mayor</i>	Thomas Nelson, Esq.
Gustavus Gale, Esq.	George Dixon, Esq.
George Relf, Esq.	John Slater, Esq.

Isaac Corthel, *Clerk to the Magistrates.*

CITY COUNCIL.

ALDERMEN.

Robert Cowen, Joseph Richardson, Joseph Forster, Robert^s Simpson, Henry Tweddle, Andrew Routledge, John Huthert, Caleb Hodgson, Robert Creighton, John Howe.

COUNCILLORS.

Botchergate Ward—Thomas Bate Crowther, George Rayson, George Gill Mounsey, Charles Penford Hardy, John Hollinsworth, James Hargraves. *Caldewgate Ward*—William Armstrong, Robert Elliott, M.D., William Coulthard, Edward Dennis, Thomas Nanson, James Brown. *St. Cuthbert's Ward*—George Porter, George Mounsey, Thomas Blacklock, John Brown, John Aikin, John Irving. *St. Mary's Ward*—George Dixon, Edward Bowman, P. J. Dixon, Samuel Blaylock, William Wilson, Robert Ferguson. *Ricker-gate Ward*—Isaac James, Edward James, Donald Errington, Robert Bendle, Thomas Hutton, William Reeves.

Superintendent of Police—William Bent.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Thos. Clarke, *Chairman* | J. Mounsey, *Clerk*
Registrar of Births and Deaths—Mr. Birrell.

POST OFFICE.

Lines of Road, and Chief Places of Destination.	Letters, &c., can be posted		Letters, &c. can be registered until
	Without extra charge until	With one additional 1d. stamp until	
1st. London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, } and the South..... } do. do. do.	8.0 p.m.	8.25 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
2d. do. do. do. do.	10.0 p.m.	.....	10.0 p.m.
1st. Scotland.....	3.0 a.m.	.....	10.0 p.m.
2d. do.*	6.40 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.10 p.m.
Hawick and Edinburgh, Old Road, Dumfries and } West of Scotland..... }	5.30 a.m.	.....	10.0 p.m.
1st. Newcastle, Hexham, &c.*	7.10 a.m.	7.15 a.m.	10.0 p.m.
2d. do. do. *	9.50 a.m.	9.55 a.m.	9.20 a.m.
3d. do. do. *	2.10 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	1.40 p.m.
4th. do. do. *	5.35 p.m.	5.40 p.m.	5.5 p.m.
1st. Whitehaven, Maryport, Workington, Cocker- } mouth, &c..... }	6.40 a.m.	.....	10.0 p.m.
2d. do. * do.	6.40 p.m.	6.45 p.m.	6.10 p.m.

* Six days a week—Newcastle and Hexham at 7 a.m., and 5.5 p.m., on Sundays.

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	New Moon, 4th. 5h. 26m., a.m.	First Quarter, 12th. 7h. 23m., a.m.
		Full Moon, 18th. 11h. 49m., p.m.	Last Quarter, 25th. 8h. 45m., p.m.
1	S	Preston Temperance Advocate published, 1834.	
2	Sun	<i>Ye shall keep my Sabbaths.</i>	
3	M	Temperance would purify the moral affections.	
4	Tu	Sir Isaac Newton born, 1642.	
5	W	Teetotalism the true system of Temperance.	
6	Th	E. C. Delevan born, 1793.	
7	F	Mind may act upon mind,	
8	S	though bodies be far divided.	
9	Sun	<i>A bruised reed shall he not break.</i> Mat. xii. 20.	
10	M	Penny Post established, 1840.	
11	Tu	Temperance would expand the power of intellect.	
12	W	First Temperance Meeting U. S., 1826.	
13	Th	Drunkenness has a retinue of other sins waiting upon it.	
14	F	Paisley Youths' Abstinence Society formed, 1832.	
15	S	Temperance, the handmaid of virtue.	
16	Sun	<i>Be not conformed to this world.</i> Rom. xii. 2.	
17	M	Dr. Franklin born, 1706.	
18	Tu	We pledge perpetual hate to all that can intoxicate.	
19	W	James Watt born, 1736; died, 1819.	
20	Th	American Independence acknowledged, 1776.	
21	F	Dr. Beecher's Sermons published, 1827.	
22	S	Teetotal Pledge first discussed by Preston Com., 1833.	
23	Sun	<i>Overcome evil with good.</i> Rom. xii. 21.	
24	M	Charles James Fox born, 1749.	
25	Tu	Robert Burns born, 1759.	
26	W	Let your recreations be lawful, brief, and seldom.	
27	Th	J. Dunlop began Temperance agitation, Scotland, 1828.	
28	F	True Temperance the cure-all for the drunkard,	
29	S	and the save-all for the moderate.	
30	Sun	<i>As thy days, so shall thy strength be.</i> Deut. xxxiii. 25.	
31	M	Leviathan launched, 1858.	

The fruits of prudence I have gathered, I give unto the docile scholar of wisdom.

ALCOHOL.

Alcohol is composed of hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen, in the proportion of about 14, 52, and 34 parts to the hundred. It is in its nature as manifested by its effects—a *poison*. When taken in any quantity it disturbs healthy action in the human system, and in large doses suddenly destroys life. It resembles opium in its nature, and arsenic in its effects; and though, when mixed with water, as in ardent spirits (ardent spirits is composed of alcohol and water in nearly equal proportions), its evils are somewhat modified, they are by no means prevented. Ardent spirit is an enemy to the human constitution, and cannot be used as a drink without injury. Its ultimate tendency is to produce weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. Consequently, to use it is an immorality. It is a violation of the will of God, and a sin in magnitude equal to all the evils, temporal and eternal, which flow from it.

THE LEAGUE SONG.

AIR—"Bonnie Dundee."

I sing of the deeds of the men of the North,
Who boldly in virtue's great cause have gone forth,
To proclaim the glad news to a drink-stricken world,
That the tyrant Intemp'rance from his throne shall be hurl'd.

Then sound the loud trumpet o'er mountain and glen;
Awake up the homesteads, and call forth the men,
And onward—right onward, your progress shall be,
'Till the world from the tyrant Intemp'rance is free!

The dales of the South have heard the glad sound,
And the hills of the North with its echo rebound,
It has roll'd over the plains of the North Countrie,
And arous'd a new effort the intemp'rate to free.

The Martyrs of old, they burnt at the stake,
Or bled on the scaffold for liberty's sake;
By dint of their spirit, undaunted, contend,
'Till the reign of Intemp'rance is brought to an end.

There's goodness and truth bound up in the cause,
There's wisdom and courage in maintaining its laws,
There's power in its virtue, there's might in its right,
To bring down the tyrant as quick as the light.

Then, men of the North, to your League bond prove true,
'Tis a noble palladium concentred in you,
For by it our rights and our homesteads shall be
From the thrall of the tyrant for ever set free.

J. Renncastle.

THE REVENUE.

	The Year ended Dec. 31, 1858.			Quarter ended Dec. 31, 1858.		
	Net Rev.	Inc.	Dec.	Net Rev.	Inc.	Dec.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs	24,092,000	1,627,648	....	6,209,187	619,169	....
Excise	17,966,000	494,000	....	5,004,000	235,000	....
Stamps	7,996,343	727,120	....	2,029,000	268,000	....
Taxes	3,158,033	54,013	....	1,383,000	22,000	....
Property Tax ..	7,591,188	....	7,546,809	547,000	....	261,437
Post Office ..	3,075,000	83,000	....	860,000	50,000	....
Crown Lands ..	277,440	3,786	....	82,500	500	....
Miscellaneous ..	2,130,990	453,895	....	917,971	192,264	....
Totals ..	66,286,995	3,443,462	7,546,809	17,032,658	1,386,933	261,437
		£4,103,347 Net Decrease.			£1,125,496 Net Increase.	

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	New Moon, 3d, 1h. 4m., a.m.	First Quarter, 10th, 7h. 40m., p.m.
		Full Moon, 17th, 10h. 42m., a.m.	Last Quarter, 24th, 2h. 21m., p.m.
1	Tu	The Pledge, the Magna Charta of	
2	W	Temperance liberty.	
3	Th	Total Abstinence resolved on by the Albany Con., 1835.	
4	F	First Temp. Society in England, formed at Bradford,	
5	S	(4) James Teare born, 1806. [1830.	
6	Sun	<i>Keep yourselves in the love of God.</i> Jude xxi.	
7	M	Experience teacheth many things,	
8	Tu	and all men are her scholars.	
9	W	Teetotalism restores the drunkard to himself.	
10	Th	Queen married, 1840.	
11	F	Washington born, 1732. [every folly.	
12	S	Strong drinks qualify a man to commit any crime, and	
13	Sun	<i>Awake to righteousness, and sin not.</i> 1 Cor. xv. 34.	
14	M	The Massachusetts Soc. for the Sup. of Intemp., 1814.	
15	Tu	(14) American Temperance Society formed, 1826.	
16	W	A casual analogy convinceth	
17	Th	when a mind beareth not argument. [delusion.	
18	F	The notion that strong drinks strengthens is a great	
19	S	Galileo born, 1564.	
20	Sun	<i>Honour the Lord with thy substance.</i> Prov. iii. 9.	
21	M	Individual amendment the only true basis of	
22	Tu	National Reform.	
23	W	T. Swindlehurst, Preston, born, 1785.	
24	Th	That man is imperfectly educated who cannot say—No!	
25	F	New York Temp. Soc. adopted the Abst. Pledge, 1834.	
26	S	There is no nourishment whatever in distilled liquors.	
27	Sun	<i>Let love be without dissimulation.</i> Rom. xii. 9.	
28	M	The outside of the Public House is the best side.	

How precious are the words of the wise, they be streams of living water fresh from the fountain of intelligence.

THE REVENUE.

The revenue from customs—an index to consumption—has augmented in the year £1,627,648, though the reduction of customs duties in 1857 was no less than £1,628,582. From the Board of Trade returns for twelve months, we learn that in this period, as against twelve months in 1857, there had been taken into consumption—of cocoa nearly 300,000 lb. more, of coffee upwards of 1,200,000 lb., of wheat 1,000,000 qrs., of flour nearly 2,000,000 cwt., of currants 140,000 cwt., of oranges and lemons 192,000 bushels, of raisins 68,000 cwt., of unrefined sugar 1,400,000 cwt., of tea 4,000,000 lb. Of wine and spirits a less quantity was consumed than in 1857. But of all the articles in use amongst the bulk of the people, *the consumption of which denotes their well-being*, there has been a *great increase* in 1858. The Excise revenue also in 1858, was greater by £494,000 than in 1857, though it has not quite come up to expectations, because the people have appropriated a less proportion of their incomes than usual to the purchase of ardent spirits. These great national facts establish the truth, that the people are progressing in intelligence and improving in their social habits, and who must be, as a consequence, more virtuous and happy.

THE VALUE OF THE SABBATH TO THE WORKING CLASSES

BY EDWARD BAINES, LEEDS.

Two plausible pleas are used for making the Lord's Day a day of mere animal recreation. The *first* is, that the workman is so worn out by labour during the week, as to need Sunday for strolling about and recruiting his exhausted frame; and, *second*, that the dwellings of the poor are so cheerless and wretched, that it would be brutalising to confine them there on Sunday.

Industry is a chief promoter of happiness, as well as of virtue and usefulness; but, when it is excessive, it is prejudicial to health, to intelligence, and to moral well-being. If the labours of the week unfit men for the spiritual employments of the Lord's Day, it becomes a clear duty to abridge them. To compensate for an overcharged week of labour by a wasted Sabbath, is a sin and shame. In regard to the *second*, the answer is similar. It is our duty to promote such improvements in the dwellings of the working classes, as will make them healthy and agreeable; but it is as clearly not our duty to encourage them to forsake domestic habits and domestic training.

Believing, as I do, that a pious and well-trained family in humble life, is one of the greatest ornaments, blessings, and safeguards of society, I covet for the working classes every opportunity and encouragement for a peaceful and well-spent Sabbath. But what hope can we have of that if inducements are multiplied for parents to leave the sanctuary, and for children to leave the Sunday school; if the only day suitable for quiet reading, serious thought, parental instruction, and family devotion, is to be a day of rambling, sight-seeing, and carousing? My profound conviction is, that the very best thing for health, as well as for moral and religious improvement, is the peaceful, soothing, elevating employment of a religiously spent Sabbath. I believe that calm is more needed than exercise; that the sanctuary is far better than the steam boat or the railway train; that the sweet psalmody of the house of prayer infinitely excels the din of military music; and that a man at his own table, with his wife by his side, his children around his knees, telling them the matchless stories of the Divine Book, is ten thousand times better, safer, and happier, than he who roves with doubtful company, drops in at public houses, spends the money which ought to be spent at home, and returns late at night with clouded faculties to a neglected family.

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF A NEWCASTLE WORKMAN.

I say this (*i.e.*, the temperance question) is a working man's subject. One day I walked into a public house, and there sat the landlord dressed in two and a half yards of best West of England, and there stood his wife adorned in sixteen yards of silk. They were going to send their daughter to a boarding school. It struck me as very strange, that a man who had done no work for the last seven years should be in a position so different to myself, who had worked hard for thirty shillings a week. I saw clearly that I had been bringing my money to the wrong shop. I told them both that I had now drank my last glass of ale. The landlord said, "You are a fool." "Yes," I answered, "I know that, I have just discovered it," and I have never swallowed another glass from that day. I and the landlord have changed places. I have taken care of my hard-earned money, put the West of England on my own back, and dressed my wife in the sixteen yards of silk, and she looks fifty times better in it than Mrs. Boniface ever did.

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	New Moon, 4th, 7h. 11m., p.m.	First Quarter, 12th, 4h. 39m., a.m.
		Full Moon, 18th, 9h. 45m., p.m.	Last Quarter, 26th, 9h. 27m., a.m.
1	Tu	John Wesley died, 1791.	
2	W	Let the old drinking customs be done away,	
3	Th	and in this may all things become new.	
4	F	Persevere in well-doing against discouragements.	
5	S	Joseph Livesey born, 1794.	[viii. 9.
6	Sun	<i>He was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor.</i> 2 Cor.	
7	M	Keep your pledge and your pledge will keep you.	
8	Tu	Bible Society established, 1804.	
9	W	It is glorious to gaze upon the firmament,	
10	Th	and see from far the mansions of the blest ;	
11	F	Each distant shining world,	
12	S	a kingdom for one of the redeemed.	
13	Sun	<i>He that doeth good is of God.</i> 3 John 11.	
14	M	First American Temperance Address issued, 1826.	
15	Tu	The elements of all things are the same,	
16	W	though nature hath mixed them with a difference.	
17	Th	The fire of genius is often put out by the	
18	F	fire-waters of intemperance.	
19	S	Never be talked out of convictions.	
20	Sun	<i>Lead us not into temptation.</i> Mat. vi. 13. [abstain.	
21	M	The most inveterate drinker may immediately and safely	
22	Tu	Nathaniel Card, founder U. K. A. died, 1856.	
23	W	Robert Kettle died, 1852.	
24	Th	Where'er a sin is heartily abjured and left,	
25	F	there happiness descending sits and smiles.	
26	S	Teetotal Society formed at Preston, 1833.	
27	Sun	<i>Follow after righteousness.</i> 1 Tim. vi. 11.	
28	M	Maintain dignity without even the appearance of pride.	
29	Tu	Rev. Charles Wesley died, 1788.	
30	W	The energy of our early reformers,	
31	Th	should characterise our temperance exertions.	

Though calamities have crossed thee, yet ills that never happened have made thee wretched.

IMPROVEMENT OF TOWNS.

In the ten years that have elapsed since the passing of the Public Health Act, 236 towns have come under its operation. Nearly £3,000,000 have been raised upon mortgage of rates for the purposes of improvement works. In sixty-eight towns, public drainage, or water supply works have been carried out; and in fifty-four others, such works are in a more or less advanced condition. The works in several towns, both in the north and south of England, have been carried out by Mr. Rawlingson; and it is stated that at Carlisle he completed an admirable system of drainage for £22,000, which had been previously estimated at £80,000. Paving and cleansing have received an impetus, and with the best results. In the towns in which works of improvement are most advanced, the annual death-rate per 1,000, which before the improvements varied from 35 to 26, has now been reduced to from 30 to 19.

TO PARENTS.

"The glory of children are their fathers."—Prov. xvii. 6.

The surest way to prevent our children from falling under the seductive influence of intoxicating liquor, is to abstain entirely from it ourselves. If we drink it, our children will drink it too. The appetite for these drinks will, in all probability, be formed, and when they are cast upon society, to "make their way in the world," the road to error in conduct and corruption of heart will be rendered all the more easy in proportion to the strength of their desire for the intoxicating liquor. The children of parents who abstain from these drinks are much more likely to escape the snares of life, become virtuous, secure valuable positions in the world, and bring honour to their families, than are those children who have learnt to love the intoxicating drink at the tables of their parents. There will be exceptions, but the position we have taken will be a sure rule. The father of the writer of this appeal was one of a numerous family of sons, all of whom fell victims to intemperance, although their parents were amongst the most virtuous and exemplary of people. Yes, it was even so, that when their patriarch closed his eyes in death, only one of his numerous sons had been rescued from this vice. The customs of society had schooled these sons to the love of the intoxicating liquor in early life, and these customs proved fatal to them all. There is no security against this insidious drink, but by making abstinence a domestic regulation. It is indeed a distressing affair for parents to have expended so much affection, time, money, and labour, indulged so many bright hopes and fond expectations of future stability and manly integrity of their children, and then to have all their reasonable prospects dashed to the ground at a stroke by the potency of this delusive liquor. Alas, how often have the hearts of fathers and mothers been crushed to ashes under this Juggernaut—strong drink! Happy is that parent who resolves that, as for him, he will lay down his head at last with the satisfaction that he has done all in human power to set before his children principles of the highest possible security against the vice of drinking. Let not parents overlook the fact, that the rock against which nearly all young men have dashed, is the human passions roused to excess. The drinking system is just the bellows in the hands of the drink-sellers, kept in constant motion, to blow up the fires of these passions until they are incapable of control. What hope can there be for the continuous virtue of our children, surrounded as we are by these drunkard manufactories? Our only hope is in leading our children from their childhood TO HATE THE DRINK.

Decreased Consumption of Champagne.

The *Courrier de Rheims* complains that the consumption of champagne wine has, of late years, been on the decline, and, in proof of it, states, that whereas, in 1856-7, 11,420,198 bottles were exported, and 2,468,818 sold in France,—in 1857-8 only 7,368,310 were exported, and 2,421,554 were sold in France. In the former year, the total was 10,995,016 bottles, and, in the latter, only 9,789,764.

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	New Moon, 3d, 10h. 18m., a.m.	First Quarter, 10th, 11h. 21m., a.m.
		Full Moon, 17th, 9h. 6m., a.m.	Last Quarter, 25th, 4h. 45m., a.m.
1	F	The restrictions we enforce for the benefit of others,	
2	S	must also be the rule of our own actions.	
3	Sun	<i>The Lord will be the hope of his people.</i> Joel iii. 16.	
4	M	James Teare began Temperance Mission, 1836.	
5	Tu	Better to read little with thought,	
6	W	than much with levity and quickness.	
7	Th	First Annual Meeting of S. T. L. Glasgow, 1846.	
8	F	It will be to you a great benefit to	
9	S	give up your first glass.	
10	Sun	<i>In the world ye shall have tribulation.</i> John xvi. 33.	
11	M	Think nothing in conduct unimportant or indifferent.	
12	Tu	America discovered, 1492.	
13	W	We want Temperance reform in the body politic;	
14	Th	antiquity is no justification of any thing.	
15	F	Liverpool Free Library foundation stone laid, 1857.	
16	S	Knowledge is good if directed by wisdom.	
17	Sun	<i>Let not wickedness dwell in thy tabernacles.</i> Job xi. 14.	
18	M	Character is mainly moulded	
19	Tu	by the casts of the minds that surround it.	
20	W	First Temperance meeting at Preston, 1832.	
21	Th	We increase our wealth by lessening our desires.	
22	F	GOOD FRIDAY.	
23	S	Self-denial for others' good is an ennobling principle.	
24	Sun	EASTER SUNDAY.	
25	M	Oliver Cromwell born, 1599.	
26	Tu	The cheapest pleasures are the best,	
27	W	and nothing is more costly than sin.	
28	Th	The virtue that parleys is near a surrender.	
29	F	Washington inaugurated President, 1784.	
30	S	Candour and open dealing mark the honourable man.	

Search out the wisdom of nature; she seemeth prodigal of power, yet her rules are the maxims of frugality.

THE TEETOTALER'S SHORT AND EASY METHOD WITH PROFESSING CHRISTIANS.

Query 1. What are the objects of Christianity?

Answer. To promote the spiritual and temporal well-being of man; his present and eternal welfare.

Q. 2. What vice is producing the greatest amount of spiritual and temporal evil in the world, and thereby frustrating the objects of Christianity?

A. Drunkenness.

Inference. If drunkenness be the greatest obstacle to the progress of Christianity, it must be the duty of Christians to put down drunkenness.

Q. 3. What is the cause of drunkenness?

A. The use of intoxicating liquors as beverages.

Q. 4. Are intoxicating liquors necessary as a beverage?

A. It is proved by the experience of thousands of persons, in all kinds of employment, of all ages, and in every climate, that they are *not* necessary to people in health.

Deduction. If intoxicating liquors be unnecessary, while their use as a beverage is productive of the greatest amount of spiritual and temporal destitution, and thereby frustrating the objects of Christianity, *it must be A SIN for Christians to use them.*

THE WIFE'S SONG.

Tune—"The Young May Moon."

The cheerful fire is burning, love,
And I for thy footsteps yearning, love,
And the children dear, with merry cheer,
Have hailed thy glad returning, love.
 Then stay at home to-night, my dear,
 'Twill be a real delight, my dear,
 For there's no place in the world's wide space,
 Like home, when bright with love's light, my dear.

No strong drink here is flowing, love,
But joy in our hearts is glowing, love,
And every day to be sober and gay,
Is a secret well worth knowing, love.
 Then read to me to-night, my dear,
 I'll listen with true delight, my dear;
 I would not change for the world's wide range
 So pleasant a sound and sight, my dear.

Though clouds our lives have shaded, love,
Flowers from our path have faded, love;
But in every grief we've found relief,
As each the other has aided, love.
 Then heap the fire to-night, my dear,
 While our hearts are bounding light, my dear,
 Let who will roam, we'll strive to make home
 A place that love keeps bright, my dear.

From "The British Workman."

ENGLAND'S PROGRESS.

If we look back from 1858, over a period of ten years, our commercial progress is remarkable indeed. Our imports from North America have increased from £14,000,000, in 1847, to more than £26,000,000, in 1857. Those to the United States have more than doubled. The total import and export trade of France has increased 128 per cent since 1847. Our Indian and Chinese trade has nearly doubled in the same time, as has also that with Brazil and other nations. Nearly all the Australian trade, which is now counted by many millions annually, has sprung up within the past ten years. The receipts of our railways, the business of which is a close test of our general progress, doubled in the eight years between 1849 and 1857. With this commercial prosperity there has been a corresponding development of our manufactures, and a greatly increased production of nearly all our staple products. The London and North Western convey daily on an average 30,500 passengers, and 16,000 tons of merchandise, maintaining for this traffic 450 passenger and 370 goods trains. Since 1811, the population of London has nearly doubled, and the carriages plying for hire are more than twelve times as numerous, the inhabitants spending £2,000,000 a year in the hire of vehicles.

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	New Moon, 2d, 10h. 4m., p.m.	First Quarter, 9th, 4h. 59m., p.m.
		Full Moon, 16th, 9h. 7m., p.m.	Last Quarter, 24th, 10h. 49m., p.m.
1	Sun	<i>The triumphing of the wicked is short.</i> Job xx. 5.	
2	M	The seeds of first instructions	
3	Tu	are dropt into the deepest furrows.	
4	W	Cleanliness is the elegance of the poor.	
5	Th	Manchester Art Treasure Exhibition opened, 1857.	
6	F	Moderate drinkers are the material of which drunkards	
7	S	Saving Banks introduced, 1815. [are made.	
8	Sun	<i>While ye have light believe in the light.</i> John xii. 36.	
9	M	Religious Tract Society instituted, 1799.	
10	Tu	Repentance is often simply the dread of consequences.	
11	W	Regard nothing lightly which the wisdom	
12	Th	of Providence hath ordered.	
13	F	Vaccination introduced, 1796.	
14	S	Sincerity and truth are the foundation of virtue.	
15	Sun	<i>Set a watch, O Lord, before my mouth.</i> Ps. cxli. 3.	
16	M	Wisdom is to the mind what health is to the body.	
17	Tu	First meeting Massachusetts Temperance Soc., 1812.	
18	W	Passion makes a fool even of a man of sense.	
19	Th	"No Licence" law introduced into United States, 1846.	
20	F	Cold water in morals will work greater wonders	
21	S	than hot water in science.	
22	Sun	<i>If ye love me, keep my commandments.</i> John xiv. 15.	
23	M	First general meeting of B. & F. Temperance Soc. 1837.	
24	Tu	War has slain her thousands, but	
25	W	Intemperance her tens of thousands.	
26	Th	National Temperance Society formed, 1851.	
27	F	United States Temperance Congress, 1833.	
28	S	Moderate drinking involves a vast responsibility.	
29	Sun	<i>If any man serve me, let him follow me.</i> John xii. 26.	
30	M	Church of Scotland Abstinence Society inst., 1850.	
31	Tu	Necessity tempts the poor, and avarice tempts the rich.	

Just and opportune is the moral rule of God, yet men, scanning the surface, count the wicked happy.

LIFE BOAT EXPENSES:

Many of our members in the seaport towns of the district may be interested to know, that during the past year the Royal National Life Boat Institution has incurred the following expenses in establishing new life boat stations :—New boats, or replacing old ones, on repairs, stores, boat houses, &c., the noble sum of £8,265, 3s. 9d. It has also granted, during the same period, £952 as awards for saving 427 persons from 64 wrecks on our coasts. This great work has, however, involved the society in a debt of £3,047 beyond the expenditure of £1,000 from its small reserved capital. With these important facts before the public, the institution cannot long surely be fettered in its efforts by debt, because it has a national claim upon all who are in a condition to aid its exertions.

SIR HENRY HAVELOCK.

His *Temperance* experience was fully illustrative of his character, and is a legacy from which every one may profit. His example yet speaks, and he does so most decisively upon the *non-necessity* and *inutility* of intoxicating beverages in hot and trying climates. He early detected the fallacy—at one time all but universal—that, under extremes of weather and arduous labour, alcoholic liquors are indispensable, or, at least, highly useful. India was his home for upwards of thirty years, yet, “as his rule, he drank neither wine, beer, nor spirits;” and we are further told, that when, at the commencement of the Affghan war, he took a little wine at the recommendation of his friends, and then had a slight attack of fever, he ascribed it to his departure from his ordinary practice, and immediately resumed his temperate habits, stating, as his deep conviction, “*WATER is the best regimen for the Soldier.*” Havelock arrived at this conclusion from personal experience and observation, though his acquaintance with history and with his Bible may have helped to confirm it. He had learned that the strongest of warriors and men was an abstainer, by God’s command. He would know that the Roman soldiers performed their amazing tasks with no other beverage than *posca* (vinegar and water). He would likewise know that the Saracens, while rigidly abstaining from strong drink, vanquished half the world in an incredibly short time.

The testimony of General Havelock to the value of *decision and firmness* in a good cause. Twenty years ago, it was not so easy as now for a soldier in India to abstain. But, once convinced that *abstinence* was the right course, he was not diverted from it by persuasion or persecution. He did what he felt to be his *duty*—did it, as we ought all to do it, courteously, firmly, and consistently. Havelock did not think he was acting an extraordinary part. Not at all; he simply did what he could in *his* position, and the same spirit may animate every man, whatever may be his position. Do not imitate him because he was a great man, but imitate him in those things which made him good and great. One of these was his temperate example and temperance efforts. In this you can resemble him. His work is not yet completed. Will you take it up and carry it on?

NATIONAL DEBTS OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

At the close of the European war, in 1815, the public debt of France amounted only to £30,646,000. It had risen at the commencement of the reign of Louis Philippe, in 1830, to £177,068,000, and to £213,820,000, under the Republic in 1851. During the subsequent seven years, that is, on the first of January, 1858, it had further increased to £336,883,868. The amount of interest, which in 1815 stood at £2,532,304, had increased to £12,435,000 at the commencement of 1858. At the close of the war in 1815, the funded debt of England stood on the 5th of January, 1816, at £816,311,941; in 1830 it was reduced to £771,251,932; and in 1851 it was £769,272,504. Including the Russian war loans, it had increased on the 31st of March, 1858, to £779,225,495. On the 5th January, 1816, the annual charge on the funded debt of England was £30,462,023, and on the 31st of March, 1858, it was £27,495,853. While, therefore, the debt of France had increased during the forty-three years, from 1815 to 1858, by the sum of £286,237,760, and the annual charge by the sum of £9,902,896, the public debt of England had diminished by the sum of £37,006,446, and the annual charge by the sum of £2,966,170.

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	First Quarter, 7th, 10h. 48m., p.m. Full Moon, 15th, 10h. 18m., a.m. Last Quarter, 23d, 2h. 32m., p.m. New Moon, 30th, 2h. 41m., p.m.	
1	W	By keeping to your pledge you act a noble, manly part.	
2	Th	Suppression Liquor law passed in Maine, U.S., 1851.	
3	F	Parliamentary Commission on Temperance, 1834.	
4	S	Physic is often but the substitute of exercise and temp.	
5	Sun	<i>The Lord knoweth the thoughts of man.</i> Ps. xciv. 11.	
6	M	True happiness is not confined to rank or station.	
7	Tu	Reform Bill passed, 1832. [to better.	
8	W	Mere change is not reform; reform is change from bad	
9	Th	Dr. Carey died, 1834.	
10	F	A man that can render a reason for his inquiry,	
11	S	is a man worthy of an answer.	
12	Sun	WHIT SUNDAY.	
13	M	First Temperance Society in Ireland, 1835.	
14	Tu	How few know their own good, or knowing it pursue it.	
15	W	Signing of Magna Charta, 1215.	
16	Th	Temperance promotes longevity.	
17	F	John Wesley born, 1703. [Preston, 1832.	
18	S	Total Abstinence first advocated by James Teare, in	
19	Sun	<i>Follow after things that make for peace.</i> Rom. xiv. 9.	
20	M	Queen's accession to the throne, 1837. [the base.	
21	Tu	Time's chariot draws with equal whirl the noble and	
22	W	The World's Peace Convention in London, 1843.	
23	Th	Check not a child in his merriment,	
24	F	should not his morning be sunny?	
25	S	Even bad men secretly approve of virtue.	
26	Sun	<i>See that ye walk circumspectly.</i> Eph. v. 15.	
27	M	First British and Foreign Temperance Society founded	
28	Tu	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838. [in London, 1830.	
29	W	Let reason go before every enterprise,	
30	Th	and counsel before every action.	

A wise man scorneth nothing, be it ever so small, for he knoweth not the laws that may bind it to great effects.

CENSUS—1851.

EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

	Extent in sq. miles.	Houses.			Population.		
		Inhabited.	Uninha.	Blding.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
England & Wales	58,320	3,276,975	152,270	26,529	8,762,588	9,160,180	17,922,768
Scotland ..	31,324	376,650	11,956	2,378	1,363,622	1,507,162	2,870,784
Ireland ..	32,447	1,047,735	65,159	2,113	3,176,727	3,339,067	6,515,794
Islands in British Seas ..	394	21,826	1,077	202	66,511	79,407	142,916
Army, Navy, and Seamen abroad							162,490
Total ..	122,485	4,723,186	233,462	31,222	13,969,448	14,082,814	27,514,752
Colonies & Foreign Posses., Europe	145						160,339
Asia ..	860,000						133,750,000
Africa ..	200,000						1,047,698
Amer. & W. Ind.	935,961						4,255,178
Australia ..	674,000						1,144,500
	2,792,591						167,872,467

THE ILLUSTRATION.

THE DRUNKARD AND THE BOY.

BY J. B. GOUGH.

Some months ago, in Connecticut, I was playing with a beautiful boy. I loved him, and I knew that he loved me. While we were thus enjoying ourselves, a passer-by told us there was a man near to, requiring our help. I took the hand of my little companion, and he accompanied me. There lay before us, on the cold damp earth, a man of hoary hairs; his hat lay near him, and his grey locks were waving with the wind. His lips were convulsively moving, and, with his breath, there came such effluvia as was sufficient to pollute the pure air of heaven. There he lay—as drink made him, there he lay; and, as I gazed on him in his degradation, the very animals around him seemed better than he, for they were fulfilling the end of their creation. As I looked upon the poor degraded being, seeming as if he had been swept out with the pitiful leavings of the dram shop, and then looked upon the child beside me, with his bright brow, his beautiful blue eyes, his rosy cheeks, his pearly teeth, and ruby lips, the perfect picture of health and innocence—as I looked upon the man, and then upon the child, and saw his little lip grow white, and his eye filled whilst gazing upon this poor degraded drunkard, Oh! then—then did I pray God, in my heart of hearts, to give me an everlasting increasing capacity to *hate*—HATE—HATE, with a *burning hatred*, every instrumentality that could degrade and sink the nobility of man into the horrid thing that lay before us. A MAN with the power of looking into the heavens—with an eye reaching into eternity; a man who might say to the sun—“I am greater than thou; thou art but a dead orb—I am a living man. I shall live to see thee pass away, because I am a man, and, therefore, immortal. Ought not every one to nourish a quenchless hatred to an instrumentality so debasing, so embruting to man physically, intellectually, and morally, as the use of intoxicating liquors.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

The total length of line authorised by Parliament to the end of last year, extended to 15,331 miles, of which 9,019 were open; 1,504 had been abandoned, and 4,808 remained to be opened. The length of new lines opened during the year was 398 miles. The total amount of money authorised to be raised by shares and loans was £387,051,735, of which £314,989,826 had been raised, leaving £72,061,909 to be raised. The length of lines in the course of construction was 774 miles, and the number of persons employed upon them nearly 40,000. The number of persons engaged on the lines open for traffic was 109,660, or an average of twelve per mile. The amount of additional capital invested last year was £6,213,932; the total number of passengers conveyed last year was 139,008,888; the receipts from passengers amounted to £10,592,798. The total receipts from all sources of traffic was, in England and Wales, £20,527,748, and in the United Kingdom to £24,174,616, being £2,715 per mile.

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.
M.	W.	First Quarter, 7th, 5h. 54m., a.m. Full Moon, 15th, 0h. 53m., a.m. Last Quarter, 23d. 3h. 26m., a.m. New Moon, 29th, 9h. 44m., p.m.
1	F	The man who lives for himself only is of a poor spirit.
2	S	Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.
3	Sun	<i>Let us walk in the light of the Lord.</i> Isa. ii. 5.
4	M	United States declared independent, 1776.
5	Tu	Let exertion ever keep pace with information.
6	W	Envy sees no beauties, nor hides any blemishes.
7	Th	R. B. Sheridan died, 1816.
8	F	Edmund Burke died, 1797.
9	S	True patriotism prompts to acts of self-sacrifice.
10	Sun	<i>Our sufficiency is of God.</i> 2 Cor. iii. 5.
11	M	A good conscience affords inward peace.
12	Tu	George Stephenson, engineer, died, 1850.
13	W	William Penn died, 1718.
14	Th	No drop in the ocean, no pebble on the beach,
15	F	no leaf in the forest, hath its counterpart.
16	S	To be happy, a man must have a happy home.
17	Sun	<i>Whatsoever is not of faith is sin.</i> Rom. xiv. 23.
18	M	A bad example has great influence on weak minds.
19	Tu	Sir T. F. Buxton died, 1845.
20	W	Education makes or mars the man.
21	Th	Robert Burns died, 1796.
22	F	Union of England and Scotland, 1706.
23	S	By living virtuously, we save ourselves much trouble.
24	Sun	<i>Use this world as not abusing it.</i> 1 Cor. vii. 31.
25	M	Neither interest nor appetite shall ever put out
26	Tu	the light of the Temperance reformation.
27	W	Almanack duty repealed, 1834.
28	Th	Anarchy the result of intemperance.
29	F	Wilberforce died.
30	S	(31) Temperance Conference in London. 1851.
31	Sun	<i>The meek shall inherit the earth.</i> Ps. xxxvii. 11.

The Bible is easy to the man who setteth his heart to understand it, but to the profane it seemeth the foolishness of God.

**SPIRITS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEARS ENDING
31ST DECEMBER, 1856-7-8.**

SPIRITS—Proof.				1856.	1857.	1858.
Rum	..	..	.. Gals.	3,424,078	3,397,115	3,427,585
Brandy	..	..	.. ..	1,534,694	1,291,499	1,108,105
Geneva	..	..	.. ..	27,312	25,929	26,238
Total.....				4,986,084	4,714,543	4,561,928

**QUANTITY OF MALT ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEARS
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1856-7-8.**

ENGLAND AND WALES.		1856.	1857.	1858.
Malt charged with Duty ..	<i>Bushels</i>	34,442,243	36,195,604	36,967,497
Free of Duty for Distillation and exportation		470,211	519,550	269,892
Total		34,912,454	36,715,154	37,237,389

THE ARGUMENT.

ALCOHOL HOSTILE TO INTELLECTUAL, MORAL, AND RELIGIOUS IMPROVEMENT.—BY DR. F. R. LEES.

The tendency of alcoholic stimulants is hostile to intellectual, moral, and religious progress. They disturb the right physical state of man, and hence pervert psychological manifestations. Men eminent for their religious and moral culture, who never dreamt that a glass or two of wine had any injurious tendency, have found their intellectual and moral powers greatly improved by abstinence. Their experience is the result of a physical law. The organic power of the brain is exhausted by alcohol, even when consumed habitually in the smallest quantity: the *capital* of thought and feeling is squandered for the sole end of sensual and sensuous pleasure. Amongst the masses of our population it has obviously a stupifying effect. During the day, the bodily energies have been spent by the two fold agency of beer and labour. In addition to the collapse that succeeds stimulation, we must note the effect of alcohol on the vital current, the exciter of all natural action. On the purity of the blood, correct mental phenomena are remarkably dependent. Now, alcohol robs the blood of oxygen, and thus deprives it of that due ventilation, that natural supply of fresh air which depurates the blood by abstracting the carbon of the decomposed food and tissues. The result is, *first*, in imposing extra duty upon the liver; and, *second*, in loading the blood with fatty carbonaceous substances. Each day the labourer retires from his toil fatigued and listless, his nervous energies are spent, and he seeks either the excitement of the pot-house, or the oblivion of sleep. He is in no fit state for family reading or social improvement, and while the body is weary and the spirits depressed, it is not surprising that the temper should become irritable, the domestic feelings blunted, and the moral perceptions perverted.

QUANTITIES OF MALT ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEARS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1856-7-8.

SCOTLAND.

Malt charged with duty Bushels	958,080	1,174,839	1,330,920
Free of duty for distillation and exportation	3,282,363	3,962,442	3,664,449
	4,240,443	5,137,281	4,995,369

IRELAND.

Malt charged with duty Bushels	1,469,414	1,747,140	2,076,698
Free of duty for distillation and exportation	956,813	945,894	796,317
	2,426,227	2,693,034	2,873,015

UNITED KINGDOM.

Malt charged with duty Bushels	36,869,737	39,117,583	40,375,115
Free of duty for distillation and exportation	4,709,387	5,427,886	4,730,658
	41,579,124	44,545,469	45,105,773
Hops	54,303,375	46,267,457	48,947,850

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	First Quarter, 5th, 3h. 22m., p.m.	Full Moon, 13th, 4h. 34m., p.m.
		Last Quarter, 21st, 1h. 46m., p.m.	New Moon, 28th, 5h. 14m., a.m.
1	M	Slavery abolished in the British colonies, 1834.	
2	Tu	J. B. Gough arrived in London, 1853.	
3	W	Talents devoted to the cause of virtue ennoble a man.	
4	Th	World's Temperance Convention held in London, 1846.	
5	F	Universal temperance would tend to	
6	S	establish universal peace.	
7	Sun	<i>Keep thy heart with all diligence.</i> Prov. iv. 23.	
8	M	George Canning died, 1827. [good work.	
9	Tu	Thorough earnestness is needful to success in every	
10	W	Preston teetotalers first visited Birmingham, 1834.	
11	Th	The noblest motive is the public good.	
12	F	There is no similitude in nature	
13	S	that owneth not unto a difference.	
14	Sun	<i>I was in the spirit on the Lord's day.</i> Rev. i. 10.	
15	M	Abstinence is easier to practise than	
16	Tu	moderation in the use of intoxicating liquors.	
17	W	Marriages and Registration Bills passed, 1836.	
18	Th	Temperance is essential to health.	
19	F	First Temperance Society, New Ross, Ireland, 1829.	
20	S	Moderate drinking the source of drunkenness.	
21	Sun	<i>The Lord knoweth them that trust in him.</i> Nah. i. 7.	
22	M	Peace Congress at Paris, 1849.	
23	Tu	Teetotal pledge proposed at Preston, 1832. [Conf. 1853.	
24	W	Dr. Lees and John Cassel embark for New York Tem.	
25	Th	James Silk Buckingham born, 1786.	
26	F	Dr. Adam Clarke died, 1832.	
27	S	A man cannot attain happiness who has it to seek for.	
28	Sun	<i>Whosoever committeth sin is the servant of sin.</i> John	
29	M	New Brit. & For. Temp. Soc. estab., 1836. [viii. 34.	
30	Tu	First teetotal advocacy in London, 1833.	
31	W	John Bunyan died, 1688.	

In the stillness of the night guard thy thoughts, and in reviewing the doings of the day do it with prayer.

THE IMPEACHMENT.

Before God and man—before the church and the world, I impeach intemperance. I charge it with the murder of innumerable souls. In this country, blessed with freedom and plenty, the Word of God and the liberties of true religion, I charge it as the cause, whatever be their source elsewhere, of almost all the poverty, and almost all the crime, and almost all the misery, and almost all the ignorance, and almost all the irreligion that disgrace and afflict our land.

“I speak the words of truth and soberness.” I do in my conscience believe that these intoxicating stimulants have sunk into perdition more men and women than found a grave in that deluge which swept over the highest hill tops, engulfing a world of which but eight were saved. As compared with other vices it may be said, “Saul has slain his thousands, but David his tens of thousands.”—*Rev. Dr. Guthrie.*

MALTING AND BREWING.

A bushel of barley weighs	...	...	...	...	...	56 lbs.
In the process of malting it would lose about	...	...	...	...	...	20 "
						36 "

This loss of weight is occasioned by steeping, growing, kiln-drying, and screening.

According to the analysis of Sir Humphrey Davy, malt contains *five* principal components, of which we put down, first—

The starch	...	...	...	...	...	21 lbs.
The gluten	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
The resin	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
						22 "
						14 "

Which being lost in mashing, leaves only 14 "

Containing the other *two* elements, saccharine, or sugary matter and gum, in equal proportions.

The reason why the 22 lbs.—the starch, gluten, and resin—are lost, is, that the water used in brewing is *not* hot enough to dissolve *them*; they therefore remain in the grains.

The *sugar* and *gum* being the only parts which dissolve and flow into the wort tub, in the process of fermentation the "sweet wort," the sacchar or sugary matter is converted into *spirit*. You will, therefore, deduct for the loss of changing *solid sugar* into alcohol or *liquid poison* 7 "

And you will have left in gum, brown and bitter stuff 7 "

the spoilt remnant of the 56 lbs of good barley.

The bushel of barley would cost in the market, at an average price, 3s. 6d.: and when it had lost one-third of its weight and substance by malting, would cost 7s. In the process of brewing, having further lost 22 lbs. by the rejection of the starch, gluten, and resin, the remaining 14 lbs. are manufactured into not less than nine gallons of ale, selling at 1s. 8d. per gallon—so that on the most moderate calculation, the 14 lbs., the spoilt remnant of the 56 lbs. of barley, costs in ale 15s. Thus we have diminished quantity, deteriorated quality, and advanced value. It surely must be an enormous crime thus to pervert the bounteous blessings of Providence into a liquid that produces waste and woes without end.

HOW TO SUPPORT A CHURCH WITHOUT COST.

A church of 300 members, of whom one third expend one penny per day—one third expend twopence per day—one third expend fourpence per day, in intoxicating beverages, will spend in one year one thousand and sixty-four pounds, eleven shillings, and eightpence. That amount, if paid into the treasury of the church, would defray all the following expenses:—

Rent of chapel	..	..	..	..	..	£300	0	0
Minister's salary	..	..	..	..	..	200	0	0
Two local missionaries	..	..	..	..	..	200	0	0
Sunday and day schools	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0
School-master and school-mistress	..	..	..	..	..	160	0	0
Benevolent fund	..	..	..	..	..	50	0	0
Foreign mission	..	..	..	..	..	20	0	0
Tracts for distribution	..	..	..	..	..	20	0	0
Leaving for coals and gas	..	..	..	..	..	14	11	8
						£1,064	11	8

If all the members of the church would agree to cast the cost of intoxicating beverages into the treasury, the sacrifice would be very small, and they would be weekly repaid by improved health, and by the knowledge that they were setting a good example to those around them. At the same time, certainly knowing that they would not have the sorrow and disgrace of expelling any member for drunkenness, as is lamentably the case at present, more or less, in almost every church throughout the kingdom.

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	First Quarter, 4th, 4h. 5m., a.m. Full Moon, 12th, 8h. 31m., a.m. Last Quarter, 19th, 10h. 14m., p.m. New Moon, 26th, 1h. 56m., p.m.	
1	Th	Teetotal pledge signed by "the seven men of Preston,"	
2	F	'Tis the mind that makes the body rich. [1832.	
3	S	Cromwell died, 1658.	
4	Sun	<i>Be not weary in well-doing.</i> 2 Thess. iii. 13.	
5	M	True temperance makes men love their	
6	Tu	homes, their wives, and their children.	
7	W	World's Temperance Convention, New York, 1853.	
8	Th	Edward Grubb born, 1811.	
9	F	Nature is but a name for an effect whose cause is God.	
10	S	London Temperance League formed, 1851.	
11	Sun	<i>Hold fast that which is good.</i> 1 Thess. v. 21.	
12	M	True happiness has no localities.	
13	Tu	India Temperance Union formed, 1838.	
14	W	Virtue is true happiness, excellence true beauty.	
15	Th	North of England Temp. League inaugurated, 1858.	
16	F	(15) British Temperance Association formed, 1835.	
17	S	They wander wide who roam for the joys of life from home.	
18	Sun	<i>Abstain from all appearance of evil.</i> 1 Thess. v. 22.	
19	M	Let us keep the soul embalmed and pure in living virtue.	
20	Tu	Peace Conference at Brussels, 1848.	
21	W	Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.	
22	Th	Zeal without judgment is an evil,	
23	F	though it should be a zeal for that which is good.	
24	S	Our neighbour's good should be as dear to us as our own.	
25	Sun	<i>In the way of righteousness is life.</i> Prov. xii. 28.	
26	M	Thos. Clarkson died, 1840.	
27	Tu	Intemperance is the most debasing slavery.	
28	W	Electric telegraph between Dover and Calais, 1851.	
29	Th	Teetotalism is temperance in earnest.	
30	F	George Whitfield died, 1770.	

Nature is the chart of God, mapping out his attributes.
Art is the shadow of his wisdom, and copyeth his resources.

WINE ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEARS ENDING
31ST DECEMBER, 1856-7-8.

	1856	1857	1858
Of British Possessions, South Africa Gal.	353,354	456,214	726,314
Other British Possessions	1,721	1,677	2,938
From Holland	90,076	92,116	89,316
" France	614,797	622,443	571,949
" Portugal	2,559,025	2,304,836	1,921,677
" Madeira	41,627	35,505	33,145
" Spain	2,932,741	2,776,964	2,657,022
" Canaries	6,901	5,994	3,359
" Naples and Sicily	290,504	230,574	219,928
" Other Countries	220,393	245,347	207,022
Various Countries, mixed in bond for consumption	254,735	270,322	264,476
	7,365,874	7,042,042	6,697,146

THE IMMORALITY OF THE DRINKING SYSTEM.

More than three-fourths of the crimes committed in this country are occasioned by the traffic and use of intoxicating liquors; and if we add to these the loss of time, the loss of business, the loss of character, and the loss of happiness for time and eternity, the evils of the system swells to an enormous magnitude. The guilt and wretchedness resulting from it surpass all finite conception. Scarcely anything has a more powerful and fatal efficacy to weaken, pollute, and debase the human mind. It palsies every effort for improvement, hinders the success of the gospel, and prevents the progress of the kingdom of Christ. No sooner is a person brought under the power of intoxicating liquors than he seems proof against the influence of all the means of reformation. Many proceed from one degree of wickedness to another, till, having been often reprov'd and having hardened their necks, they bring sudden and irremediable destruction upon themselves. They, frequently, not only destroy themselves, but a multitude of others. The intemperance of parents generally extends to their children. The intemperance of parents generally extends its contagion through a neighbourhood, and its baleful effects are felt by numerous individuals and families. Many persons in all classes of society have been destroyed by this vice, and *no one is free from danger*. A father has no security that his children will not die drunkards, and no security that the evil will not be extended through them to future generations. And until a great change is wrought in the present feelings and habits of the general community, there is little prospect that the evil will be lessened, and no possibility that it will be done away. All persons, especially the young, must continue to be exposed. Dangers meet them in the street; overtake them in business; attend them in the social circle; and assail them wherever they go; and without a change in the sentiments and practices of the community, the evil must continue to increase till the prospects of this great empire are darkened, its precious institutions ruined, and thousands and millions of its population borne on a current of liquid fire to a world of woe.

It is a heart-cheering thought, that amidst this darkness a new light has dawned, a new era opened in the history of the world, and by the conjoint power of the principles "Abstinence and Prohibition," these evils are on their way to an end.

COBBETT'S ADVICE.

There is such a thing as your quiet "*pipe and pot companions*," which are, perhaps, the most fatal of all. Nothing can be conceived more dull, more stupid, more the contrary of edification and rational amusement, than sitting, sotting over a pot and a glass, sending out smoke from their head, and articulating at intervals nonsense about all sorts of things. *Seven years' service as a galley-slave* would be more bearable to a man of sense, than seven months' confinement with society like this. Yet such is the effect of habit, that if a young man become a frequenter of such scenes, the idle propensity sticks to him for life.

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	First Quarter, 3d, 8h. 32m., p.m.	Full Moon, 11th, 11h. 51m., p.m.
		Last Quarter, 19th, 5h. 43m., a.m.	New Moon, 26th, 0h. 32m., a.m.
1	S	Northern Temperance Record first published, 1837.	
2	Sun	<i>Godliness is profitable unto all things.</i> 1 Tim. iv. 8.	
3	M	The one great law of love should bind all hearts.	
4	Tu	Prayer is the golden key	
5	W	that openeth the gate of mercy.	
6	Th	First general Temp. Soc. formed in Scotland, 1829.	
7	F	May the fruits of the earth be rightly appropriated.	
8	S	True temperance makes happy homes.	
9	Sun	<i>The righteous shall hold on his way.</i> Job xvii. 2.	
10	M	The early advocates of teetotalism have	
11	Tu	been the benefactors of the world.	
12	W	America discovered, 1492.	
13	Th	Peace Congress at Edinburgh, 1853.	
14	F	Temperance promotes economy, and directs	
15	S	to the true enjoyment of the comforts of life.	
16	Sun	<i>Ye are not your own.</i> 1 Cor. vi. 19.	
17	M	Elizabeth Fry died, 1845.	
18	Tu	Beer Act came into operation, 1830.	
19	W	30,000 beer shops open in England and Wales, 1831.	
20	Th	Meanness is always despicable,	
21	F	and folly provoketh contempt.	
22	S	Who so mailed that slander shall not reach him.	
23	Sun	<i>Those that seek me early shall find me.</i> Prov. viii. 17.	
24	M	Happiness is a roadside flower	
25	Tu	growing on the highway of usefulness.	
26	W	Back your assertions with spotless sincerity.	
27	Th	Dickey Turner, originator of word Teetotal, d., 1846.	
28	F	Dash the poison'd cup aside, sign the pledge, at once	
29	S	Edinburgh Free Church Abs. Soc. for., 1850. [decide.	
30	Sun	<i>Be gentle unto all men.</i> 2 Tim. ii. 24.	
31	M	All mankind are but the children of one common Father.	

As the limestone cliff is an aggregate of countless shells, so God in his immensity standeth the cohesion of all parts.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

The road upwards is steep, rugged, long, and with few roses in the path. Industry, care, skill, excellence in the *parent*, lay the foundation of a rise under more favourable circumstances for the children. The children of these take another rise, and by and by the descendants of the peasant labourer become gentlemen. This is the natural progress. It is by attempting to reach the top at a single leap that so much misery is produced in the world. The education which is recommended consists in bringing children up to labour with steadiness, with care, and with skill—to show them how to do as many useful things as possible; to teach them to do all in the best manner; to set them an example of industry, sobriety, cleanliness, and neatness—to make all these habitual to them, so that they shall never be liable to fall into the contrary; to let them always see a good living proceeding from labour, and thus remove from them the temptation to get the goods of others by violent and fraudulent means.

BANDS OF HOPE.

BY GEORGE LUCAS.

We present our readers with a few practical hints on this most important subject. *How should the Band of Hope movement be conducted, in order to secure success?* Its CONDUCTORS should be men of zeal and spirit, attentive to their duties and studious to supply constant variety to engage the attention of their charge. They should be persons who can command respect, and who will not fail to enforce discipline; kind to all, but sacrificing decorum to none. Men of faith, purity, goodness. A few such labourers in every town and village, who would join together and make the Band of Hope movement their special department, could not fail to reap a glorious harvest. *How should Bands of Hope be conducted?* Temperance committees would do well to appoint the persons to manage the Bands of Hope: their appointments being made with special reference to their suitability. It would be of advantage that such parties should be made members of the committee, so as to report progress at each meeting. The children should be enrolled, and have pledge cards suitable to hang up in their homes. Books of song and melody should be provided. It would be of great value if one of the conductors could lead and instruct the children in the singing. By judicious efforts on the part of the leaders, the young people might be greatly improved in their habits and manners. Savings' banks could be opened, and sick societies instituted. The children might be made useful as tract distributors. As a means of encouragement, rewards should be held out to those who could answer questions on temperance and kindred subjects, for attendance, propriety of conduct, and nobility of act. Where the numbers were large, it would be desirable to assemble the boys and girls on different evenings, and to have the aid of females for the girls' department. In summer time it would be well if their conductors would engage them in open air exercises; and if the Band of Hope movement be worked with skill and energy, their results must be successful. Sufficient funds must be secured, but all depends on the amount of *soul* that is put into the effort. *But what of the end of this Band of Hope movement?* The next generation will find that out. Those who labour in the Bands of Hope will shortly be removed from their present sphere of usefulness and duty; but those young disciples will grow up to bless their race, they will remember who fired their souls, and will, in return, fire the souls of others. Every Temperance Society should be careful to sustain this *right wing* of the Temperance army.

WESLEY'S ADVICE.

You see the wine when it sparkles in the cup, and are going to drink it. I tell you there is poison in it, and therefore beg you to throw it away. You answer, The wine is harmless in itself. I reply, Perhaps it is so; but still, if it be mixed with what is not harmless, no one in his senses, if he knows it, will once think of drinking it. If you add, It is not poison to me, though it may be to others; then I say, *Throw it away for thy brother's sake, lest thou embolden him to drink also.* Why should thy strength occasion thy weak brother to perish for whom Christ died? Now, let any one judge which is the uncharitable—he who pleads against the wine for his brother's sake, or he who pleads against the life of his brother for the sake of the wine.

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	First Quarter, 2d, 4h. 19m., p.m.	Full Moon, 10th, 2h. 5m., p.m.
		Last Quarter, 17th, 1h. 6m., p.m.	New Moon, 24th, 1h. 43m., p.m.
1	Tu	Bristol Temperance Herald first published, 1836.	
2	W	In the morning think what thou hast to do,	
3	Th	and at night inquire of thyself what thou hast done.	
4	F	Scottish Temperance League formed, 1844.	
5	S	Intemperance is the cankerworm of health.	
6	Sun	<i>I will direct their work in truth.</i> Isa. lxi. 8.	
7	M	He enjoys enough who wants no more.	
8	Tu	Elihu Burritt born, 1811.	
9	W	Practise virtue yourself that others may love it.	
10	Th	Martin Luther born, 1483.	
11	F	Pilgrim Fathers signed their constitution, 1620.	
12	S	Glasgow Temperance Society formed, 1829.	
13	Sun	<i>Let all things be done with charity.</i> 1 Cor. xvi. 14.	
14	M	Source of the Nile discovered, 1770.	
15	Tu	Old Parr died, aged 152.	
16	W	Angels are around the good man,	
17	Th	to catch the incense of his prayers.	
18	F	The initiation of youth in knowledge and virtue,	
19	S	is the surest basis of the prosperity of the state.	
20	Sun	<i>The fashion of this world passeth away.</i> 1 Cor. vii. 31.	
21	M	Intemperance is the mildew of the mind.	
22	Tu	Gough's Oration to the London Y. M. Christ. As., 1853.	
23	W	To thyself be true, thou canst not then prove false to	
24	Th	John Knox died, 1572. [any one.	
25	F	Isaac Watts died, 1748.	
26	S	Home happiness is nearest that of paradise regained.	
27	Sun	<i>Know ye not that ye are the temple of God.</i> 1 Cor. iii.	
28	M	Newcastle Teetotal Society established, 1835. [16.	
29	Tu	At no period of our national history was the	
30	W	virtuous education of youth more needful.	

As is the whole in nature so is the parts; the sun is not more unexplained than the tissue of an emmet's wing.

STATISTICS OF THE RETAIL TRAFFIC IN NEWCASTLE.

According to the evidence of the chairman of the Licensed Victuallers before the Parliamentary enquiry on the billeting system, there are in Newcastle, 483 Licensed Victuallers, and 130 beer-shop keepers—total, 613. According to the census standard for England for 1851, we have 1 public-house or beer-shop for every 30 families; or, which is very near the truth, every 30 working men, not only keep their own families, but keep a publican and his family in addition, they working hard, and he living in idleness at their expense. Again, if we apportion 4 individuals to each of these public-houses and beer-shops, landlord, landlady and 2 servants, independent of the other members of the family, we have 2,400 persons engaged in the retail traffic, directly interested in promoting and giving perpetuity to the evils of drunkenness amongst the population.

CRIME IN NEWCASTLE.

We give the following tabular statement, as compiled from the official document made by Mr. Sabbage, the Chief Constable, to the Home Secretary:—

Number of Indictable Offences committed for trial in the year ending September, 29, 1858.

	1858.	1857.
Murder	5	0
Attempts to Murder	3	1
Shooting at, wounding, &c..	3	4
Attempts to commit unnatural misdemeanours	1	0
Rape	2	1
Bigamy	1	0
Manslaughter	0	3
Child Stealing	0	1
Burglary and Housebreaking	9	11
Breaking into Shops	14	20
Robbery on the Highway	11	23
Larceny from the person	29	8
Do. by Servants	2	5
Larceny, simple	17	28
Embezzlement	2	8
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	19
Fraudulently obtaining Goods	3	13
Forging, and Uttering Forged Instruments	0	2
Coining, and having Implements for Coining	0	3
Uttering and putting off Base Coin	4	22
Cattle Stealing	0	1
Arson, and other Wilful Burning	0	2
Perjury	0	2
Other Felonies	0	1
Attempt to Rob on the Highway	0	3
Horse Stealing	0	3
Larceny by Servants in Post Office	0	1
Assault on Peace Officers	3	0
Total	111	185

Apprehended and dealt with summarily in the year ending 29th September, 1858.

	1858.	1857.
Assaults on Women and Children	98	92
Assaults on Police Officers, Resisting, &c.	141	146
Assaults, common	285	339
Bastardy orders, disobeying ..	23	10
Cruelty to Animals	5	5
Drunkenness, and drunk and disorderly	1426	1549
Malicious and Wilful Damage	39	190
Army Act	30	11
Mercantile Marine Act	3	0
Unlawfully pledging, &c.	9	25
Offences as misdemeanours ..	20	16
Other offences, not under special heads	332	595
Deserting family, &c.	46	54
Disorderly conduct in Work-house	1	0
Excise Act	3	0
Servants, Apprentices, Masters, &c.	31	38
Larceny by offenders under 16 Do. under 5s. pleading guilty	98	44
Do. from person, attempting to commit, &c.	20	341
Dogs, Birds, or Beasts	650	228
Fruit or vegetable productions	7	0
VAGRANT ACT.	19	16
Prostitutes	16	0
Having no visible means of living	29	24
Having implements for House-breaking	3	0
Found in enclosed premises ..	18	16
Frequenting places of public resort	114	321
Ordinary Offences	3466	4070
Indictable	111	185
Total	3577	4255

From the former of these tables, it appears that the decrease in the number of indictable offences is 74; and, in the number of ordinary cases, 604: the total decrease of cases is, therefore, 678. Another document, not without its interest, is furnished in these returns. It is a return of the amount of property stolen and recovered from the 30th of September, 1857, to the 29th of September, 1858. Amount stolen, £2,507; amount recovered, £1,107—deficiency, £1,400. In the amount stolen is included £890, the robberies by prostitutes, which, no doubt, falls far short of the amount really stolen by them.

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	First Quarter, 2d, 1h. 50m., p.m. Full Moon, 10th, 3h. 13m., a.m. Last Quarter, 16th, 9h. 15m., p.m. New Moon, 24th, 5h. 47m., a.m.	
1	Th	Let prayers ascend that grace may descend.	
2	F	Great Temperance Meeting, Exeter Hall, 1850.	
3	S	Henry Anderton born, 1808.	
4	Sun	<i>Bring forth fruits meet for repentance.</i> Mat. iii. 8.	
5	M	Authorised English Bible issued, 1611.	
6	Tu	Old Jenkins died, aged 169, 1670. [of truth.	
7	W	The progress of temperance, an evidence of the power	
8	Th	Father Matthew died, 1856.	
9	F	There is in process a revolution in public opinion	
10	S	as to the properties of intoxicating drinks. [33.	
11	Sun	<i>Evil communications corrupt good manners.</i> 1 Cor. xv.	
12	M	Words of good counsel drop like honey from the lips.	
13	Tu	Dr. Samuel Johnson died, 1784.	
14	W	George Washington died, 1856.	
15	Th	Water is indispensable to the human constitution.	
16	F	Cromwell declared Protector, 1653.	
17	S	Sir Humphrey Davy born, 1778. [exliv. 15.	
18	Sun	<i>Happy is that people whose God is the Lord.</i> Ps.	
19	M	Teetotalism true patriotism.	
20	Tu	In examining thy heart,	
21	W	be more careful of the evil than of the good.	
22	Th	It is a good thing and a wholesome	
23	F	to search out bosom sins.	
24	S	Hugh Miller died, 1856.	
25	Sun	CHRISTMAS DAY.	
26	M	Self denial the true basis of moral greatness. +	
27	Tu	Hutton, mathematician, died, 1823.	
28	W	Let the blessings of providence be temperately enjoyed.	
29	Th	Try the practical philosophy of the temperance pledge.	
30	F	4,000 distilleries stopped in America, 1834. [xii. 13.	
31	S	<i>Thou shalt stand in thy lot at the end of the days.</i> Dan.	

Mind is unity; however versatile and rapid, it cannot entertain two coincident ideas.

OPINION OF SIR ROBERT PEEL IN 1841.

"Is not the time come when the powerful countries of Europe should reduce these military armaments which they have so sedulously raised? Is not the time come when they should be prepared to declare that there is no use in such overgrown establishments? What is the advantage of one power greatly increasing its army and navy? Does it not see that if it possesses such increase for self-protection and defence, the other powers will follow its example? The consequence of this state must be, that no increase of *relative* strength will accrue to any one power, but there must be a universal consumption of the resources of every country in military preparation. *They are, in fact, depriving peace of half its advantages, and anticipating the energies of war whenever they may be required.* If each country were to commune with itself and ask—What is at present the danger of foreign invasion, compared to the danger of producing dissatisfaction and discontent, and curtailing the comforts of the people by undue taxation? The answer must be this—THAT THE DANGER OF AGGRESSION IS INFINITELY LESS THAN THE DANGER OF THOSE SUFFERINGS TO WHICH THE PRESENT EXORBITANT EXPENDITURE MUST GIVE RISE. The true interest of Europe is to come to some one common accord, so as to enable every country to reduce those armaments which belong to a state of war rather than of peace."

THE MAINE LAW DEFINED AND DEFENDED.

It must be admitted that the aim of this movement is sufficiently intelligible. It seeks to procure the "total and immediate suppression of the traffic in all intoxicating drinks as beverages." This is not only intelligible but startling. It would almost seem as if the temperance reformers were indemnifying themselves for their long political abstinence, by propounding a scheme which must be regarded by many as foolish and utopian.

But regardless of jests and sneers, the friends of "Prohibition" have never ceased to urge forward their cause, declaring it approved by reason and experience, as the simple and only safe remedy for that great social evil which every one deplures, but so few have the courage to attack. They declare their object to be not the *coercion*, but the *education* of the masses of the people, and they have found a response sufficiently ready and enthusiastic to induce to them to believe that the time is not distant when the people of this country will demand for themselves protection from the liquor traffic and its results. It must be evident that such a movement can be successful only by becoming *popular*; and its friends have acted wisely in declaring, that while they will be contented with nothing short of total suppression, they do not desire to gain that, save by such a preponderance of public sentiment as will at once lessen its violence and secure its enforcement. It will at once be seen that the question of prohibition of the traffic involves totally other considerations than that of personal abstinence. Hence, the United Kingdom Alliance professes its desire to promote rather than impede the activity of the old temperance organisations, and by assuming to itself the functions of political action, to leave the field of conscience and conviction open to the influence of moral suasion.

A law of prohibition would not intrude into the domestic circle. The Alliance demands no scrutiny into personal habit. Doubtless, to some extent, personal habit would be indirectly affected, but the object of the friends of prohibition is to urge upon the Legislature to deal with a social, rather than a private or personal question. We cannot deny their right to adopt this course. No doctrine of social economy can be plainer or more reasonable than the assertion, on the part of a majority of society, of their right to suppress and prohibit that which manifestly results in vast injury to the general welfare. We can allow no force to the vehement outcry of the infringement of personal liberty which has been occasionally raised in the discussion of this question. The right which lies at the basis of all governments would justify the enactment of a Maine Law, if demanded by the popular voice. We undoubtedly hold it as a social principle, that, as far as possible, the independence of personal action should be maintained. But we cannot refuse to acknowledge (to quote the words of that well-known friend of liberty, Armand Carrel) that "in every place and in every age it is the popular necessities which have created the conventions we call principles, and principles have ever been mute before necessities." Still further—nothing can be plainer than that,

in a well-ordered and vigorous society, general welfare must *always* over-ride individual interest. Indeed, for the sake of the great gain to social strength and freedom, we each of us do sacrifice and hold in abeyance our personal will. No society could hold together on any other condition. Not merely is it lawful for society to curtail the right of the individual; its very existence *depends* upon the exercise of this power. "The progress of society," says Guizot, "*consists precisely* in substituting on the one hand public power for particular wills; on the other, legal for individual resistance. In this consists the grand aim, the principal perfection of the social order. Much latitude is left to personal liberty; then, when that liberty fails, when it becomes necessary to demand from it an account of itself, appeal is made to public reason alone to determine the process instituted against the liberty of the individual. Such is the system of legal order and of legal resistance."

The *right* exists, then. It rests, therefore with the friends of prohibition to make out a sufficient *reason* to justify the exercise of that right. But indeed, in the matter of the liquor traffic, this right has already been acted upon. What is our existing license system but a restriction upon individual freedom? We can conceive no possible denial of the assertion that the right to license presupposes the right to withhold license. The opponents of prohibition, on the ground of "personal liberty," are certainly in a dilemma. To preserve their own consistency, they must either abandon all restriction of the traffic whatever, and at the same time acknowledge the injustice of all law, or they must at once consent to meet the argument upon its own merit, and have regard merely to the strength of the necessity and the probability of success. The lamentable extent of the evil to be overcome is too apparent. Few can be found to deny that intemperance is our national sin.—*Tait's Magazine*.

SUGGESTIONS FOR A PERMISSIVE BILL TO PREVENT THE TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

It must be borne in mind that the following suggestions only indicate the general intention of the bill. The preamble states the reasons why such a bill is to be desired, as follows:—That whereas the common sale of Intoxicating Liquors is a fruitful source of crime, immorality, pauperism, disease, insanity, and premature death, whereby not only the individuals who give way to drinking habits are plunged into misery, but grievous wrong is done to the persons and property of Her Majesty's subjects at large, and the public rates and taxes are greatly augmented; and whereas it is right and expedient to confer upon the ratepayers of cities, boroughs, parishes, and townships, the power to prohibit such common sale as aforesaid, be it therefore enacted—

"1. That after the passing of the act it shall be lawful for a given number of ratepayers in any parish, township, or borough, to give notice to the mayor, or other public officer, to take the votes of the parish or borough as to the adoption of this act. The mayor, or other public officers, within seven days to appoint the places for voting.

"2. Every person rated to the relief of the poor within the parish or borough to be entitled to vote. Declaration to be made of the result of the poll within two days afterwards. The act not to be adopted unless *two-thirds* of the votes given be in favour thereof.

"3. If the ratepayers decide *against* the act, one year to elapse before it be lawful again to take the votes.

"4. If the ratepayers decide *in favour* of the act, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons within the parish or borough to manufacture, for sale, barter or exchange, any alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, except for such purposes as may be hereafter provided.

"5. Any person not duly authorised, who shall by himself, or agent, directly or indirectly, sell or furnish any alcoholic or intoxicating liquors, shall be liable to a fine for the first offence; and, on the second offence, imprisonment.

"6. If any given number of ratepayers make oath or affirmation before any justice of peace, that they believe alcoholic liquors are kept for sale in any shop, warehouse, or building, the justice to issue a search warrant; and, if any be found, to be seized. No dwelling house to be searched which is not a house of public entertainment, unless the complainants do certify that some act of sale has taken place there.

"7. The owner of the liquor to be summoned. If he fail to appear the liquor to be forfeited or destroyed. If lawfully claimed, the liquor to be given up. Any person on whose premises any offence against the act may have been committed to be held responsible and liable to the penalties, unless he can show non-participation, direct or indirect.

"8. The justices acting for the district to appoint an agent to sell alcoholic liquors for purposes hereafter provided, such agent to be paid by salary, (*i.e.*, scientific, mechanical, or medicinal purposes.)

"9. Such agent to enter into a bond, with two sureties, that he will sell only according to such act. Every agent to enter in a book all sales made by him, giving date, name of purchaser, quantity sold, and purpose for which required.

"10. That it be the duty of any constable or policeman, whenever he shall see any person in any public street or place to apprehend him; and, when sober, to be examined on oath before a justice of the peace, to ascertain whether any offence has been committed against the Act. If he refuse to be sworn or give evidence, to be committed during pleasure; if, on examination, an offence has been committed against the act, the offender to be arrested and premises searched.

"11. Every person who shall sell any liquor in violation of this act, to be liable for all damages that may result.

"12. Any person to have the right of action against the person who shall sell any liquor contrary to this act to husband, wife, child, servant or apprentice—the Jury to assess damages.

"13. No person engaged directly or indirectly in the sale of alcoholic liquors to be a juror in any case under this act.

"14. Right of appeal to be given against conviction by justices."

Other suggestions or amendments would necessarily require to be made; but these suggestions contain the principal powers required by such act.

NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 15, 1858.

GOVERNING BODY FOR THE YEAR 1858-9.

President.

Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Baronet.

Vice-Presidents.

J. Priestman, Esq., Benwell.	Arthur Trevelyan, Esq., Pencaitland,
Ed. Backhouse, Jun., Esq., Sunderland.	East Lothian
John Richardson, Esq., Longbrough.	W. Backhouse, Esq., Wolsingham.
Rev. G. T. Fox, Durham.	E. Parsons, Esq., Darlington.
John Mounsey, Esq.	Rev. J. H. Rutherford, Newcastle.
Mr. John Mawson, Gateshead.	George Brewis, Esq., Newcastle.
Mr. John Strachan, South Shields.	Mr. Edward Pyle, Earsdon.
	Mr. Errington Ridley.

General Council.

<i>Blaydon</i>	Mr. W. Hawdon and Mr. John Charlton. ✚
<i>Brampton</i>	Mr. John Forster.
<i>Cambo</i>	Mr. George Richardson.
<i>Carlisle</i>	Mr. Wm. Slater and Mr. R. D. Duncan.
<i>Chester-le-Street</i>	Mr. William Charlton.
<i>Cramlington</i>	Mr. William Hobkirk.
<i>Dean Row</i>	Mr. J. Davidson. ✚
<i>Durham</i>	Mr. G. Kyle.
<i>Earsdon</i>	Mr. Edward Elliott.
<i>Ewart</i>	Mr. Robson.
<i>Darlington</i>	Mr. Harrison Penny.
<i>Gateshead</i>	Mr. G. Lucas, Mr. Paxton, Mr. G. Sisson, Rev. Mr. Booth, and Rev. Mr. Lynn.
<i>Hexham</i>	Mr. R. J. Ridley. ✚
<i>Haltwhistle</i>	Mr. James Saint.
<i>Middlesbro'</i>	Mr. T. H. Taylor, Mr. T. Cook, and Mr. C. Bell.
<i>Morpeth</i>	Rev. Mr. Ayre, Mr. Robert Oliver, Mr. Taylor.
<i>Netherwitton</i>	Mr. Oliver.
<i>Newcastle</i>	Rev. R. Brown, Rev. Mr. Embleton, Rev. Mr. Samson, Rev. Mr. Fenwick, Mr. J. Benson, Mr. J. Bradburn, Mr. R. Cook, Mr. J. Pattinson, Mr. H. Taylor.
<i>North Shields</i>	Mr. R. Robson, Mr. T. D. Hadaway, Captain Hogg.
<i>Ryton</i>	Rev. W. Pearson.
<i>Seaton Delaval</i>	Mr. John Manderson.
<i>Seghill</i>	Mr. John Richardson.
<i>Sheriff Hill</i>	Mr. George Patterson.
<i>Shotley Bridge</i>	Rev. George Whitehead.
<i>South Shields</i>	Mr. G. Bird and Mr. B. Taylor.
<i>Southwick</i>	Mr. Thursfield. ✚
<i>Stockton</i>	Mr. J. Alderson, Mr. Dodgson.
<i>Sunderland</i>	Mr. J. Hills, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. W. Binns.

Executive Committee.

* Mr. George Charlton.
 * Mr. George Dodds.
 * Mr. James Stewart.
 * Mr. R. P. Bell.
 * Mr. William Stewart.
 * Mr. Christopher Allen.

* Mr. William Peel.
 * Mr. T. N. Cathrall.
 * Mr. W. Guthrie.
 * Mr. J. Jones.
 * Mr. W. J. Townsend.
 * Mr. F. Pickup.

Treasurer.

* Mr. T. P. Barkas.

Secretaries.

* Mr. Daniel Oliver, Secretary.
 * Mr. James Rewcastle, Corresponding Secretary.
 * Mr. George Curry, Minute Secretary.

Agent.

Mr. Septimus Davis.

Honorary Agents.

* Mr. George Charlton.
 * Mr. George Dodds.

* Rev. J. H. Rutherford.
 * Mr. James Rewcastle.

Principles.

Total abstinence from all Intoxicating Liquors as beverages, and the total suppression of the Liquor Traffic by legislative enactment.

Objects.

On the basis of these principles, the objects of the North of England Temperance League are—*First*, an efficient organisation of the Temperance Societies throughout the North of England, so as to promote union of effort and promptness of action. *Second*, the enrolment of every Teetotaler as a member of the League, so as to create an individual interest in the general objects of the Temperance Cause. The Societies to contribute an annual fee of £1 per annum, and each member to subscribe not less than 2s. 6d. annually. *Third*, by means of the fund thus realised to supply the Societies with the services of regularly appointed Agents, and, as widely as possible, to diffuse Temperance information by tracts and other important documents; to promote memorials to Magistrates and petitions to Parliament; and in such other modes as may be deemed expedient efficiently and thoroughly to advance the paramount objects of a universal Temperance reformation.

CONSTITUTION OF THE LEAGUE,

As agreed upon at the Inaugural Meeting, held in Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
September 15, 1858.

“That the League be denominated “THE NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.”

“That the objects and operations of the League shall combine the formation and aid of Temperance Societies throughout the North of England; the engagements of accredited lecturers; the dissemination of standard Temperance documents and approved tracts; the collection of local and general statistical information; and the adoption of such other modes of advocacy as may be deemed expedient.

“That this League regards the *pledge of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating liquors*, as the moral basis of the Temperance cause, and the only sure bond of union.

"That while this League regards the Teetotal Pledge, as the only right ground of moral action in this great enterprise, it is not the less convinced of the absolute necessity of the application of legislative power for the attainment of its ultimate purposes; and, further, being assured of the immorality of the traffic, declares its utter hostility to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, as beverages; that, therefore, the principles of the League shall be the promotion of temperance, on the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, the abolition of the drinking usages, and the total suppression of the liquor traffic, by the enactment of a prohibitory law.

"That the League shall consist of members who personally abstain from all intoxicating liquors, and who shall subscribe annually 2s. 6d. and upwards to the League fund, and that Societies be affiliated with the League on the payment of not less than £1 per annum.

"That a list of Honorary Contributors be opened, and it is hoped that the donations and subscriptions of influential individuals will constitute an important source of revenue in support of this Temperance League.

"That in the addresses, lectures, and public meetings held in connection with this League, and in the tracts, and other documents disseminated, all party politics and points of sectarian controversy shall be carefully excluded; and that the advocacy be conducted with that courtesy of language, and elevation of sentiment compatible with the high moral and christian attributes of the cause.

"That the League be governed and the business be transacted by a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Three Secretaries, a General Council, and Executive Committee, of not less than twelve, who shall be resident in Newcastle or Gateshead. The Vice-Presidents being *ex-officio* members of the Executive.

"That the Executive Committee be empowered to add to the numbers of Vice-Presidents, and to the General Council, and to fill up vacancies occurring in their own body. And that the engagement of Agents, the direction of their labours, and the carrying out the various modes of action of the League, in furtherance of its general objects, be under the control of the Executive Committee, subject to a half-yearly meeting of the General Council to be held in Newcastle.

"That an annual meeting of the members and delegates of societies be held in Newcastle, in the month of September, for the election of officers, and the transaction of general business.

"That while the promoters of the North of England Temperance League are bound to restrict its operations to those measures directly tending to the suppression of Intemperance, and the promotion of Temperance, they cannot contemplate its ultimate consequences without recording the conviction, that, in the ratio of its success, the causes of poverty, crime, suffering, ignorance, and irreligion, will be discountenanced and diminished, and that truth and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, will necessarily be promoted and established; and pledging to guide the operations of this League by the principles and precepts of the gospel, they most confidently put forth its claims for the pecuniary aid and patronage of the benevolent and Christian public."

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

INAUGURATION MEETING,

HELD IN NELSON STREET CHAPEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
SEPTEMBER 15, 1858.



The inaugural meeting was constituted by the enrolment of the names of the delegates of the societies, and the names of individuals who had complied with the terms which had been conditionally arranged by the Provisional Committee, consisting of the members of the Newcastle Temperance Society Committee, who had been so constituted by a meeting of earnest friends of the Temperance cause, held some months before for the purpose of taking steps to form a League or Union of the various Temperance Societies in the north of England, with a view of more effectually promoting the great objects of the Temperance reformation.

The members of the Provisional Committee present, were—Messrs. George Charlton, James Rewcastle, George Dodds, Daniel Oliver, T. P. Barkas, William Leighton, Fenwick Pickup, John Maughan, George Curry, J. Hardwick, and the Rev. J. H. Rutherford.

The names of the following delegates and the societies they represented, and the names of other individuals present, were then enrolled by the Secretaries of the Provisional Committee, Mr. James Rewcastle and Mr. Daniel Oliver, and the meeting declared to be thus legally constituted.

NAMES OF DELEGATES.

<i>Newcastle</i>	Rev. J. H. Rutherford and Mr. George Dodds.
<i>Gateshead</i>	Messrs. William Guthrie and John Mawson.
<i>North Shields</i>	Messrs. Robert Robson and W. H. Richardson.
<i>Blaydon</i>	Mr. W. J. Hawdon.
<i>Middlesbro'</i>	Messrs. Thomas Cook and Charles Bell.
<i>Hebburn</i>	Mr. William Brock.
<i>Cramlington Colliery</i> ...	Mr. William Hobkirk.
<i>Cramlington, West</i>	Messrs. Robert Tait and — Forster.
<i>Seaton Delaval</i>	Mr. John Manderson.
<i>Seghill</i>	Mr. John Richardson.
<i>Southwick</i> ..	Messrs. John Thursfield and John Walker.
<i>Haydon Bridge</i>	Mr. John Davidson.
<i>Newc. Young Men's</i> }	Mr. George Curry.
<i>Temperance Assoc.</i> }	Mr. J. Hardwick.

The meeting having been declared duly constituted, Mr. GEORGE CHARLTON was unanimously appointed to preside.

After an appropriate introductory address by the chairman, the proceedings were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Rutherford.

Mr. JAMES REWCASTLE and Mr. DANIEL OLIVER were then elected Secretaries to the meeting.

REPORT OF THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

According to previous arrangement, the Rev. J. H. RUTHERFORD, being called upon by the chairman, proceeded to read the following report of the Provisional Committee, as prepared by the Secretaries :—

GENTLEMEN, on presenting a report of the proceedings adopted by us in pursuance of the objects for which we were appointed a Provisional Committee, we would generally observe that the necessity and advantages of co-operation and combined action were, at the earliest stage of the Temperance movement, most deeply impressed upon the friends of Temperance in the North of England; and at an early period led to the institution of the Northern Temperance District," which, for some years, included, in its union, the societies connected with the principal towns and the most important villages throughout the counties of Northumberland and Durham; and although, from contingent circumstances, and the lapse of time, the efficiency of such organization failed, the good accruing therefrom was more enduring, and there ever remained an ardent desire for a renewal of district operations, so that again, by extended united effort, the important objects of the Temperance reformation might be more vigorously and successfully prosecuted.

From time to time, several efforts of resuscitation were made, but without success, owing in part to the abeyance into which the cause had fallen in many places; but more especially in not having a sufficiently definite bond of union, and the difficulty of devising a practical scheme of ways and means.

These hindrances were, to a considerable extent overcome by the general revival of the Temperance cause consequent upon the arousing impulses of the Maine Law agitation throughout the country, proceeding from the energetic action of the executive of the United Kingdom Alliance; and also by duly considering the conditions and modes of operation adopted by that important organization, the Scottish Temperance League. We thus stood indebted to our friends, both north and south, for enabling us, by their example and efforts, to overcome our difficulties. A general interest being thus awakened among the neighbouring societies, and the mode of operation for constituting a union of the societies being made plain, a direct course of action was resolved upon, and at a meeting of a few earnest friends of Temperance, the Committee of the Newcastle Temperance Society was appointed a Provisional Committee for furthering the objects of a League, and deputations of their own body were appointed, in consequence, to visit the various neighbouring societies.

These deputations were chiefly formed by the Rev. J. H. Rutherford, and Mr. Geo. Charlton, Geo. Dodds, and James Rewcastle, who almost without exception reported favourably of societies, that they had agreed to affiliate; yet, that it was generally considered desirable to refer the business to their respective committees. From the press of other business, but little further correspondence took place; and, moreover, it had been made a necessary preliminary rule, in order to keep the League free from debt, and pecuniary embarrassment, that all fees and subscriptions be paid in advance. The Provisional Committee, therefore, do not feel justified in reporting any society as associated but those that have already complied with this rule.

It is for these reasons that apparently so few societies have as yet been affiliated; but the Provisional Committee are fully persuaded that the district has only to be canvassed by properly appointed and duly qualified agents, to form a powerful and efficient organisation of the numerous societies even now in operation in the North of England.

In addition to the societies already affiliated, deputations have visited the following societies:—Blyth, Carville, Castle Eden, Durham, Hexham, Haydon Bridge, Hartlepool, Stockton, South Shields, Shotley Bridge, and others.

Matters of finance, however, pressed most severely upon the efforts of the committee, as it was evident that such a general project as was now devised could not be successfully prosecuted unless backed by some financial guarantee. The deliberations of the committee finally resulted in the determination to hold a bazaar, for the purpose of furthering the objects of the League, in conjunction with the interests of the Newcastle Temperance Society.

Having some months previously formed a Committee of Ladies as auxiliary to the parent society in Newcastle, their aid, on being solicited, was most promptly afforded; and being most cordially and generously assisted by the kind co-operation of the Committee of the Ladies' Association for the Suppression of Intemperance, immediate steps were taken to promote the intended bazaar. Mr. Buckle, one of the members of the Newcastle Committee, was appointed secretary, and a very general correspondence entered into with the influential friends of the Temperance cause connected with the various societies in the Northern Counties. A large and highly respectable Tea-meeting was held in the Music Hall, Newcastle, to attract attention and give popularity to the interests of the bazaar. The meeting was most instructively and eloquently addressed by Dr. McCulloch, of Dumfries. The objects, principles, and conditions of the League, forming the basis and substance of its constitution, were more fully discussed and resolved upon. An explanatory address was subsequently issued, and Mr. Robert Allen engaged, for a short time, to canvass for members, and to hold occasional meetings.

In consequence of the very general commercial depression which so long influenced the country, but more especially from local causes, the bazaar was delayed being held much beyond the time at first anticipated, and did not finally come off until the first week in May, 1858.

The bazaar was then held in the Music Hall, Nelson Street, Newcastle, under the distinguished patronage of the most noble the Marchioness of Londonderry, Lady Trevelyan, the Mayoresses of Newcastle, Gateshead, Durham, and South Shields. A deep interest was generally awakened, and the labour and time needful to bring matters to a successful issue were most cheerfully and promptly undertaken by those ladies who were appointed to the stalls, and their ardent and assiduous assistants. It would be in vain to attempt to pay a due tribute for the exertions individually made to supply their own stalls with goods, and for the perseverance and business tact displayed in turning their beautiful and extensive stocks to the best account.

The pecuniary result of the bazaar was upwards of £400, two-thirds of which, according to previous arrangement, were devoted to the League Fund (one-third being due to the Newcastle Society,) which with the affiliation fees of the societies, members' subscriptions and donations, after deducting the proportionate expenses attending the bazaar, leave a considerable balance to the credit side of the League Fund.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY THE TREASURER.

Dr.		Cr.	
Musical Soirée, proceeds of....	£22 1 0	Musical Soirée Expenses....	£24 17 1
To two-thirds of Bazaar profits	207 10 7	Messrs. Buckle and Allan's	} 64 3 0½
Subscriptions of 292 Members.	64 16 6	Salaries, Printing, & other	
Affiliation Fees of 23 Societies	27 17 0	Incidental Expenses.....	
		Balance in hand of Treasurer	233 4 11½
	<u>£322 5 1</u>		<u>£322 5 1</u>

In conclusion the Provisional Committee have the high satisfaction to record, as the result of their labours, that 23 societies have been affiliated, and 292 members enrolled as subscribers to the League.

Having thus briefly detailed our proceedings as a Provisional Committee, we now resign our charge into your hands, desirous of impressing upon you that we have devised these things, not for ourselves or for our own locality, but, we trust, in the liberal spirit of a true catholic benevolence, with the view that we might thus spread the cause of truth and right, religion, virtue and true temperance everywhere around us, and we firmly hope, under your auspices to see this organization of the North of England Temperance League most effective in the realization of its great purposes.

Signed, on behalf of the committee,

JAMES REWCASTLE, } Secretaries.
DANIEL OLIVER, }

The Rev. Mr. RUTHERFORD then, in a general address, referred to the subjects contained in the report, and earnestly enforced them upon the attention of the meeting; and having moved the adoption of the report, it was passed by a unanimous vote.

These preliminary proceedings having been gone through, the Conference proceeded to the consideration of the designation, objects, principles, conditions, and modes of operation which were to form the

constitution, of the League; and in order the better to assure this being done satisfactorily, and in a business manner, these subjects were submitted to the meeting in distinctive propositions; and after deliberate and animated discussions upon the most important of them, the constitution for the government of the League was finally agreed to, and the officers appointed, according to the record of them entered on pages 48—50 of the present Register.

The following is a list of the societies affiliated up to the time of the general meeting :—

Blaydon.
Cramlington Colliery.
Cambo.
Eston Mines.
Gateshead.
Glendall.
Haltwhistle.
Haydon Bridge.
Hebburn.
Middlesbro'.
Newcastle.

Newcastle Young Mens'.
North Shields.
Swalwell.
Seghill.
Seaton Delaval.
Southwick.
Stainton, near Middlesbro.
West Cramlington.
West Hartlepool.
Wooler.

The especial and fundamental business of the meeting, the objects, principles, and modes of operation of the League, having been fully discussed and resolved upon, and the respective officers duly elected, the chairman declared the North of England League to be legally instituted, and thus auspiciously, inaugurated. The lengthened sitting of the conference was then concluded by a well-merited complimentary vote to the chairman, Mr. Charlton, who had so ably conducted the business throughout the whole proceedings. This vote was appropriately acknowledged by the chairman, and the meeting was formally dissolved.

JAMES REWCASTLE, {
DANIEL OLIVER, } Secretaries.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 15th, 1858.

THE SOIREE.

(*From the Northern Daily Express.*)

The soiree, held at five o'clock, was numerously attended, and rich and ample provision was made by the ladies who superintended the tea tables.

Shortly after tea, Mr. W. HAWDON, late of Blaydon, was voted to the chair.

An interesting episode formed the introductory portion of the proceedings, occasioned by the presentation of forty-five neatly executed photographic portraits of the ladies who had conducted the bazaar, the proceeds of which had so considerably aided the League operations. The idea of such presentation originated immediately after the bazaar, from an offer made by Mr. W. S. Parry, whose beautiful manipulation as a photographer, has made his name "a household word" in New-

castle, and who, in accordance with his voluntary offer, took the whole of the portraits gratuitously, in order that they might be presented through the Temperance Society to the ladies, as a souvenir of the bazaar at which they so ably and so successfully officiated.

Mr. GEO. CURRY, in an appropriate address, presented the portraits in the name of the committee, which were mounted on beautifully ornamented tablets, bearing a suitable inscription.

Mr. J. HARDWICK, on the part of the ladies, respectfully acknowledged their acceptance.

Mr. GEO. CHARLTON, in the name of the committee, then presented Mr. James Rewcastle with his portrait, as an expression of esteem on account of his labours, for upwards of twenty-five years, in connection with the temperance cause. This portrait was of a large size, and in a suitable frame, and also from the gallery of Mr. Parry.

Mr. REWCASTLE briefly acknowledged the compliment.

On the motion of Mr. R. P. BELL seconded by Mr. RALPH COOK, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Parry for his generous conduct in voluntarily and gratuitously producing the portraits.

After the close of the presentation proceedings, Mr. CHARLES BELL, of Middlesbro', in an eloquent address, moved the first resolution, which was duly seconded by Mr. ROBSON, of North Shields—

That this meeting rejoices in the formation of the North of England Temperance League, and approving of its objects and principles, feels assured that it will, by its operations, greatly tend to advance the temperance cause throughout the north of England.

Mr. EDWARD ELLIOTT, with his quaint wit, and in his humorous style, supported the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. GEORGE DODDS moved the second resolution—

That this meeting being assured that the success of the temperance cause is eminently calculated to promote the cause of benevolence and Christian truth, resolves that the North of England Temperance League, which has been this day inaugurated, merits the pecuniary support and moral patronage of the philanthropic and Christian public.

Mr. GEORGE LUCAS seconded the resolution, which was also eloquently supported by the Rev. Mr. Rutherford, and adopted unanimously by the meeting.

The burthen of the addresses of the various speakers were mainly directed to the object of encouraging and animating the members of the League to arduous and zealous efforts for the extension of its members, and the increase of its more general usefulness. The proceedings were agreeably diversified by the introduction of several temperance melodies.

The due acknowledgement of the services of Mr. Hawdon, as Chairman, having been tendered by the acclamation of the auditory, the meeting was closed; and thus ended the business of a day, which we trust will make an era in the history and progress of the cause of Temperance throughout the North of England.

JAMES REWCASTLE, } Secretaries.
DANIEL OLIVER, }

September 15, 1858.

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Rev. J. H. Rutherford in the chair.

The minutes of the business proceedings of the general meeting having been read before the first meeting of the Executive Committee, a resolution, confirmatory of their correctness, was unanimously passed, and it was further agreed that the same should be attested by the signature of the chairman, which was so subscribed.

JOHN H. RUTHERFORD, Chairman.

Newcastle, September 21, 1858.

THE AGENT'S REPORT.



THE only special matter of moment which the committee deem it needful at present to refer to is the appointment of the agent to the League. This was a most immediate, pressing duty; and having had Mr. Septimus Davis, of Carlisle, recommended to them by several parties as a suitable pioneer in the way of the work to be done, Mr. Davis was engaged conditionally for two months; and the almost unanimous testimony of the friends and officials connected with the various country societies which he visited during this period, as to his diligence in visiting amongst the people, and the interest thus awakened toward his meetings, and his very general acceptance, led to a personal engagement for the remainder of the year.

The following report of Mr. Davis's labours is compiled partly from communications which have been received from temperance friends in the districts visited who attended the meetings, and partly from the account with which Mr. Davis has furnished the Committee:—

CORBRIDGE.

Oct. 11.—The short notice was against a great gathering; but we had a good meeting. Mr. Wood presided. Had we timely notice of another visit from Mr. Davis, the people would turn out to hear him in large numbers. We expect shortly to have a meeting to reorganize our society, and at once unite ourselves with the League—*R. Forster.*

INGOE.

Oct. 12.—An intensely interesting meeting, which was held in the Primitive Methodists' Chapel. Though the weather was unfavourable, the chapel was well filled, Mr. Davis having spent a large part of the day in a personal canvass of the village. The agent delivered a telling speech, at the close of which several took the pledge."—*Geo. Richardson, jun., Chairman.*

NETHERWITTON.

Oct. 16.—We had an excellent meeting here. Mr. Davis is thoroughly earnest in his work. He visited from house to house during the afternoon; after the meeting, he talked for a quarter of an hour to a lot of lads assembled at the "idle corner."—*A. Oliver.*

MORPETH.

Oct. 18.—In consequence of the long walk from Cambo and the wetness of the day, I did not visit from house to house. Consequently, the meeting, which was held in a school room, was not so large as expected."—*S. D.*

GLANTON.

Oct. 19.—On my way I made a few visits at Alnwick. The cause there seems low, but the friends there will try and get up a meeting the next time an agent goes that way. At Glanton I visited during the afternoon and conversed with all the men I found at their homes, such as tailors, shoemakers, joiners, and blacksmiths. At night I spoke in a large barn, kindly lent for the occasion, by Mr. Patrick, farmer. The meeting was well attended, notwithstanding a charge of 3d. for admission.—*S. D.*

EWART PARK.

Oct. 20.—Mr. Geo. Robson had not been able to get up a meeting for Wednesday night, but he sent and invited the people in the neighbourhood to his house, where I held a meeting.

Oct. 21.—The regularly intimated meeting was well attended. After speaking I sung several Temperance Melodies, which the audience seemed to enjoy.—*S. D.*

WOOLER.

Oct. 22.—In visiting from house to house I was kindly received, except by two or three Irish families. We were well rewarded for the trouble by a very large gathering at night in the Rev. Mr. Huie's school room. Every seat in the place was full, and many standing. After I had spoken Mr.

Huie addressed the meeting at some length. Four signed the pledge, and two joined the League.—*S. D.*

SEGHILL.

Oct. 26.—Had a good meeting. The people were very attentive, and gave frequent proofs of their approbation of what was said.—*S. D.*

SEATON DELAVAL.

Oct. 27.—When I arrived I ascertained that the meeting was very imperfectly published. I at once set off and visited from house to house till after six o'clock. The meeting was not large, but the friends considered it good for the middle of the week.—*S. D.*

BEDLINGTON.

Oct. 28.—After visiting, had a very good meeting, but not so large as the last.—*S. D.*

Oct. 29.—Not having had any other appointment for this evening, I again spoke here, but the evening being exceedingly wet, the attendance was thin.—*S. D.*

EAST CRAMLINGTON.

Oct. 30.—Though there was a Band of Hope meeting and tea-party at Seghill the same night, the meeting was tolerably well attended, and four persons took the pledge.

SEGHILL.

Oct. 31, Sunday.—Had an excellent meeting in the open air at 4 o'clock. Two publicans were present, and a good deal of interest was excited.—*S. D.*

WALKER IRON WORKS.

Nov. 1.—We had a large gathering of people; all seemed pleased, and two persons joined the League. The society has since joined.—*S. D.*

SHERIFF HILL.

Nov. 2.—At first the meeting was very thin, but by and by a number of adults and a good many children came in. The society has decided to join the League.

SOUTHWICK.

Nov. 3.—Meeting was held in a chapel, which was full. Scores could not get in, and the people crowded each other very much.

SWALWELL.

Nov. 5.—It was the pay night, and unfavourable for a large meeting. Still a good many came. They were very attentive.

REDCAR.

Nov. 8.—Meeting not large, but very attentive. Baptist minister in the chair.

MARSH.

Nov. 9.—Meeting small, owing to the coldness of the place of meeting, which I hope the friends will alter.

SKELTON.

Nov. 10.—Sung through the place, and had a large gathering. Three signed the pledge.

GUISBRO'.

Nov. 11.—The fife band turned out and played down to the Friends' meeting house, where we had a large meeting. Several joined the League, and some also took the pledge.

HUTTON MINES.

Nov. 12.—This was but a small meeting, owing to the limited publicity previously given. The society, however, decided to join the League.

NEWTON, ROSEBERRY.

Nov. 13.—A good meeting and a well conducted audience. The agent gave great satisfaction by the pleasing manner in which he illustrated his subject.—*Isaac Hall.*

AYTON.

Nov. 15.—A good meeting. John Richardson, Esq., one of the vice presidents of the League, occupied the chair. He, in his opening address, explained the principles of the League, and exhorted all to support it. The temperance brass band was in attendance, and performed several airs at the close, so that the meeting went off with good effect.—*S. D.*

In a note to the secretary, Mr. Richardson says, in reference to this and the previous week's meetings, that Mr. Davis gave great satisfaction, and left a good impression.

ST. PETER'S QUAY.

Nov. 16.—This was the largest meeting we have had here this year. We had a very instructive address from the agent, Mr. Davis. Several signed the pledge, and there was a good impression made on many that did not sign.—*James Thompson.*

HAZLERIGG.

Nov. 17.—The Wesleyan Chapel was full in every part, and there was a good feeling all the time. Four signed the pledge.—*S. D.*

NEWCASTLE.

Nov. 18.—There were other speakers in attendance at this meeting. A good meeting, but not very numerously attended.—*J. R.*

WRECKINGTON.

Nov. 19.—There was a tolerably fair gathering at this meeting, considering that so many of the workmen had to be at work so early the following morning. I explained the principles, and stated the objects of the League, and I hope good was done.—*S. D.*

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Nov. 22.—This meeting was not large, but a respectable and attentive auditory. E. O. Tregillas, Esq., occupied the chair, and the Rev. Mr. Whitehead enforced the claims of the League by a few earnest and judicious observations, after I had finished my address. We got one member to the League.—*S. D.*

LEADGATE.

Nov. 23.—We had a very large meeting, and a most interesting audience. I am happy to say that the cause in this place is doing well. A few signed the pledge, and five joined the League.—*S. D.*

BLACKHILL.

Nov. 24.—This meeting passed of very cheerfully. There was a good feeling, and all seemed well pleased with the proceedings. They intend to join the League as a society.—*S. D.*

NEWLANDS.

Nov. 25.—There was a tea party held at this place; but owing to the rain that day the attendance was but small, though the meeting at night was

considerably better. We got five names to the pledge. There is no society, and this was the first meeting.—*S. D.*

BERRYEDGE.

Nov. 26.—The cause appears to require reviving in this village; but I hope good was done by my visit, and there are the elements for good among them. After the close of my address, they joined the society to the League. Two signatures were got to the pledge, and two subscribers to the League.—*S. D.*

ST. PETER'S.

Nov. 30.—Paid a second visit. Mr Jacob Weir was also a speaker at this meeting, and gave them a very interesting and effective address.—*S. D.*

Dec. 1.—I went by train to Tynemouth, and visited Cullercoats, and from thence to Seaton Sluice. I made inquiries at these places among the temperance friends, and succeeded in making arrangements for a meeting on the Friday evening at Seaton Sluice.

WEST CRAMLINGTON.

Dec. 2.—We had a very good meeting. A large gathering of people. There is an active interest in the cause in this place, and the whole of the neighbouring societies are doing well.

SEATON SLUICE.

Dec. 3.—Although there was a meeting of the bottle-makers on this same evening, we nevertheless had a good attendance. I explained to them the principles and conditions of the League, and exhorted them to re-organise the societies and join the League. There was one name to the pledge.—*S. D.*

HAZLERIGG.

Dec. 4.—There was a crowded meeting, and a considerable interest awakened. There was no society on my first visit, but they have been led to form one. Five names were put to the pledge, and I have been given to understand that they have now nearly 50 members.—*S. D.*

HAYDON BRIDGE.

Dec. 6.—We had a good meeting at this place, and the temperance cause appears to me to be doing well among them. I have an old engagement to give them a week's meetings in connection with their Christmas festival at which we are to have the company of Mr. George Dodds.—*S. D.*

HALTWHISTLE.

Dec. 7.—The chapel where the meeting was held was well attended. Considerable interest appeared in the meeting, and three or four names were added to the pledge.—*S. D.*

GREENHEAD.

Dec. 8.—I am happy to say that the meeting held here on behalf of the temperance movement was a good one, and the address of the agent was listened to by a large audience. At the close of the lecture some six or eight signed the pledge.—*Robert Blakey.*

BRAMPTON.

Dec. 9.—Owing to some religious meeting long held on the same evening, the attendance was materially effected, yet an excellent spirit prevailed in the meeting, and the whole proceedings passed off well.—*Joseph Forster.*

WARWICK BRIDGE.

Dec. 11.—This meeting was well attended, and I took the opportunity presented of fully explaining the conditions and objects of the League, which were generally approved, although I did not get any additional members. I feel full confidence that they will immediately affiliate with the League. I am happy to say that the cause is going on well in this district.—*S. D.*

Here succeeds a fortnight's interruption of Mr. Davis's labours, to enable him to fulfil a week's engagements previously entered into by Mr. Slater, of Carlisle, and also one week with the friends at Haydon Bridge. He again commenced on the following date.

SPENNYMOOR.

Dec. 27.—The temperance cause appears to be doing well in this neighbourhood. We had a good meeting, and eight signatures were added to the pledge. They fully purpose to join the League, and to arrange for a week's labours in connection with the surrounding societies.—*S. D.*

SUNDERLAND.

Dec. 28.—There was a tea party held on this evening, and a good meeting afterwards. The friends purpose to make an effort to obtain subscribers to the League.—*S. D.*

MONKWEARMOUTH.

Dec. 29.—This meeting was well attended; and if I may judge from the appearance, there was a general feeling of satisfaction throughout the whole proceedings.—*S. D.*

Dec. 31.—This day was engaged in visiting and making arrangements for meetings at Scotswood, Walbottle, Ryton, Greenside, and Crawcrook.

These three months' journal of the agent's labours are here inserted, so that the committee of the various societies, the subscribers, and friends of the League, may know and the better appreciate the proceedings and progress of the League, and judge how far its objects are in the way of being accomplished under the direction of the executive committee.

MR. HORNE'S VISIT.

In addition to the general labours of the agent, the executive were induced, from considerations which were submitted to them, to engage the services for a fortnight of Mr. Richard Horne, one of the agents of the British League, who lectured with great acceptance at Newcastle, Gateshead, Hexham, North Shields, Blaydon, the Newcastle Young Men's Society, West Hartlepool, Darlington, Eston Mines, Stockton, Stainton, and Middlesbro'.

THE DEPUTATIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE.

In giving a statement of the labours of the agents, our work would be very imperfectly done were we to omit the indefatigable and very efficient services of some of the more active members of the executive, and in such record we feel more especially called upon to mark the labours of Mr. Geo. Charlton, Mr. Geo. Dodds, and the Rev. Mr. Rutherford—their devotion of time, the wear and tear of travelling, and energetic disinterested efforts in forwarding the interests of the League, is not to be expressed by mere words, and but only to be in part appreciated by those societies they have had the opportunity to visit. It is to be regretted that it has been totally beyond their power to meet all the demands that have ever been increasingly made upon them, and that many places have been unavoidably disappointed. Nevertheless, that their willingness is undoubted, and, as far as health and opportunity admit, their services are ever at the command of the executive in aid of their various operations. Neither may we omit to record the assiduous services of our treasurer, Mr. T. P. Barkas, who, although he has more especially devoted his attention to subjects of general science, has invariably done so from the consideration that as the judgment is informed, and the intellect interestingly exercised, and

the mind thus improved and raised above the grovelling matters of sense, he was most effectually supplying a great want of the age, and thereby advancing at once the chief objects of temperance societies, and the noble objects sought after by the League agency.

There are other members of the executive and friends who are ready to render their services as opportunities present, and we trust that our staff of honorary labourers shall shortly be so increased as to give greater efficiency to the agency of the League.

GENERAL POSITION.

In having thus detailed the operations of the League, we would briefly advert to the general position of the temperance movement throughout the country. In so doing we would observe, that an improved organisation of the temperance societies in district and national leagues forms a very important evidence of the generally advanced position of the cause, for by such organisations the operations of the movement are more immediately under control and direction, so that the combined efforts of the whole can be brought to bear more promptly and effectually upon any given subject or point of action; and ultimately we have no doubt that the intelligence and moral power of the temperance reformers throughout the kingdom will be so combined and made manifest through them so as to fetter, and restrict, and finally to frown down the drinking usages of society, and subjugate the entire traffic by legal prohibition.

The *British Temperance Association*, established about twenty-five years ago, adopted League principles and arrangements five years ago, and is now entitled the *British Temperance League*, and, according to its last register, records upwards of 1,000 members, and from 80 to 100 affiliated societies. Its chief sphere of action is the large and populous counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire, but as openings present, extends its agents into many other distant counties, including a wide field of operations. It has a most effective staff of agents, who have during the past year delivered 1,800 lectures in 500 towns and villages, and it is calculated have addressed upwards of half a million of people. They have issued 44,000 copies of their monthly periodical, *The British Temperance Advocate*, 20,000 Temperance Melodists, and 14,000 Band of Hope Pledge Cards, making an aggregate issue of 80,000 sales of temperance documents. Their chief object of action for the year is a Parliamentary effort for Sunday closing; and we are satisfied that could the Christian public be aroused to a due sense of the importance of this movement, it would not be permitted for a day, and the Sunday closing to many of them would be a final close to them throughout the other days of the week. It is with deep regret that we have to sympathise with the executive on account of the decease of Mr. T. B. Thompson, one of their most useful and arduous agents. He was one of the most amiable of men, an upright Christian, and a faithful, advocate of the temperance cause. His loss will be felt wherever it was his lot to labour, and his demise will be regretted

by whomsoever he was known. Mr. John Cunliffe, of Bolton, is the secretary to the League.

The *Bristol and Somerset Total Abstinence Association* is also one of the oldest temperance associations in our country, which has now extended the area of its operations to include the counties of the west of England, and now bears the designation of the *Bristol and West of England Temperance Association*. It has about sixty auxiliaries in connection with it, and has the *Bristol Temperance Herald* as the organ of its operations, and has been favoured, we believe, with the widest gratuitous circulation out of the kingdom, more especially throughout our British colonies, beyond any other temperance periodical, and has been a most important mean of effective service to the temperance cause. Its mainstay was the late Joseph Eaton, Esq., whose philanthropy early led him to embrace the temperance cause and most liberally to support it. It is said of him that "he made not the example of others a rule for himself"—"of his ample means a small portion was devoted to himself and a large portion to others." He left of his large fortune £16,300 for the promotion of temperance—£7,500 to the British League, and £7,500 to the National League, and £1,300 to the United Kingdom Alliance. "He did not give largely that others might give less, but he gave liberally that others might do likewise." While total abstinence forms the basis of this organization, it early adopted the principles of the United Kingdom Alliance, and is now zealously affected towards the promotion of the Permissive Bill movement, Mr. J. G. Thornton is secretary to the Association.

The *National Temperance League* was established about eight years ago, under the denomination of the *London Temperance League*, and some of the oldest temperance advocates are enumerated in its list of agents. It numbers about 150 societies in connection or correspondence with it. During the year £840 was expended in the agency department, and upwards of 1,500 lectures delivered. The total income of the League was £1,560. The centre of its operations is the metropolis, where, under the management of numerous local committees, more than 100 meetings a week are held. The publication department being independent of the League, and chiefly carried on through Mr. W. Tweedie, Bookseller, 337, Strand, honorary secretary, no correct statistical data can be given as to issues; but the publishing department of Mr. Tweedie's business, in connection with the temperance literature of the country, is at once an important mean in this great enterprise, and cannot be too highly appreciated. The *Weekly Temperance Record*, under the direction of Mr. Tweedie, is the chief medium of communication as to the operations of this metropolitan League.

The most important national institution is the *United Kingdom Alliance*, established to procure the total and immediate legislative suppression of the liquor traffic. It has not only been effective in its own direct operations, but it has transfused much of its spirit into the older temperance associations; and by placing a tangible object before them—a something to be aimed at and striven for—it has created a fresh impetus to action, so that since its inauguration a new era may

be said to have commenced in the history of the temperance movement throughout the united kingdom.

The operations of the Alliance have been mainly supported by effective deputations being appointed to address large and influential public meetings, held in various parts of the country, where the principles and policy of the Alliance have been ably and fully expounded by Samuel Pope, Esq., Dr. Lees, Mr. E. Grub, Mr. George Lomax, and others. The chief portions of the country have also been parcelled out into districts, and several agents appointed to superintend the operations of the movement throughout the counties assigned to them, Mr. John Strachan, of South Shields, being the official agent for these Northern Counties. The *Alliance Weekly News* is most widely diffused, and Dr. Lees' invaluable Prize Essay, an irresistible and unanswerable compendium of fact and argument, has had an immense sale. *Meliora*, a literary quarterly magazine, embracing general subjects of social Science, as well as the more express subjects elucidating the legislative aspects of the Temperance question, is most ably conducted. The executive of the Alliance are also now publishing a series of monthly documents adapted for popular distribution, explanatory of the fundamental principles involved in the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic. So effective have been the efforts of the Alliance agency, backed by the general local advocacy of the thorough going temperance reformers, that in many large towns and important villages the votes of the people in their largest and most open assemblies have been almost unanimous in condemnation of the liquor traffic. And even in the house to house canvass, which has in many places been adopted, and the householders personally canvassed, very large preponderating majorities have returned their assent for the entire suppression of the traffic. Some parties, whose intelligence and earnest devotedness in the temperance cause we may not doubt, presume to set light by such returns; nevertheless, we consider them unmistakable inklings and evidences of change in the public sentiment which may not be too lightly esteemed. A ministerial declaration in furtherance of the total suppression of the liquor traffic has been signed by 1,000 ministers of the gospel. The extent of the operations of the Alliance may be in good part adjudged from the fact that the expenditure for the year was upwards of £8,000. It is said that all great political questions must pass through *three* stages. *First*, It must become a people's question; *second*, It must become a Parliamentary question; and, *third*, It must become a ministerial one, before it can become the law of the land. The legal suppression of the liquor traffic has passed considerably on its way through the first stage, and is now merging on the borders of the second, and there is full confidence in the minds of those who have faith in truth, and who found their opinions on facts, that it will ultimately triumph in all its stages, and the legal abolition of the liquor traffic become the imperial law of this great empire.

There are several other local unions existing in various parts of the country, which give vigour, action, and vitality to temperance operations in their respective districts, but whose operations we must forbear to record.

The Scottish Temperance League.—However highly we may estimate the operations and successes of the British Leagues or Unions, there can be but one concurrent testimony, that the Scottish Temperance League is more perfect and efficient in its organisation, extent, and influence, than any or all other temperance institutions. The directors of this League have carefully circumscribed the limits of their operations to Scotland, and have thereby compacted and wrought out a more complete system of united co-operation than has previously marked the temperance movement either in Europe or America. By the assiduous application of its directors, it has encompassed the whole of Scotland; and the Scottish Temperance League has become an important national institution, powerfully promotive of the social well-being of the people, and a guardian of their morals and virtue. It is highly creditable to the tact, talent, and energy of its directorate, that it has progressed throughout the course of the past eleven years of its history to its present high and influential position, and become, so far as respects its organisation, a model institution for all other such unions or leagues. That our high opinion is well sustained is evidenced by its records; it numbers upwards of 7,000 total abstinence members, who subscribe not less than 2s. 6d. annually to its funds; there are also in connection with it 377 Total Abstinence Societies; it has ten travelling agents, and circulates annually about twenty million pages of carefully prepared Temperance Literature. Its principles are *the legislative prohibition of the traffic, and total abstinence from all that intoxicates*. While it holds these principles, as its fundamental positions, the policy of its action in order to their realisation is the restriction of the traffic, and the reduction of licenses, and its efforts in this department of usefulness have been most signally successful. In Edinburgh, in 1831, the public houses were 1,563 to a population of 136,000; in 1857 they were reduced to 753, with 171,000 population—thus we have an increase of 35,000 in the population, and a decrease of upwards of 800 public houses. In Glasgow, in the year 1838, the public houses were, 2,864 to a population of 257,000. In 1857, the public houses were 1,673 to a population of 390,000; thus there is shown an increased population of 133,000, and a reduction of nearly 1,200 public houses. In some of the smaller towns the changes are even still more manifest. In Dundee they have reduced the public houses from 599 to 386, while the population is doubled. In Cupar Fife, the places for the sale of intoxicating liquors have been reduced from 62 to 19—not simply from the withdrawal of licenses, but given up by the publicans themselves, because the trade had departed. These reductions present three encouraging reflections to the true moral reformer. *First*, Every one of them has ceased being a temptation for the young and unwary, and is no longer a centre of attractive selfishness and vice. *Second*, Every one thus freed from the pecuniary involvements of the traffic will feel his heart more open to the reception of the truth in religion and morals; and, *third*, The traffic is weakened in the potency of its suffrages in the future conflicts of legislative action. No organisation hitherto established in our country has been so eminently successful in the

establishment of a standard temperance literature as the Scottish League. We cannot speak too highly of the merits of their works, and our readers must judge of their importance from the extent of their issues. The *Scottish Quarterly Review* has been published for upwards of five years; it embraces in the range of its subjects articles on the varied aspects of social science, morals, and religion, viewed in connection with their relative and mutual bearings on each other, and their accordance with the chief project of the temperance reformation. Its literary merits have obtained for it a standard among the quarterly periodicals. The *Weekly Journal* is an admirably conducted temperance newspaper, judiciously edited and most carefully printed; its articles are generally of a first class character, and the interest of its pages are fully sustained. There is also a smaller periodical, titled the *Adviser*, attractively adapted for circulation among the young and Bands of Hope. The four page pictorial tracts average an issue of 70,000 monthly. Popular temperance tales have also been extensively published. The "Burnish Family," the "Lathams," the "Fortunes of Fairleigh," and others; and such has been the success of their issue, that in little more than two years 125,000 of them have been sold, being upwards of 1,000 volumes a week. As we may not catalogue their other publications, we briefly note the sale of 20,000 copies of Professor Miller's work, "Alcohol; its place and power," which, from its popular style and the high professional standing of its author, is admirably fitted to inform the mind and to convince the judgment. The directors have also lately added a valuable volume to the library of temperance literature from the pen of the Rev. W. Reid, titled "Our National Vice." They have also in process of delivery and publication a course of sermons by various ministers, under the designation of the "Temperance Pulpit." Indeed, the extent to which the services of the pulpit have been brought into requisition in Scotland in furtherance of the temperance cause has been one of the most cheering and stable grounds of encouragement. The income of the Scottish League for the year has been upwards of £7,500. The operations of the League are now deeply involved in the maintenance of the integrity of the Forbes M'Kenzie Act, which closed the public houses on Sundays, and abridged the hours of sale on other days, and been productive of the most favourable results. With the religious sentiment of the country in its favour, and the hundreds of abstaining ministers and students, and the intelligent and untiring efforts of the League directory, we fear not the issue.

Our sketch of the position of the cause in Scotland would be defective, did we not intimate the late inauguration of a Permissive Bill Association for Scotland, as auxiliary to the operations of the United Kingdom Alliance. The latest and most material data we have whereby to judge of the extent to which support is likely to be meted out to this new ally in the Temperance warfare, is to the recorded fact that about 200 of the Scottish Societies have signified their intention, at the proper time, to petition Parliament in favour of the Permissive Bill. We descant not upon the merits of the controversy which has led to the institution of this new association, but we do fear

that a divided legislative action, or even a diversity of public attention just now, might possibly have a damaging effect on the whole bearing of the temperance cause in Scotland. We acknowledge that in the nature of things we must differ—nay more, in a great measure, the life of healthy action in society itself may be considerably dependent upon our differences; but our true policy in these great crusades to ameliorate the world's condition is, that by bearing and forbearing with one another, we present before the public one unbroken phalanx of undivided point and action; and sure are we that under the especial circumstances there requires much prudence in judgment, unity in council, and promptness in men and measures, for the maintenance of the present advanced position of the cause in Scotland.

Our space forbids us to make a detailed reference to the labours of our old and popular advocates, whose special services are not confined nor bound up in the results of any one of our existing organisations; who steer an independent course, and whose labours are multifarious and universal. It would be insidious to personalise any; suffice it to say, by their erratic course throughout the country, and by the inspiring energy of their eloquence and zeal, the drooping cause is revived and pushed ahead in many places, that the aggregate effects of their labours tell mightily in the progression of temperance reform.

As to the "signs of the times," we argue well and hopefully of the general advancement of society in virtue, knowledge, right feeling, and right views. Never was there a period in the history of our country when more extended and disinterested efforts were put forth for the enfranchisement of the masses of our population from the dire thralldom of ignorance, and vice, and crime. The pulpit and the press, the platform and the school, are the mighty machines ever at work in subjugating the vices and building up the morals and religion of society. The establishment of ragged schools and reformatories, sanitary associations, and institutes for the advancement of social science, however imperfect may be the views of their promoters, and defective in their organizations and arrangements, they yet powerfully indicate the right progression of the times, and give to us the assurance that the proper and thorough considerations of these kindred subjects must point every earnest inquirer to the true source of the evils of society, and lead on to the destruction of the incubus of the strong drink traffic, and the consequences, of its deep impoverishment and degradation of the people.

ADDRESS TO THE SOCIETIES.

In directing our first address to the affiliated societies, we would congratulate them on the formation of the League, and upon that success which has so far succeeded the efforts put forth for its organisation and establishment. In the attainment of its objects, the action of the institution must be specially aggressive, not only in its own general operations, but also through the instrumentality of its individual members and societies. Therefore, while the executive are anxious to revive and consolidate the societies throughout the boundary of the area of the League, it must be with the view that these societies the

more actively promote the cause in their own immediate vicinity. In order to this we recommend that each society be properly organised, having its committee and proper staff of officers. We would suggest president, vice-president, treasurer, and secretary, and any given number of committee additional.

That meetings of the committee be held at stated times, either monthly, fortnightly, or weekly, as business may demand.

That a proper record of minutes of proceedings be kept by the secretary.

That the treasurer keep a proper account of the income and expenditure of the society's funds.

That proper collectors be appointed to collect the subscriptions, and solicit donations from the influential in aid of the funds.

That an anniversary meeting be held, at which a report of the proceedings of the committee for the past year be read, with a statement of the treasurer's accounts, and the committee and officers appointed for the ensuing year.

We are glad to know from the returns made that these formularies have been very generally attended to; nevertheless, we deem it needful to give these observations for the guidance of new societies, or for such as may require re-organisation.

We are specially desirous to press upon the committees the importance of patronizing the periodical temperance literature, so that they be fully read up as to the general movements of the cause, and prepared for such right course of action as circumstances may demand. We would also advise the institution of a temperance library in connection with each society, so that the larger and more important works may readily be had access to by the members, and which works might be in many cases too expensive for individual purchase, and from which extracts might be profitably read at public meetings in case of disappointment of lecturers. As a means of public usefulness, we would press upon the attention of all the liberal distribution of temperance tracts, among which we of course include Maine law documents and addresses on prohibitory legislation. A tract may convince where a sermon or a lecture fails. We should also desire to see the right instruction and guidance of the young attended to. The *Band of Hope Review* is a most attractive periodical, admirably adapted to keep awake the interests of such institutions. The children connected with the Bands of Hope most eagerly subscribe for them (see address on Bands of Hope, page 41, of this Register).

THE LEAGUE AGENCY.

BYE LAWS.

1. The executive have resolved, under present circumstances, that each society shall have three visits of the agents during the year, or by the honorary lecturers of the League. At the same time, the executive are anxiously desirous that the visits be quarterly, at stated times, and they shall strive after the fulfilment of this arrangement; but in the present initiatory position of the League, and having so many outlying places to mission, they do not feel warranted to guarantee more than three.

2. That the societies pay at each visit the travelling expenses of the agent from the last place visited, and provide his board and lodging during his engagement with them.

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3. In order to prevent unnecessary expense, be it understood that the visits of the agents be arranged in local districts, generally occupying a week's labours; and that the societies in the locality endeavour to arrange with each other, so that disappointments may be avoided, and the meetings held at opportunities suitable to all parties.

4. It is also desirable that the societies keep a record of the number of public meetings held, and the average attendance, and the number of signatures obtained to the pledge.

5. Any society requiring the services of the agent out of his due course, for anniversary meetings or other special occasions, be charged ten shillings per lecture and the usual travelling expenses. To prevent disappointments, that one month's previous notice be given to the corresponding secretary.

The executive have no doubt that experience will direct to many other practical suggestions, greatly tending to the furtherance of the operations of the League.


Note.—We are desired to append this note to the Secretaries, that when they have occasion to write to the Honorary Agents, that they *enclose a postage stamp for reply*, as the numerous applications make these replies in the aggregate a very considerable tax.

In conclusion, we desire to impress most deeply upon the officers and committees of the societies the imperative need there is of extending the patronage and support of the funds of the League. The executive are most anxious to engage an additional agent, and the League, we are satisfied, will not be able to undertake the fulfilment of its purposes until there are two travelling agents in full work; and they consider that they are not warranted to enter upon such responsibility until there are 100 societies affiliated, and 1,000 subscribers enrolled. So that, with such a demand before us, every effort is required for an increase of numbers and an augmentation of our funds. We would base this general appeal upon the ennobling thought, that it is not for ourselves we beg, and not for ourselves we act; nor even for the benefit of the large societies with which we are more immediately identified. They are well able of themselves to go alone in this great warfare. It is the universal furtherance of the cause of true temperance throughout the North of England that we aspire after. And while we rejoice in the fact that we have the cordial co-operation of the Temperance Societies of Newcastle, Gateshead, North Shields, Sunderland, Hartlepool, Stockton, Middlesbro', Darlington, Hexham, and Carlisle, we take courage to press home upon all the important obligation of furthering to the utmost the interests of the League, so that the standard of true temperance may be reared in the most distant nooks and hamlets of the northern counties, and in order that we may ultimately enforce the embargo of legislative prohibition on the strong drink traffic throughout the North of England, and establish in lieu thereof the universal sobriety of the people.

LIST OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES,

AND

AMOUNT OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

 By a minute of proceeding of the Executive Committee it has been resolved, "That the Annual Subscriptions of Societies be considered due on the *First of June*, so as to afford the opportunity for collecting previous to the Annual Meeting in September."

Ayton	1	0	0	Kirkheaton	1	0	0
Bedlington	1	0	0	Langley Mills	1	10	0
Berryedge	1	0	0	Leadgate	1	0	0
Blackhill	1	0	0	Low Row	1	0	0
Blaydon	1	0	0	Middlesbro'	2	10	0
Blenkinsopp and Greenhead	1	0	0	Netherwitton	1	0	0
Brampton	1	0	0	Newcastle-upon-Tyne ...	5	0	0
Cambo	1	1	0	do. Young Men's ...	1	0	0
Carlisle... ..	1	0	0	St. Peter's	1	0	0
Carville	1	0	0	Seaton Delaval	1	0	0
Chester-le-street... ..	1	0	0	Seghill	1	0	0
Cramlington, East	1	0	0	North Shields	1	0	0
Cramlington, West	1	0	0	Shotley Bridge	1	0	0
Coxhoe	1	0	0	Southwick	1	0	0
Darlington	1	0	0	Stainton (half-year) ...	0	10	0
Earsdon and East Hollywell	1	1	0	Stockton	1	0	0
Eighton Banks & Wreckenton	1	0	0	Swalwell	1	0	0
Eston Mines	1	1	0	Sunderland (half-year) ...	1	11	6
Gateshead Union	1	0	0	Tudhoe and Spennymoor ...	1	0	0
Glanton	1	0	0	Walker (half-year)	0	10	0
Glendale	1	11	0	Walbottle	1	0	0
Haltwhistle... ..	1	1	0	Warwick Bridge... ..	1	0	0
Hartlepool, West	1	1	0	Witton Park	1	0	0
Haydon Bridge	1	0	0	Wooler	1	1	0
Hazlerigg	1	0	0				
Hebburn	1	0	0	<i>Contributed towards one Lecture each.</i>			
Hexham	1	0	0	Guisbro'	0	6	6
Hurworth	1	0	0	Newton	0	6	6
Hutton Low Cross	1	0	0	South Church	0	6	0

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO THE

NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

By a minute of proceeding at the Executive Committee, it has been resolved "That the Annual Subscriptions of the members be considered due on the *First of June*, so as to give time for their collection previous to the Annual Meeting in September."

Subscriptions of £1 and upwards.

Backhouse, J., Sunderland...	1	0	0	Neilson, W., Newcastle ...	1	0	0
Backhouse, E., jun. do. ...	2	0	0	Pattison, Isaac, Newcastle	1	1	0
Backhouse, W., Wolsingham	1	1	0	Pease, J., Darlington ...	5	0	0
Barkas, T. P., Newcastle ...	1	1	0	Parsons, Elias, Darlington	1	0	0
Buckle, James, London ...	1	1	0	Slater, William, Carlisle ...	1	0	0
Carstairs, Peter, London ...	2	2	0	Taylor, Henry, Newcastle	1	1	0
Charlton, George, Newcastle	5	0	0	Trevelyan, Sir. W. C. ...	4	0	0
Close, Rev. R. F., Carlisle	2	0	0	Trevelyan, Arthur ...	2	0	0
Dickenson, W., Newcastle	3	0	0	Wilson, William, Newcastle	1	0	0
Fox, Rev. G. T., Durham ...	1	1	0	Young, Michael, London ...	1	0	0
Green, John, Newcastle ...	1	1	0				

Subscriptions of 5s. and upwards, and not amounting to £1.

Allan, Christopher, Newc. ...	5	0	Oliver, Daniel, Newcastle ...	5	0
Anonymous, per E. Potts ...	10	0	Ord, Charles O., Guisbro' ...	5	0
Bell, R. P., Newcastle ...	10	6	Ord, Robson, Blackhill ...	5	0
Boag, Thomas, Newcastle ...	5	0	Pattinson, Mr., Gateshead ...	5	0
Bradburn, J. W., do. ...	5	0	Pattinson, William, Hexham...	5	0
Brewis, George, do. ...	10	0	Proctor, Misses, Darlington ...	10	0
Cook, Ralph, do. ...	5	0	Proctor, J. R., North Shields...	10	0
Dobson, Mr., do. ...	5	0	Pyburn, James, Newcastle ...	5	0
Dodds, George, do. ...	10	0	Rewcastle, James, do. ...	5	0
Duxbury, Mr., Oldham ...	5	0	Ridley, R. C., Hexham ...	10	0
Dixon, Thomas, Guisbro' ...	5	0	Richardson, John, Ayton ...	10	0
Elliott, Edward, Earsdon ...	5	0	Reed, Joseph, South Shields ...	5	0
Hills, John, Sunderland ...	5	0	Sisson, George, Gateshead ...	5	0
Lambert, Miss, Newcastle ...	5	0	Ward, Robert, Newcastle ...	5	0
Nellis, William, do. ...	5	0	Wilcke, Thomas, do. ...	10	0
Nichol, Thomas, Hexham ...	5	0	Winter, James, Walker ...	5	0

General Subscriptions of 2s. 6d. For Addresses, see General List of Members.

Alderson, T., Cold Straighton	2	6	Bains, Abraham, Coxhoe ...	2	6
Alderson, John, Stockton ...	2	6	Barkas, William, Blackhill ...	2	6
Allan, Robert, Newcastle ...	2	6	Baty, Henry, Chatton ...	2	6
Allison, George, do. ...	2	6	Bell, Charles, Middlesbro' ...	2	6
Anderson, F., do. ...	2	6	Bell, John, Crawcrook ...	2	6
Anderson, John, Kirkheaton ...	2	6	Bell, George, Cramlington ...	2	6
Armstrong, G. W., Stockton ...	2	6	Bell, Robert, do. ...	2	6
Atkin, Hannah, West Harle ...	2	6	Benson, John, Newcastle ...	2	6
Atkinson, J., Walker ...	2	6	Bewick, R., do. ...	2	6

Bird, George, South Shields ...	2	6	Davidson, Dorothy, Haydon Bg. ...	2	6
Blackburn, R., Brampton ...	2	6	Davidson, Mrs., Dean House ...	2	6
Blagburn, John, Gateshead ...	2	6	Davis, Jonathan, Berryedge ...	2	6
Blair, H., River Green ...	2	6	Dawson, William, Newcastle ...	2	6
Blake, Anne, Newcastle ...	2	6	Denison, Joseph, do. ...	2	6
Blyth, Alexander, Seghill ...	2	6	Dent, George, Witton Park ...	2	6
Boag, Thomas, Newcastle ...	2	6	Dickenson, J., Haydon Bridge ...	2	6
Bolam, John, Chirton ...	2	6	Dixon, George, Ayton ...	2	6
Booth, Rev. W., Gateshead ...	2	6	Dixon, William, Newcastle ...	2	6
Bowron, J., Newcastle ...	2	6	Douglass, John, Fallow Lees ...	2	6
Brand, William, Wooler ...	2	6	Douglas, Mary Chartres, Hexm. ...	2	6
Brewis, Robert, Newcastle ...	2	6	Dransfield, J., Newcastle ...	2	6
Briggs, Henry, Stockton ...	2	6	Dryden, Cuthbert, do. ...	2	6
Brown, Allan, Newcastle ...	2	6	Duncan, J., do. ...	2	6
Brown, D., do. ...	2	6	Elliott, J., Cramlington ...	2	6
Brown, Rev. Mr., do. ...	2	6	Elliott, H., Newcastle ...	2	6
Brown, John, Newcastle ...	2	6	Embleton, W., do. ...	2	6
Brown, Ralph, Leadgate ...	2	6	Errington, George, Gateshead ...	2	6
Brown, Thomas, do. ...	2	6	Escrit, Mrs., Middlesbro' ...	2	6
Brown, R., Walker Iron Works ...	2	6	Faddy, John, Newcastle ...	2	6
Brown, T. H., Ewart ...	2	6	Fairless, W. D., Hexham ...	2	6
Burt, Peter, Seaton Delaval ...	2	6	Fairley, R., Newcastle, ...	2	6
Campbell, John, Newcastle ...	2	6	Fenwick, Rev. R., do., ...	2	6
Campbell, William, Shotley ...	2	6	Foggin, Rev. John, Berwick ...	2	6
Carr, J. M., Newcastle ...	2	6	Foster, Joshua, Cramlington ...	2	6
Carrick, Thomas, Berry Edge ...	2	6	Fortune, J., Ewart ...	2	6
Catherall, J., Newcastle ...	2	6	France, J. W., Newcastle ...	2	6
Catherall, T. N., do. ...	2	6	Gascoigne, — Hurworth ..	2	6
Catherall, W. R., Monkwearm. ...	2	6	Gascoigne, Henry, Newcastle ...	2	6
Chambers, James, Newcastle ...	2	6	Gibson, John, Cambo ...	2	6
Charlton, George, Crawcrook ...	2	6	Graydon, Thomas, Walbottle ...	2	6
Cheeseman, William, Leadgate ...	2	6	Gregg, Robert, Haltwhistle ...	2	6
Clark, Robert, Steads ...	2	6	Green, Ralph, Crawcrook ...	2	6
Clark, Thomas, Millfield ...	2	6	Greener, Joseph, do. ...	2	6
Clark, Thomas, Crawcrook ...	2	6	Grievies, John Cramlington ...	2	6
Clark, William, Ewart ...	2	6	Guthrie, W., Newcastle ...	2	6
Cook, Richard, Newcastle ...	2	6	Hadaway, T. D., North Shields ...	2	6
Cook, Thomas, Leicester ...	2	6	Hamilton, John, Hexham ...	2	6
Cooke, William, Newcastle ...	2	6	Hamson, Joseph, Ingo ...	2	6
Cooper, George, do. ...	2	6	Handyside, John, Cambo ...	2	6
Collins, G. B., Galewood ...	2	6	Harbottle, John, Coupland ...	2	6
Cowell, Joseph, Newcastle ...	2	6	Hardwich, John, Newcastle ...	2	6
Cowell, William, Billpoint ...	2	6	Harker, F. James, Guisbro' ...	2	6
Cowan, Joseph, Blaydon Burn ...	2	6	Harrison, G., Belsay Dean House ...	2	6
Craig, Andrew, Millfield ...	2	6	Harrison, John, Ingo ...	2	6
Craik, G., Ewart ...	2	6	Harrison, John, jun., do. ...	2	6
Cranston, George, Ackeld ...	2	6	Hay, Thomas, Coxhoe ...	2	6
Creaser, Mr., Middlesbro' ...	2	6	Hedley, Thomas, Hexham ...	2	6
Crow, William, Newcastle ...	2	6	Henderson, R. W. C., Gainford ...	2	6
Currie, Niel, Leadgate ...	2	6	Henzell, William, Newcastle ...	2	6
Curry, George, Newcastle ...	2	6	Herdman, Thomas, do. ...	2	6
Daglish, M., Newcastle ...	2	6	Hindmarsh, Andrew, Wylam ...	2	6
Dargue, John, do. ...	2	6	Hobkirk, William, Cramlington ...	2	6
Davidson, John, Haydon Bridge ...	2	6	Hodge, John, Darlington, ...	2	6

Hogg, George, Newcastle	...	2	6	Murray, Wm., Brampton	...	2	6
Holland, J., do.	...	2	6	Murray, Robert, Newcastle	...	2	6
Hoimes, A., do.	...	2	6	Muse, E., Langley Mill	...	2	6
Holmes, E., do.	...	2	6	Newton, James, Coxhoe	...	2	6
Hope, John, Ewart	...	2	6	Nesbit, John, Newcastle	...	2	6
Hope, John, Hexham,	...	2	6	Nesham, W., do.	...	2	6
Hope, John, jun., do.	...	2	6	Nicholson, G., Haydon Bridge	2	6	
Hornsby, James, Newcastle	...	2	6	Noble, M., Gainford...	...	2	6
Hughes, J., West Cramlington	2	6		Oliver, Charles, Netherwitton	2	6	
Hughes, William, do.	2	6		Oliver, Robert, Morpeth	...	2	6
Hughan, Samuel, Newcastle	...	2	6	Parker, J., jun., Haydon Bridge	2	6	
Huston, Rev. S., do.	...	2	6	Peel, Wm., Newcastle	...	2	6
Hutchens, Miss E., L. Bavington	2	6		Pearson, Rev. W., Ryton	...	2	6
Hutchinson, A., Galewood	...	2	6	Penney, Harrison, Darlington	2	6	
Jackson, Christopher, Hexham	2	6		Pickup, Fenwick, Newcastle	...	2	6
Jameson, J. W., do.	2	6		Potts, Mr., do.	...	2	6
Johnson, John, Belford	...	2	6	Potts, R., do.	...	2	6
Jones, John, jun., Newcastle	2	6		Potts, R., Felling	...	2	6
Kinnish, R., Haydon Bridge	...	2	6	Potts, T. A., Newcastle	...	2	6
Knox, Henry, Leadgate	...	2	6	Postle, Joseph, Leadgate	...	2	6
Laws, William, Newcastle	...	2	6	Pringle, James, Wooler	...	2	6
Leach, William, do.	...	2	6	Pyle, T. G., Earsdon	...	2	6
Leighton, William, do.	...	2	6	Rain, Nicholas, Witton Park	2	6	
Lennard Mrs., Middlesbro'	...	2	6	Rapier, John, Byker Bar	...	2	6
Leven, R., Haydon Bridge	...	2	6	Reay, Joseph, Haydon Bridge	2	6	
Lillico, R., Woodbridge	...	2	6	Reay, Richard, Kirkheaton	...	2	6
Lillico, William, Ewart	...	2	6	Reid, Edward, Newcastle	...	2	6
Little, John, Blackhill	...	2	6	Reed, George, Langley Mill	...	2	6
Liddle, Joseph, Coxhoe	...	2	6	Reid, Rev. A., Newcastle	...	2	6
Loten, J., Newcastle	...	2	6	Rewcastle, Miss, Halifax	...	2	6
Lowes, George Ralph, do.	...	2	6	Richardson, George, jun., do.	2	6	
Lowes, John, do.	...	2	6	Richardson, George, Cambo	...	2	6
Lowes, J., Haydon Bridge	...	2	6	Richardson, Jacob, Leadgate	...	2	6
Lowes, William, Newcastle	...	2	6	Ridley, John, Hexham	...	2	6
Lucas, George, Gateshead	...	2	6	Richardson, John, Seghill	...	2	6
Luckley, William, Newcastle	...	2	6	Robb, William, Hexham	...	2	6
Lynn, Rev. A., Gateshead	...	2	6	Robinson, William, Newcastle	2	6	
Maddison, J., Newcastle	...	2	6	Robinson, J., do.	...	2	6
Mann, H., do.	...	2	6	Robinson, J., Hexham	...	2	6
Matthewson, James, Glanton	...	2	6	Robson, R., Newcastle	...	2	6
Maughan, Thomas, Newcastle	2	6		Robson, Lancelot, Catcheside	2	6	
Mawson, John, do.	2	6		Robson, Wm., South Middleton	2	6	
M'Clymont, D., do.	2	6		Robson, William, Cambo	...	2	6
M'Cree, A., do.	2	6		Robson, Lancelot, Kirkley Walls	2	6	
M'Cree, T., do.	2	6		Robson, J., Coldstream	...	2	6
M'Cree, T., do.	2	6		Robson, M., Leadgate	...	2	6
Melrose, J., South Middleton	...	2	6	Robson, Robert, North Shields	2	6	
Mewes, J., Haydon Bridge	...	2	6	Robson, George, Ewart Park	...	2	6
Millburn, Joseph, Newcastle	...	2	6	Robson, Miss H., do.	...	2	6
Miller, J., do.	...	2	6	Robson, Miss M. F., do.	...	2	6
Moore, G., do.	...	2	6	Robson, Miss M. J., do.	...	2	6
Morrison, Walter, do.	...	2	6	Robson, Miss J. M., do.	...	2	6
Morton, Mr., do.	...	2	6	Robson, Miss A., do.	...	2	6
Muras, do.	...	2	6	Robson, Miss J. H., do.	...	2	6

Robson, John, Ryton	2	6	Temperley, W. A., Hexham ...	2	6
Rochester, Richard, Capheaton	2	6	Thomas, Josiah, Newcastle ...	2	6
Rochester, William, Morpeth	2	6	Thomas, William, Walker ...	2	6
Rodham, John, Guisbro'	2	6	Thompson, J., Haydon Bridge	2	6
Rowell, John, Newcastle	2	6	Thompson, R., Newcastle ...	2	6
Rowell, S., do.	2	6	Thompson, W., do.	2	6
Rowell, W., Haydon Bridge ...	2	6	Thorborn, J., do.	2	6
Rust, Rev. E., Gateshead	2	6	Thorne, Daniel, do.	2	6
Rutherford, Rev. J. H., Newc.,	2	6	Thursfield, John, Southwick ...	2	6
Rutherford, D., Wooler	2	6	Timmes, John, Newcastle ...	2	6
Samson, Rev. Wm., Newcastle	2	6	Townsend, W. J., do.	2	6
Scott, Thomas, Ponteland	2	6	Trail, T. H., do.	2	6
Saint, James, Haltwhistle	2	6	Tregillis, A. E., Derwent Hill	2	6
Shaw, John, Witton Park	2	6	Turnbull, A., Cambo	2	6
Shield, Edward, Cramlington	2	6	Walker, J. H., Newcastle ...	2	6
Shield, Simon, Langley Mill	2	6	Walton, John, do.	2	6
Shivers, George, Gateshead ...	2	6	Walton, Robert, do.	2	6
Simpson, Miss A., Divett Hills	2	6	Wardle, Henry, Gainford ...	2	6
Smith, Francis, Shotley Bridge	2	6	Wardle, Miss M. A., Cambo ...	2	6
Smith, George, Newcastle	2	6	Wardropper, E., Shotley Bridge	2	6
Smith, Henry, Chester-le-street	2	6	Watson, James, Newcastle ...	2	6
Smith, James, Milfield	2	6	Watt, John, do.	2	6
Smith, John, Side	2	6	Watt, Richard, Guisbro' ...	2	6
Snowball, John, Hexham	2	6	Weddle, Richard, Kirkharle ...	2	6
Snowdon, T. J., Newcastle	2	6	Wetherell, Joseph, Stockton ...	2	6
Spoor, Benjamin, Witton Park	2	6	Whinfield, W. A., Newcastle	2	6
Stephen, John, Gateshead	2	6	Whinham, George, Glanton ...	2	6
Stephenson, James, Holywell	2	6	Whitehead, Rev. J., Shotley ...	2	6
Stewart, George, Hallington ...	2	6	Wigham, Thos., Langley Mills	2	6
Stewart, James, Newcastle	2	6	Wilson, William, Newcastle ...	2	6
Stewart, William, do.	2	6	Wilson, Wm., Shotley Bridge	2	6
Stewart, Mrs., do.	2	6	Wood, James, Thornbrough ...	2	6
Strachan, J., South Shields ...	2	6	Wray, John, Haydon Bridge	2	6
Swan, J. C., Newcastle	2	6	Wright, J., Gateshead	2	6
Swan, Joseph, do.	2	6	Wright, James, Cramlington ...	2	6
Swan, William, Ewart	2	6	Yeates, Rev. T., Haltwhistle ...	2	6
Tate, Robert, Cramlington	2	6	Yeates, Thomas, Newcastle ...	2	6
Taylor, Mrs., Newcastle	2	6	Yeates, William, Wylam	2	6
Taylor, Wm., Mitford	2	6	Young, John, Cambo	2	6
Taylor, James, Wooler	2	6	Young, Matthew, do.	2	6

T. P. BARKAS, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE NORTH OF ENG-
LAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE,

Dr.	FROM JUNE, 1858, TO JANUARY, 1859.	Cr.	
Cash in hands of Treasurer..	£208 15 11½	Printing and Advertising ..	£10 0 0
Individual Subscriptions received by Treasurer.....	29 7 0	Rent of Rooms	4 17 0
Societies' Subscriptions, do.	21 4 0	Travelling Expenses of Agents	5 18 3½
Collected by the Rev. J. H. Rutherford	4 8 6	Postage Stamps, &c.	3 0 0
Collected by Mr. G. Charlton	5 0 0	Provisions for Tea Party ..	4 13 5½
„ Mr. Davis, agent	6 18 0	Agent's Salary	33 12 9
Cash taken at Tea Party....	6 8 0	Balance in hands of Treasurer	219 19 11½
	£282 1 5½		£282 1 5½

LIST OF DONORS AND MEMBERS, WITH THEIR RESIDENCES.



AYTON.

Dixon, George
Richardson, John

BERRYEDGE.

Carrick, Thomas
Davis, Jonathan

BLACKHILL.

Barkas, William
Little, John
Ord, Robson

BLAYDON.

Cowen, Joseph jun.

BRAMPTON.

Blackburn, R.
Murray, William

CAMBO.

Gibson, John
Handyside, John
Richardson, George, Broomhouse
Robson, Lancelot, Catcheside
Robson, Lancelot
Robson, William, Sweethope
Turnbull, A., Rothley Saw Mills
Wardle, Miss M. A.
Young, John
Young, Matthew

CARLISLE.

Close, R. F., Dean of Carlisle
Slater, William

CHESTER-LE STREET.

Smith, Henry

COXHOE.

Baines, Abraham.
Hays, Thomas
Liddle, Joseph
Newton, James

CRAMLINGTON.

Bell, George
Bell, Robert

Forster, Joshua

Grieves, John

Hobkirk, William

Hughes, J., West Cramlington

Hughes, William do.

Shield, Edward

Tate, Robert

Wright, James - *d. 1879.*

CRAWCROOK.

Bell, John
Charlton, George
Clark, Thomas
Green, Ralph
Greener, Joseph

DARLINGTON.

Hodge, John
Pease, J.
Penney, Harrison
Proctor, Misses
Parsons, Elias

DURHAM.

Fox, Rev. G. T.

EARSDON.

Elliott, Edward
Pyle, Mr.

EWART.

Brown, T. H.
Craik, George, Newtown
Fortune, J.
Hope, J., Newtown
Lilico, William
Robson, George, Ewart Park
Robson, Miss Hannah
Robson, Miss M. F.
Robson, Miss M. J.
Robson, Miss J. M.
Robson, Miss A.
Robson, Miss J. H.
Swan, William, Newsteads

GAINFORD.

Henderson, R. W. C.
Wardle, Henry

GATESHEAD.

Booth, Rev. William
Errington, George
Lucas, George, Bensham
Lynn, Rev. A.
Pattinson, Mr.
Rust, Rev. E., Ellison-street
Shivers, George, High-street
Sisson, George
Steven, John
Vain, James

GALEWOOD.

Collins, G. B.
Hutchinson, A.

GLANTON.

Matthewson, James
Whinham, George

GUISBRO'.

Dixon, Thomas
Harker, F.
Ord, Charles O.
Rodham, John
Watt, Richard

HALTWHISTLE.

Gregg, Robert
Saint, James
Yeats, Rev. Thomas

HAYDON BRIDGE.

Davidson, John
Davidson, Mrs. Dorothy
Dickenson, J.
Kennish, R.
Lewen, R.
Lowes, J.
Mewes, J.
Nicholson, J.
Parker, J., jun.
Reay, Joseph
Rowell, William
Thompson, J.
Wray, John

HEXHAM.

Douglass, Miss Mary, Chartres
Douglass, W. D.
Hamilton, John
Hedley, Thomas
Hope, John
Hope, John, jun.,

Jackson, Christopher
Jameson, J. W.
Nichol, Thomas
Pattinson, William
Ridley, John
Ridley, R. C.
Robb, William
Robinson, J.
Snowball, John
Temperley, W. A.

INGO.

Harrison, John
Harrison, John, jun.
Harrison, Joseph
Hutchens, Miss E., L. Bavington

KIRKHARLE.

Robson, Lancelot
Weddle, Richard

KIRKHEATON.

Anderson, John
Arthur, William
Reay, Richard

LANGLEY MILL.

Muse, Edward
Reed, George
Shield, Simon
Wigham, Thomas

LEADGATE.

Brown, Ralph
Brown, Thomas
Cheeseman, William
Currie, Niel
Knox, Henry
Postle, Joseph
Richardson, Joseph
Robson, Matthew

LONDON.

Buckle, James
Carstairs, Peter
Young, Michael

MIDDLESBRO'

Bell, Charles
Creaser, Mr.
Escrit, Mr.
Lennard, Mr.

SOUTH MIDDLETON.

Melrose, J.
Robson, William

MILLFIELD.

Clark, Thomas
Craig, Andrew
Smith, James

MORPETH.

Oliver, Robert
Rochester, W., Bolam W. House
Taylor, Mr., Mitford

NEWCASTLE.

Allen, C., 18, Hood-st., Sandyfd.-lane
Allen, Robert, Newgate-street
Allison, George, Napier-street
Anderson, F., do.
Barkas, T. P., Grainger-street
Bell, R. P., Mosley-street
Benson, John, Grainger-street
Bewick, R., William-street
Blake, Anne, Newcastle
Boag, Thomas, Mosley-street
Bowron, J., Victoria-place
Bradburn, G. W., Clayton-street
Brewis, George, Grey-street
Brewis, Robert, Swirle
Brown, Rev. Mr., Blenheim-street
Brown, D., Sycamore-street
Brown, Allan, Howard-street
Brown, John, Cumberland-row
Campbell, John, Victoria-street
Charlton, George, Newcastle
Carr, G. M., York-street
Cathrall, T. N., Grainger-street
Cathrall, G., Copland-terrace
Chambers, G., Denton-chare
Cook, Ralph, Byker-bar
Cook, Richard, Pandon-dean
Cooper, George, Hewgill-terrace
Cooper, William, 36, Pilgrim-street
Cowell, Joseph, Carlton-street
Crow, William, Side
Curry, George, jun., Hinde-street
Danson, William, Groat-market
Danson, Joseph, Barras-bridge
Daglish, Mr., Pilgrim-street
Dargue, John, Sycamore-street
Dickenson, Wm., West-parade
Dixon, Wm., Marlborough-crescent
Dobson, Mr., Grainger-street
Dodds, George, Bell's-court

Dransfield, John, Grey-street
Dryden, Cuthbert, Bath-lane
Duncan, G., Hanover-square
Elliott, H., Pilgrim-street;
Embleton, William, Ridley-street
Faddy, John, Shieldfield
Fairley, R., Errick-street
Fenwick, Rev. R., Shieldfield
France, G. W., Blandford-street
Gascoigne, Henry, New-road
Green, John, Blackett-street
Guthrie, W., Clayton-street
Hardwick, John, Spring-street
Henzell, Wm., Clayton-street
Herdman, Thomas, Westgate
Hogg, George, Hopper-street
Holland, John, Pitt-street
Holme, A., Buckingham-street
Holmes, E., High Friar-street
Holmes, William, Elswick-street
Hornsby, G., Copland-terrace
Hustin, Rev. S., Elswick-row
Hughan, Samuel, Picton-place
Jones, G., jun., Union-st., Rid.-vills.
Lambert, Miss, Northumberd.-street
Laws, William, Barracks
Leech, William, Trafalgar-street
Leighton, William, Grainger-street
Loten, J., Union-st. Ridley-villas
Lows, G. Ralph, Sandyford-lane
Luckley, William, Butcher-market
Maddison, J., Newgate-street
Mann, H., Lord-street
Mawson, John, Mosley-street
M'Clymont, D., Newgate-street
M'Cree, A., Chimney-mills
M'Cree, T., do.
M'Cree, T., Back George-street
Millburn, Joseph, Dean-street
Muller, J., Elswick Terrace
Moore, G., Cloth Market
Morrison, Walter, Grainger-street
Morton, Mr., Nun-street
Muras, Mr., Ridley-street
Murray, R., 18, Pitt-street
Maughan, Thomas, Forth-street
Neilson, Thomas, Hewgill-terrace
Nells, Mr., Pitt-street
Nesbit, John, Shield-street
Nesham, Wm., Northumberland-st.
Oliver, Daniel, Bigg-market.
Pattinson, Isaac, Trafalgar-street
Peel, William, Queen-street
Pickup, T., Newgate-street

Potts, Mr., Bigg-market
 Potts, R., Leazes-crescent
 Potts, T. A., Clayton-street
 Pyburn, J., Northumberland-street
 Rapiér, John, Byker-bar
 Reed, Rev. A., W'gate Hill-terrace
 Reed, Edward, Newgate-street
 Rewcastle, J., Oyster-shell-lane
 Rewcastle, Miss S. M., do.
 Richardson, Geo., jun., Cloth-market
 Robinson, J., Gloster-road
 Robinson, Mr., Grainger-street
 Robson, R., Lovaine-Terrace
 Rowell, John, North-shore
 Rowell, S., Clarence-street
 Rutherford, Rev. J. H., West-parade
 Sampson, Rev. Mr., 11, Terrace-place
 Smith, George, Gibson-street
 Smith, John, Side
 Snowdon, T. G., Wesley-street
 Stewart, James, Cambden-street
 Stewart, William, Grainger-street
 Steward, Mr. W., Napier-street
 Swan Joseph Mosley-street
 Swan, J. C., do.
 Taylor, H., Victoria-terrace
 Thomas, Josiah, Hinde-street
 Thompson, William, do.
 Thompson, R., New-road
 Timmes, John, Clayton-street
 Trail, T. H., Sumner-street
 Townsend W. G., Pilgrim-street
 Walker, J. H., Victoria-terrace
 Walton, John, Judson-place
 Walton, Robt. 46, Elswick Row
 Ward, R., Dean-street
 Watson, James, Green-market
 Watt, John, Red-barns
 Whinfield, W. A., Albion-place
 Wilcke, Thomas, Grey-street
 Wilson, William do.
 Wright, J., High-bridge
 Wood, J., John-street
 Yeats, T., Low Friar-street

RYTON.

Pearson, Rev. Mr.
 Robson, J., Woodside

SEATON DELAVAL.

Burt, Peter

SEGHILL.

Blyth, Alexander
 Richardson, John

NORTH SHIELDS.

Bolam, John, Chirton
 Hadaway, T. D., Tyne-street
 Proctor, J. R., Low-lights
 Robson, Robert, Nile-street

SOUTH SHIELDS.

Bird, George, Half Moon-quay
 Reed, Joseph, Chapter-row
 Strachan, John, King-street

SHOTLEY.

Campbell, William
 Smith, Francis
 Tregilles, A. E., Derwent Hill
 Wardropper, Edward
 Whitehead, Rev. G.
 Wilson, William

STOCKTON.

Anderson, John
 Armstrong G. W.
 Bell, Francis
 Briggs Henry
 Weatheral, Joseph

SUNDERLAND.

Backhouse, Edward
 Backhouse, Edward, jun.
 Hills, John
 Thursfield, John, Southwick
 Cathrall, W. R., Monkwearmouth

WALKER.

Atkinson, J.
 Burn, Robert
 Cowall, William, Bill-point
 Thomas, William, Iron Works
 Winter, James, do.

WALLINGTON.

Trevelyan, Sir W. C., Bart.
 Trevelyan, A. P., North-britain

WALBOTTLE.

Graydon, Thomas

WITTON PARK.

Dent, George
Raine, Nicholas
Shaw, John
Spoor, Benjamin

WOLSINGHAM.

Backhouse, William

WOOLER.

Brand, William
Pringle, James
Rutherford, D.
Taylor, James

WYLAM.

Hindmarsh, Andrew
Yeats, William

MISCELLANEOUS.

AckeldCranston, George
Belford.....Johnson, John
BerwickFoggin, Rev. John
BelsayHarrison, G., Dean-
house
CapheatonRochester, Richard
ChattonBaty, Henry
Cold-straighon..Alderson, Thomas
Cold-stream.....Robson, G.
Corbridge.....Wood, J., Thornbro'
CouplandHarbottle, John
Dean House.....Davidson, Mrs.
Divett HillsSimpson, Miss Ann
Fallow LeesDouglass, John

FellingPotts, R.
GainfordNoble, Mr.
Holywell.....Stephenson, J.
HallingtonStewart, George
HurworthGascoigne
Leicester.....Cook, Thos.
NetherwittonOliver, A.
OldhamDuxbury, Mr.
PontelandScott, Thomas
River Green.....Blair, H.
Steads.....Clark, Robert
Westharle.....Atkin, Hannah
WoodbridgeR. Lilico.

ADDENDUM.

SINCE these sheets were printed, the unexpected General Election has changed the Parliamentary representatives of the following places:—

North Northumberland—Sir M. W. Ridley, *instead of* Lord Ossulston, who has been called to the Upper House.

Tynemouth—Mr. Hugh Taylor, *instead of* Mr. W. S. Lindsay.

Berwick-on-Tweed—Capt. Gordon and Mr. R. A. Earle, *in the room of* Mr. D. C. Marjoribanks and Mr. John Stapleton.


South Durham—Mr. J. H. Farrer, *in place of* Lord Harry Vane.

Sunderland—Mr. W. S. Lindsay, *instead of* Mr. Geo. Hudson.


Carlisle—Mr. Lawson *replaces* Mr. Hodgson.

THE
NORTH OF ENGLAND
TEMPERANCE LEAGUE
REGISTER,
AND
ALMANACK FOR 1860.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER, 1858.



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1860.

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LIST OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES, AND THEIR OFFICERS,

Which have contributed the Sum needful for enrolment with the League,
FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.



AYTON (GREAT)

(Via NORTHALLERTON.)

John Richardson, President.
Stephen Hunter, Treasurer.
John Harbottle, jun., Secretary.

ALNWICK.

Rev. J. Orme, President.
James Allan, { Treasurer and
Secretary.

ALLENDALE TOWN.

President.
Vice-President.
Treasurer.

Joseph Bell, Secretary.

ALLENHEADS.

President.
Treasurer.

William Todd, Secretary.

ASPATRIA.

(Via CARLISLE)

John Greaves, President.
John Rawlings, Treasurer.
Daniel Harkness, Secretary.

BLACKHILL.

(Via SHOTLEY BRIDGE.)

Rev. Geo. Whitehead, President.
John Thomas Little, Treasurer.
Arthur E. Tregillis, Secretary.

BRAMPTON.

George Rutherford, President.
Jonathan Reed, Treasurer.
Robert Blagburn, Secretary.

BEDLINGTON.

President.
Treasurer.
Secretary.
(Withdrawn.)

BERRYEDGE.

(Via SHOTLEY BRIDGE.)

Rev. G. Whitehead, President.
John Routledge, Treasurer.
Thomas Carrick, Secretary.

BLAYDON.

William G. Hawdon, President,
Bartholomew Stokoe, Treasurer.
William Taylor, Secretary.

BLENKINSOPP AND

GREENHEAD.

President.
Robert Blakey, Vice-President.
William Errington, Treasurer.
John Graham, Secretary.

BISHOP AUCKLAND.

D. Wray, President.
 Arthur Cummings, V.-President.
 William Fulton, Treasurer.
 John Fenwick, Secretary.

BARNARD CASTLE.

Hugh Railton, President.
 F. Winpenny, Treasurer.
 Joseph Lee, } Secretaries.
 J. C. Guy, }

BLACKWALL.

(Via GATESHEAD.)

President.
 Treasurer.
 Marsden Gibson, Secretary.

BROUGHTON AND KIRBY.

(Via NORTHALLERTON.)

Thomas Bell, President.
 Robert Taylor, Treasurer.
 David Sanderson, Secretary.

BALLAST HILLS.

Ralph Cook, President.
 David Bird, Treasurer.
 David Wright, Secretary.

CONSETT. See BERRY EDGE.**CARLISLE.**

John Gordon, President.
 William Slater, Treasurer.
 Richard Duncan, Secretary.

CARVILLE & WALLSEND.

John Heads, President.
 Thomas Lee, Vice-President.
 Emanuel Combie, Treasurer.
 Henry Daglish, } Secretaries.
 George Lilly, }

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

Robert Graham, President.
 William Knowles, Treasurer.
 John Smith, Secretary.

CAMBO.

Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., Presdt.
 George Richardson, Treasurer.
 Walter Young, Secretary.

CRAMLINGTON (EAST).

Robert Tate, President.
 Thomas Graham, Vice-President.
 George Hogg, Treasurer.
 George Bell, Secretary.

**CRAMLINGTON COLLIERY
(WEST).**

Christopher Gregory, President.
 John Elliott, Vice-President.
 Thomas Potts, Treasurer.
 Luke Forster, Secretary.
 William Lawson, Assistant Sec.

There is a Local District Association, now in its fourth year, in connection with the Cramlingtons, Seghill, and Seaton Delaval Societies, all of which are connected with the North of England Temperance League. The following is a list of its officers:—

Robert Bell, President,
 John Greaves, Treasurer.
 William Hobkirk, Secretary.

COXHOE.

James Newton, President.
Robert Thompson, Treasurer.
Thomas Kenmir, Secretary.

CATTON.

(Via HAYDON BRIDGE.)

William Howe, Treasurer.
Thomas Allison, Secretary.

COANWOOD.

(Via HALTWHISTLE.)

President.
Treasurer.
Jacob Wigham, Secretary.

CURRYHILL & NINEBANKS

(Via HAYDON BRIDGE.)

Joseph Ritson, President.
Thomas Hudspeth, Treasurer.
Thomas Ritson, Secretary.

CARR'S HILL.

(Via GATESHEAD.)

Matthew Kemble, President.
Joseph Proud, Treasurer.
George Almon, Secretary.

DARLINGTON.

William Thompson, President.
Jonathan Dresser, } Vice-
John Hornsby, } Presidents.
William Thompson, Treasurer.
John Greenwell, } Secretaries.
John Baty, }
Harrison Penny, Cor. Secretary.

DEARHAM.

(CUMBERLAND.)

John Thompson, President.
John Tiffin, Treasurer.
William Blackburn, Secretary.

EARSDON AND EAST
HALOWELL.

T. G. Pyle, President.
Edward Elliott, Vice-President.
Edward Dunn, Treasurer.
John Wake, Secretary.

EIGHTON BANKS AND
WREKENTON.

Robert Armstrong, President.
John Willins, Treasurer.
George Parkin, Secretary.

ESTON MINES.

(Via NORTHALLERTON.)

Robert Wharton, President.
John Carey, Treasurer.
James Hall,
Thomas Williams, } Secretaries.

EASBY.

(Via NORTHALLERTON.)

President.
Treasurer.
John Richardson, Secretary.

EASINGTON LANE.

Charles Cox, President.
William Parker, Vice-President.
William, Raine, Treasurer.
Michael Hall, Secretary.

ELSWICK.

James Rowell, President.
 Thomas Gray, Treasurer.
 B. Chapman Brown, Secretary.

FERRYHILL.

John Dobson, President.
 John Senior, Vice-President.
 John Spark, Treasurer.
 Anthony Dobson, Secretary.

GATESHEAD.

John Mawson, President.
 Jos. Kimpster, } Vice-Presidents,
 Jas. Clephan, }
 (and six other additional.)
 Andrew Paxton, Treasurer.
 George Lucas, } Secretaries.
 Thomas Rippon, }

GLANTON.

(Via ALNWICK.)

James Matthewson, President.
 Wm. Matthews, Vice-President.
 George Whinham, Treasurer.
 James Matthewson, Secretary.

GLENDALE.

George Craik, President.
 George Robson, Treas. and Sec.

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A RETROSPECT

OF THE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN OPERATIONS OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT

FOR THE YEAR 1859.



ON entering upon a retrospect of the proceedings of the Temperance movement for the past year, in order to attain to a general estimate of the indices of its present position, we naturally turn to America as the place of its nativity, where the light of its beneficent moral truth first dawned upon the darkness of an intemperate world—where its energies were first put forth—where is recorded those first moral triumphs, the acclaim of which aroused the Christian philanthropists of Europe to a sense of the wide-spread evils of intemperance; to the imperativeness of decisive efforts being taken for their counteraction; and to the simplicity and efficiency of the plan devised in the councils of true wisdom, and developed in the good order of the Providence of God. It is thus revivifying and inspiring to fix our stand-point on the doings of the early temperance reformers—to mark the comprehensive and effective efforts of the large-hearted men who first espoused the cause—to awaken in our minds that deep sense of the responsibilities of Christian duty which moved them to action, and to kindle in our hearts the fire of that high-minded patriotism which so nobly distinguished them. Then to pass in discursive review the historic events of its progress from the birth of its true principles, swaddled in the moderation scheme—graduated, as it were, to the limited conceptions of the earnest men who saw the truth but dimly, as under a cloud, until the true light of abstinence burst its bands, and came forth in its strength and perfectness, breaking down every slavish habit, overcoming every mental difficulty, putting aside every moral obstruction, establishing for itself a high position in the standard of practical truth, and asserting for itself the right of religious action in the church and the power of political action in the world. Then pass before the observation of the mind the extended theatre of its present operations, struggling into notice in every civilized state in Europe; setting up its claims in the distant isles of the sea, and battling for the mastery on the great continents at our antipodes; and we shall turn from such retrospective review confirmed in our faith of its ultimate triumphs, and feel ourselves morally reinvigorated for future exertion.

AMERICA.

WE are constrained, however, to admit a considerably subdued effort throughout the United States, as is evidenced by the abeyance into which the state temperance organisations have generally fallen; caused, in a great measure, by the more exciting and immediate political agitation of the slavery question. This question of questions with them would appear to overdo, in its fervour and fury, the interests of every other moral and religious movement, for it evidently excites the church as deeply as it affects the state. And, we doubt not, but that the pro-slavery members of the American churches are as hard to influence for right as even the liquor trafficking professors of the British churches; inasmuch as it is always a difficult task to reach the conscience when the barricade of pecuniary interests stands in the way of truth and right doing. Admitting that there is a parallelism between the questions of slavery and the liquor traffic, as they exist in the two countries respectively, yet taking the matter in its widest sense, we judge that, as it respects the liquor traffickers in the British churches, we are in a comparatively advanced position; because already, with us, the odium of religious condemnation rests upon the traffic, and liquor-selling and Christian profession is now an anomaly in the apprehension of the intelligent and the good.

The prohibition states are Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. A number of other states have partially prohibitory laws, and Sunday closing enactments; and although there may be a subsidence of the fervour of first impulses, yet the principles and practices of true temperance have effected a permanent change in the habits of the people everywhere throughout the Union. The State of Maine holds the chief eminence among the prohibition states, and with it must ever be associated the honoured and honourable name of Neil Dow. The State of Maine stands prominently forth, bearing unmistakeable evidence of what may be attained by unswerving principles, invincible perseverance, and indomitable courage. The Governor of the State, the Secretary of State, State Treasurer, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, are all teetotalers and prohibitionists. And with such an example before them, shall we not feel confident that the other states of the Union shall press forward to the attainment of the like honourable and virtuous position. Even in New York, as the result of the Sunday closing movement, 4,000 liquor shops were shut up in one day, and it is fully determined to go on until the city be totally freed from the Sunday liquor traffic. At present the chief temperance organisations are the benevolent societies, under various designations. "The 'Good Templars,' the 'Templars of Honour,' and the 'Sons of Temperance.'" The latter numbers 100,000, having added 10,000 members during the year. It has also a juvenile organisation connected with it, titled the "Cadets of Temperance." These give powerful indications of the latent energies of the cause. There is also a strong desire manifested for the revival of the old state temperance associations. And did these re-awakenings and re-organisings

put on their primitive power, the interests and abominations of the liquor traffic would soon succumb before the moral triumphs of the temperance cause.

THE BRITISH COLONIES, ISLES AND DEPENDENCIES.

CANADA.

IN several of the British Colonies, the temperance cause has made the most cheering progress. In Upper Canada, the sale of liquor is prohibited from 7 o'clock on Saturday night to 8 o'clock on Monday morning. This Act received the Royal assent on the 25th March last. There is also a total prohibitory power conferred on certain permissive conditions on municipal counties and townships. In July 1859 a committee of the Lower House of Legislation was appointed to examine the petitions presented in favour of a Maine Law, which agreed to recommend that prohibition should be established in all the municipalities of Canada, wherein the majority of a public meeting of persons qualified to vote for school trustees should not decide to the contrary. This report is expected to be the basis of future legislation. Moreover *the Methodist Conference resolved not to permit any liquor dealer to continue in church fellowship after the 1st June 1859.* And here we note, that what is *right* Methodistic discipline in Canada, would *not be wrong* were it rigidly enforced by the Conference in Britain. It may not be yet, but the time comes on apace, when the whip of small cords shall cleanse the churches of their liquor traffickers as the temple of old was purified of its monied changers. In Nova Scotia, a prohibitory Act passed the House of Assembly, but was rejected by the Legislative Council. A series of temperance sermons had been preached in the chief town of the province, by various ministers, among whom was the Rev. Dr. Binney, the Episcopal Bishop of Nova Scotia.

AUSTRALIA.

IN Sydney, a temperance hall has been erected at the cost of £2,600; the Legislature having voted £1,200, and the public subscribed £1,200 towards the expense. Intemperance prevails to a fearful extent; out of a population of little more than 300,000, about 3,000 persons have been committed for drunkenness, and it is calculated that the consumption of ardent spirits for one year is more than 9 gallons per head of the population, or about 35 gallons to each male adult. The quantity appears incredible, but it is evident that the consumption is immense throughout the colonies. A New South Wales Alliance is in operation for the suppression of intemperance. In Victoria, there is an effective Temperance League, conducted on the conjoint principles of true temperance and prohibition. It issues a periodical as its organ, titled the "Temperance Times." Judging from the few numbers which have reached us, it is both ably and judiciously edited. At Geelong, a temperance hall has been opened, the Government having presented the site for the building. In Adelaide, South Australia, there has been a Temper-

ance revival, and there are sixteen branch societies in connection with the Temperance Union. In North Adelaide, a new temperance hall has been opened: In other distant colonies, temperance societies are also in operation, with more or less success. And the "Band of Hope Movement" appears to be approved and patronised by the active Temperance Associations throughout these distant lands.

CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

THE temperance cause in FRANCE has not yet attained to any prominent position; and if the returns as to the consumpt of wine and spirits approximate in any wise to the truth, intemperance must prevail to a considerable extent among the people. It is calculated that there are 350,000 wine shops and cafes, and in round numbers that there are 11,500,000, hectolitres of wine, and 800,000 hectolitres of spirits annually consumed. Our readers will be better able to estimate the amount when informed that a hectolitre contains 22 English imperial gallons. If this be so, may we not doubt the correctness of the statement on which such stress is laid, respecting the sobriety of wine-drinking France. Although temperance societies have been established in PRUSSIA, HANOVER, and other states, yet brandy-drinking is producing the most destructive effects upon the populations of GERMANY. The Recorder of Hull (Mr. D. Hill, Esq.) states on authority that it is the wine-drinking of BADEN, and beer in BAVARIA, that fills their gaols with criminals. In SWEDEN and NORWAY, temperance legislation has done something to abate the evils of intemperance. The manufacture of spirits is prohibited during the five months, from May to September, and the sale is prohibited on Sundays and holidays. The central temperance society, at Christiana, has 140 societies connected with it, and 160,000 members in a population of a million and a half. A government grant of £450, for temperance agency, has been allowed *for upwards of twelve years*. RUSSIA takes the most prominent position in the year's history of Continental temperance. In several parts the temperance cause has spontaneously and rapidly developed itself. At St. Petersburg, 1,000 of the workmen employed in the great building establishments have taken the pledge. In POLISH RUSSIA, where the Roman Catholic priests were interesting themselves in the temperance cause, official influence was exerted against it, but the Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular, wherein he affirms that "sobriety deserves to be encouraged, as the best means of preserving the health and morality of the people; wherever, therefore, the peasants resolve to abstain, they must not be hindered in so laudable a design." In one district the peasants have pledged themselves "to watch each other, and to complain of delinquents to the authorities, so that they may be punished as men injurious to society, on which our well being depends." The thought occurs to us as a beautiful coincidence, that in that land where the Imperial power is put forth to free the people from the serfdom of their lords, that the people are nobly emancipating themselves from the thralldom of intemperance. And the veteran temperance reformers may take courage from the fact, that twenty

years have passed away since Dr. Bird first sowed the first temperance seed in Russia, which is now manifesting its vitality, power, and blessing.

ENGLAND.

HAVING thus summarily reviewed the position of the temperance cause in distant lands, we turn with deepened interest to mark the operations of our own country. And glad should we be to see our native land leading the van in this mission of benevolence to man. We have seen that she has already sent forth her active influences to the most distant dependencies of the empire; but this has been more by individual effort than by associated enterprise. Indeed, this world-mission work may never be needed, as it regards the temperance enterprise; for, had we a purified public opinion and practice at home, an enlightened virtuous British people would, by her tens of thousands of emigrants, impelled by the impulses of true temperance, remodel the social and moral habits of the peoples of those rising empires of the new world. Even as it is, perhaps there is no country putting forth more vigorous efforts, and aspiring to give greater efficiency, power, and compactness, to the operations of its various temperance organisations.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

IN recording the doings of our home operations, we give precedence to the National Temperance League, as the representative of metropolitan action. This League has nearly 200 affiliated societies scattered over every part of the kingdom, and about 1,000 subscribing members enrolled. It has eight agents engaged—men of experience and ability—some of the oldest agents of the cause. The League expended upwards of £800 in agency expenses. The receipts and disbursements of the year exceeded £3,000. It is worthy of record that it was through the responsibilities of this League that J. B. Gough went forth on his inspiring mission through the country. During his *second* tour he has delivered 160 orations in 120 towns. Consequent upon the efforts of the League, the numerous London societies have been aroused to exertion and sustained in healthy action; upwards of 100 meetings are held weekly in the metropolis, so that, by the operations of the National Temperance League, the temperance cause has been considerably promoted, both in town and country. But notwithstanding these extended efforts, who can contemplate the vast responsibility involved, and the mighty interests which are centred in the great metropolis—the immense population—millions of people converged to one point of space—unbounded in its wealth and resources, extending its commercial enterprise and political power to the ends of the earth; remembering, also, the hugeness of the traffic—its monster brewing establishments—its spirit stores—its host of liquor vendors—its splendid gin-palaces, with their meretricious attractions and temptations—the intemperance of the people, from their almost universal indulgence and inveterate drinking usages;—and then, turning to the League and its agencies, the anxious thought

is suggested, "What are they among so many?" We may say to the stout-hearted men of London, according to the caricature of "Punch," "There's your work before you. Brace up and do it, and fear not." The "Weekly Record," conducted by Mr. W. Tweedie, Strand, is the semi-official organ of the National League; in addition to which Mr. Tweedie has established the largest temperance publication depot in the kingdom, and his trade issues in this department are incalculably important, even to our most distant dependencies.

The United Kingdom Alliance has also branch offices in London, and active agencies at work, promotive of the prohibition movement in its various aspects and operations.

THE BRITISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

PRIORITY of notice might have been given to the British Temperance League, as the oldest temperance organisation in the kingdom. It has nobly persevered through many trying and adverse circumstances during the past quarter century, while many other kindred organisations failed around it. Greater vigour has been manifested under its League form of constitution, inasmuch as its resources have been more abundant and regular. It has now other sources of income at command, and indicates a corresponding greater efficiency commensurate with its increased means. It has had eight agents actively at work during the year, who have delivered in the aggregate 2,000 lectures—500 of them being free lectures—many of them in districts where no temperance societies existed. The labours of the agents have extended to 20 of the principal counties of England and Wales. These brief statements may partially convey an idea of the extent and value of their agents' labours. We testify, from personal knowledge, to the abilities and fitness of many of them for the agency work; at the same time deeply sympathise with the Executive Committee in the loss of their much respected agent, Mr. T. B. Thompson, and also in that of their oldest advocate, Mr. John Addleshaw. We have many times pondered the thought, that the right men for the right place were providentially raised up to do the first fitting work of this temperance reform. And indications are abundant that others are rising up, filled with youthful energy, to prosecute the work which has been so well and thoroughly begun. The number of subscribing members to the British League are upwards of 1,200, and upwards of 100 auxiliary societies. The members' subscriptions amounted to £430, and the subscriptions of the societies to £110. With the exception of a small balance due the Treasurer, the general receipts and disbursements (including the publication department) show an income of upwards of £1,750. This has been the most prosperous year of the League's operations.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

THIS association has mapped out as the geographical range of its operations the counties of Somerset, Wilts, Dorset and Devon and we prefer this defining of territory as calculated to be more effective in its working and more satisfactory in its results; as better adapted for

superintending the labours of the agents and conserving the general interests of the various societies within their district, rather than that unlimited commission given to agents, and that apparent desire on the part of the Executives to encompass the whole country. Glad should we be to see the whole of the counties of England mapped out into unions, or districts, or circuits, each independent in itself, and yet working in unison as a whole. This would be a mighty good work, and an object well worthy the undertaking of any of the existing national leagues. Indeed, it would be worth the founding a new institution to do such especial work; and were it to be done, it would be well done were it done quickly.

Since the decease of the late Mr. Joseph Eaton, 1858, it has been needful to reconstruct and enlarge the constitution of this association, and to endeavour to place its pecuniary affairs on a more satisfactory basis. And we rejoice to know that the Executive have considerably succeeded in the measures they have adopted, so that the association assumes a more independent position, not being, as hitherto, dependent upon individual support, but deriving its income from varied legitimate sources. Being as yet in a transition state, it has done well in having sustained its position on the scale of its present efforts, and it is confidently hoped that additional pecuniary means will be liberally granted, until its operations under its new and extended constitution are so matured and successful as to become self-supporting in its operations. There is no statement in the last annual report of the number of societies affiliated, or the number of its subscribing members. We learn that its receipts and disbursements have been upwards of £300. This includes the subscriptions to the especial fund for the support of the "Western Temperance Herald," the monthly periodical of this association, which has been considerably improved under its present management, and nearly doubled in its circulation. The advocacy embraces the services of two or more agents, the labours of one being devoted solely to mission work; to the duty of instituting new societies, and the resuscitating defunct ones. This is a sphere of usefulness it would be well were other Leagues more directly to cultivate. There are qualifications required for the mission work which many of our most popular platform advocates do not possess; and a pioneering staff of missionary labourers would be of the utmost importance in pressing forward the temperance cause.

THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

THE Alliance is undoubtedly the most important and influential institution promotive of temperance objects in England. In the opinion of many, it does not come legitimately within the category of a Temperance Society, inasmuch as it eschews all formal pledges, and simply officially enunciates its one distinctive object to be the total and immediate suppression of the liquor traffic, leaving to the parties who are willing to associate for this purpose to be influenced by whatever motives they may, and to adopt such line of individual practice as may be deemed compatible with the attainment of the objects

they propose to seek after. To every intelligent supporter of this institution it will be evident that the right of suppression presupposes the fact that the article to be suppressed is injurious in itself; because if not so, there can be no right of legal suppression; the basis of all legislative action being the conservation and promotion of the common weal. In truth, the suppression of the liquor traffic is essentially, in its nature and principle, one and the same with that of abstinence; because that which is an individual and social wrong, not only implies the duty and asserts the right, but imperatively and legitimately demands the power of legal suppression. It has been said that "the constitution of the Alliance *recognises the moral right* to drink intoxicating liquors." Now, we must discriminate while we judge. The Alliance constitution, simply in keeping with its own conditions as a civil institution, constituted on public grounds for political action, inquires not into secret motives or private practice, but seeks the aid of all on the common ground of citizenship; and we have seen how far the combination for political action comprises the obligation of personal abstinence; so that if any of its members conform not to this rule, the inconsistency rests with them, and not in the constitution of the institution. Moreover, the moral influence of the advocacy for the legal suppression of the traffic, with a continued and reiterated enumeration of its social evils, necessarily tends to their repudiation and disuse. That such has been its effects in some eminent instances we know, even in our own district; and such must be the nature of its general effects beyond the sphere of our knowledge; and, therefore, we have not the slightest hesitancy to place the United Kingdom Alliance in the fore-front of our temperance organisations.

The operations of the Alliance for the year comprise the general labours of their staff of agents, whose meetings have averaged nearly 2,000. To these may be added the numberless meetings which have been held by the various independent Temperance Societies, bearing directly and indirectly upon the prohibition movement. The recognised auxiliaries are 179, and upwards of 200 contributing and co-operating societies, which have claims upon their agency labours by virtue of their subscriptions. Of the utmost importance have been the special towns' meetings, which have been addressed by express deputations from the Executive, chiefly by the Honorary Secretary, Samuel Pope, Esq., Dr. Lees, and Mr. Edward Grubb. These meetings have assumed an especial importance from the circumstance of their being convened by public authority, and generally presided over by the Mayor of the borough, or chief officer of the district. Considerable efforts have also been made to bring the subject before the candidates at the late general election, and also before members of Parliament. In connection with the direct political action of the question, the late annual meeting was much occupied in considering the project of electoral associations. These will be found of the greatest importance, both in municipal and parliamentary elections. A judicious combination of electoral power must be productive of the weightiest results, commanding respect in every district; and in numerous cases, the power rightly wielded, would determine the issue

of many elections. In order to avoid the multiplication of machinery, the division of interests and funds by the creation of new institutions, it would be desirable that such electoral combinations should constitute an integral part of the business of the auxiliary societies, and other unions and leagues already committed to the advocacy of the prohibition cause. The ministerial movement has also been encouragingly successful during the year; and the adhesion of Canon Stowell and the Rev. the Dean of Carlisle and other ministers are assuring indications of the coming ingathering.

The Permissive Bill canvas has been prosecuted with vigour in many of the large towns and important villages with the most decided success; and it is worthy of observation that the great industrial communities give the largest majorities—Glasgow, Huddersfield, Manchester, and Middlesbrough. The statement of the reports from Darlington will generally hold good, that “the most favourable reports were derived from those parts of the town chiefly inhabited by the working classes.” The “Weekly News” has fully maintained its position, and requires but a little extension of numbers to make it self-supporting. The Quarterly Review “Meliora,” published by the Executive, has considerably met the object of its publication, by introducing the prohibition aspects of the temperance movement into certain circles where otherwise the subject could scarcely have been expected to make way. A considerable number of monthly tracts, prize essays, and sequels, have been issued. Moreover, in such summary, we may not overlook that independent and extended discussion which the subject has undergone by the ordinary newspaper and periodical press of the country, making evident the rising and wide-spread interest of the question everywhere throughout the kingdom. The total receipts and disbursements of the institution during the year were upwards of £9,000. Mr. George Charlton and Mr. George Dodds were appointed a deputation from the North of England Temperance League to the annual meeting; and their report, as to the courtesy of their reception, the business conduct of the proceedings, and the general enthusiasm manifested for the vigorous prosecution of the objects for which the United Kingdom was instituted, was most satisfactory.

Nevertheless, we judge that there ought to have been before this time some more decided indications of action by way of petitioning; some war note of preparation and arrangement sent bombing through the country, if anything is to be done during this parliamentary session. A national petitioning is not the work of a day, and we may not calculate upon accomplishing even a Permissive Bill by a *coup-de-main*.

There are several other smaller unions and associations existing throughout the country; but as many of them, in their operations, are connected and included in the reports of the larger Leagues, we forbear to enter into details.

WALES.

A REMARKABLE temperance revival has lately taken place in Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, and other parts of the principality. At Tredegar Iron Works, upwards of 7,000 men, women, and children, have signed the pledge; at Ebbro Vale, there are about 1000, and, in Dowlais, there are between 3,000 and 4,000. This revival has been chiefly owing to the labours of Mr. Reece, commonly called "Cheap Jack," an itinerating cutler; and so much was his influence dreaded, that he was not permitted to go near the works at Rhymney, because the Company have a large and lucrative brewery there. But the teetotalers came over from Tredegar, and paraded the streets, and, as it were, took the place by storm; and the result was, that about 3,000 of the Rhymney people signed the pledge. At one monster gathering it is calculated that upwards of 12,000 took part in the proceedings. The Dowlais Iron Works were closed for the day, to allow the workmen an opportunity to attend. Much praise is due to the Rev. Canon Jenkins, who has taken an active part in the movement; and it is confidently affirmed that the greater part of the population of the principality are fully prepared, and would immediately adopt the Permissive Bill, were the power but given. There is an important organization in operation connecting the Temperance Societies in South Wales into one Union, titled the "South Wales Total Abstinence Association." It is a source of rejoicing to know that all this is concurrent with that general revival of religion which is rapidly extending throughout Wales. In Aberystwith about 400 members have been added to the Calvinistic Methodist Church alone. Eight publicans have taken down their signs and have become teetotalers. It is said that most of the converts in Cardiganshire join the Abstinence Society; and the Rev. T. Job, writing from Carmarthenshire, observes that "the Temperance cause is making rapid progress through the country. The publicans are obliged to throw the ale away in many places, and they are thronging to the house of God by scores. Carmarthenshire is ready for the Maine Law." Every right-minded and true hearted temperance reformer will hail with joy and gladness such glorious results.

IRELAND.

IRELAND is again brought into notoriety in connection with the cause of temperance, in consequence of being so intimately associated with the extended religious revival which has taken place. New Ross, in Ireland, is distinguished by being the place where, in 1829, the first European Society was established. Ten years after the popular crusade of Father Mathew commenced, which almost swept the last vestige of drunkenness from the face of the country; and though intemperance has again gathered powerful headway, the beneficial influence of Father Mathew's mission is still to be marked by its visible effects. Another impetus onward is now given as a consequent effect of the religious revival. The total abstinence cause has been actively promoted by many of the agents of the Irish Church Missions; and a circular on the

subject has been addressed to all the Irish clergy. This activity has not been restricted to the clergy; for there is a Temperance Association connected with the Irish Presbyterian Church, and twenty-two of the ministers have gone out as deputations to advocate temperance, giving their services gratuitously. Six new tracts, 12,000 of each have been issued by the association, which, with other grants, amount to 80,000 published during the year. There are 169 members, 17 probationers, and 21 students—in all 207, connected with the institution. In their last annual report, they state that “nothing has tended so much to promote the temperance cause as the revival of religion. In many districts *drinking* and drunkenness have, to a large extent, disappeared, public houses have been abandoned, and publicans in many instances have been led, by an awakened conscience, to abandon the traffic. “In one town it is said that as many as twenty-five drinking places have been given up. Mr. W. S. Dakin, sub-inspector of factories, states that he has travelled three or four thousand miles to inspect Irish factories, and was invariably told by masters and managers, that drunkenness had greatly decreased among their work people; in fact, they had become wholly changed. Mr. Davidson, of Broughshire, a large employer and magistrate, informed him that he had not had one case brought before him from May to October, 1859.” The visits of Mr. J. B. Gough, and Samuel Bowley Esq., have had the happiest effects. In addition to the usual course of action, Mr. James Haughton, of Dublin, has largely influenced the newspaper press of Ireland, and obtained, by especial effort, the insertion of many important temperance documents, and valuable communications from his own pen, in the advocacy of the prohibitory movement, the Permissive Bill, and the general subject of temperance. When we know that the spread of temperance is so closely enwoven with the religious revival, and judge of its conservative tendencies, we feel assured that it will be as an outer wall of protection, thrown around the sacred citadel of religious truth.

SCOTLAND.

HOWEVER encouraging may be the evidence we have adduced concerning the successful operations of the various Leagues and Associations of England, we acknowledge that we turn with a confiding assurance to the advanced position of the temperance cause in Scotland.

THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

THE institution of this League was the commencement of a new era in the history of the Scottish Temperance Societies; and so far as the order of organisation is concerned, it has become the model institution of the British Societies; and we now have the British Association, the Bristol Association, and the London Societies, and that of our own institution remodelled or constructed on the same League principles.

The due importance of the Scottish League cannot perhaps be fully estimated south of the Tweed. It has deeply engrafted itself upon the Scottish people, or rather has so thoroughly engrossed them, that the Executive of the League appear to be almost the sole responsible

body, and their projections and decisions are as the mainspring of the temperance cause throughout the whole of Scotland. We express these sentiments in a general sense, because of the strong prevalent feeling in favour of the League; and for its work's sake, stretching over many past years, it has well merited the confidence of the people. The past year has evidently been a year of anxious thought and great effort consequent upon the appointment of the Royal Inquiry into the workings of the Forbes Mackenzie Act, which closed the public houses and dram shops on the Sabbath. The labour and responsibility of collecting and collating the proper evidence to be brought out before the Commission in the various towns must have been immense. The disproof of the evidence of the landlord class, and the due assertion of the palpable benefits of the measure required the most diligent care. We are constrained to give our meed of approbation to Duncan M'Laren, Esq., for his patient, persevering, and valuable research. His elaborated statistics on the subject make indisputably plain the fact, that by the concurrent application of the Forbes M'Kenzie act, the improved temperate habits of the people, and the equalisation of the spirit duties, that the consumption of whiskey in Scotland has diminished not less than 6,465,702 gallons over the past four years when compared with the four previous years; and if its increased population be taken into account the decrease is calculated to be $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or nearly one-third of the average consumption. This is surely doing good work, and evidences the healthy state of the temperance reformation in Scotland. In confirmation of this change for good, we feel it to be our duty to state, that the deputation appointed by the North of England League to attend the annual meetings of the Scottish League, Mr. G. Charlton and the Corresponding Secretary, bore this marked testimony on their return, "That on the Sabbath they visited various parts of the city of Glasgow, and of needs be, passed to and fro through the leading thoroughfares, with their teeming populations; and during the course of that day's perambulation and observation, they saw but one man faltering in his steps under the influence of drink; and from the mourning habiliments he wore, it was evident that the cause of his over-doneness had not been procured from any place of public sale. He was the only man who had the leprous spot of drink upon him. This, we believe, could not be said of any large town in England; and yet we pride ourselves, and—with great injustice—talk jibingly, of "Whisky-drinking Scotland." In connection with Glasgow, we cannot forbear to notice the admirable institution and effective arrangements of the Abstainers' Union. By their public meetings and sermons, their weekly concerts and railway excursions, they are doing a great work for the immense population of the city. The League employs eleven agents, who encompass in their labours the whole kingdom, even its most northern portions. The Executive are also giving every encouragement to the formation of county or district unions. In addition to the ordinary agents, a number of influential ministers volunteered their services as advocates; and being formed into deputations, their visits have considerably promoted the popularity of the movement. Furthermore, they have been aided by the

advocacy of Mr. J. B. Gough. As his praise is in "all the churches," we do not attempt to "paint the lily, or to gild the rose." Suffice it to say, that his eloquent advocacy has given a mighty impetus to the onward progress of temperance throughout the whole of Scotland.

Our space will not admit extended comment on the publishing department; and yet in this the Executive have exceeded all other temperance institutions. They have, in fact, realised an established business; and their works have gone forth as a commercial commodity. They have been remarkably successful in their book speculations, and some of them are most valuable works. We pass by their series of temperance tales, briefly to note their larger publications; and among the first we place Professor Miller's popular physiological treatise, "Alcohol: its Place and Power;" and then we have "The City: its Sins and Sorrows," by Dr. Guthrie; the "Temperance Cyclopædia," and "Our National Vice," by the Rev. W. Reid. The "Temperance Pulpit," a volume of sermons by various ministers, the object of which is to supply suitable readings for Sabbath evening temperance meetings; or, indeed, for any evening when a speaker should disappoint. The extended demand for these works must effect a decided change upon the minds of the intelligent, and aid importantly in the healthful renovation of public opinion. Neither may we enlarge upon their periodical issues. The "Scottish Quarterly Review," the "Weekly Journal," the "Adviser," for youth, and the thousands and tens of thousands regularly issued of the "Monthly Pictorial Tract." It is said that men are always in earnest when they give their money. If so, then the men of the League have given the sign that they are in right earnest; for they have liberally subscribed, in the space of a few months, upwards of a thousand pounds, to be added to their trading capital, to sustain their extending publishing operations.

There are two points of special import to which we would briefly advert. The one is the stronghold which the temperance cause has obtained in the adhesion and zeal of the ministers of the Gospel. The establishment of ecclesiastical societies in connexion with various religious bodies has done this. And gaining the ministers and students, has resulted in creating that healthy religious temperance sentiment which everywhere prevails throughout Scotland. In this matter much good has yet to accrue from their example upon the ecclesiastical bodies in England. The other is the strenuous efforts made to restrict the traffic through the medium of the "Licensing Courts." In this department they have been eminently successful; and we are ready to concede the fact, that by the directorate of this League and its associations, the groundwork of temperance sentiment is more solidly and broadly laid, and the reformation itself in a generally more advanced position throughout Scotland than in any other portion of the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, "we have somewhat against them." Though we review them in an English light, we have desired to form an impartial judgment, and are desirous of judging with no unfriendly mind, yet we think that they, the directorate, as leaders of the people, as the generals and pioneers of this cause, have not with sufficient plainness and imperativeness enforced and promoted

the political action for the total suppression of the liquor traffic; and in this we believe they have come short of their plain duty and true policy. We, moreover, disavow the allegation, that we form "a hasty" judgment when we charge this "short-coming" upon them. We admit that they have done "pre-eminently more" in the course of "political (*i.e.* Parliamentary) action" than any other temperance organisation; but then, we know that such action was perfectly compatible with holding the popular, the direct, and the ultimate purposes of political suppression in abeyance. We acknowledge that the true tri-colour of temperance reform is total abstinence, restriction, and prohibition. The men of the North of England have nailed these colours to the mast, and believe that in their co-operative harmony, agitated *in one breadth*, consist our only rational and effective policy. But we doubt how far this has been the *equable* policy of the Scottish Temperance League Directorate, judging from the columns of the "Weekly Journal," as the organ of the Scottish League movement. We apologise for this free expression of opinion; while we accord with the sentiment of the chairman, that "one of the great lessons we have to learn is better organisation and firmer union." In the meanwhile we are jealous, with a friendly jealousy, that unless there be a more out-spoken faithfulness in the advocacy of prohibition principles, in keeping with the restrictive action of the movement, the Scottish League will be subjected to much intestine division and outward attack.

This important League numbers 377 affiliated societies, and we rejoice to see its membership increased to 7,267.

THE SCOTTISH PERMISSIVE BILL ASSOCIATION.

In our review of the position of the temperance movement in Scotland, we may not overlook the operations of the Scottish Permissive Bill Association, which, although of recent origin, having only had its first annual meeting in November last, nevertheless gives considerable indications of energy and activity.

O! small beginnings, ye are great and strong,
Ye build the future—and ye conquer wrong.

During the year the Association has called forth one agent to promote the direct objects of the Association, but it has also been very materially aided by the two agents appointed for Scotland by the United Kingdom Alliance, with which the Scottish Society is intimately connected. A considerable part of Scotland has been visited by these agents, and by very influential deputations of ministers, under the auspices of the directors; and their varied addresses have been received in such manner as indicated that their audiences were not insensible to the importance of a sound Legislative policy. The press also, as well as the platform, have been in great requisition; and while the "Alliance News" has been extensively circulated, and other Prohibition tracts and documents disseminated, the chief medium has been the open columns, and the uncompromising advocacy of prohibition principles by the "Christian News." The movement has also been

largely indebted to the able services of the Rev. John Kirk, both by the press and the platform. The Permissive Bill canvas has also been prosecuted in various parts of the country with very marked results. Judging, from the proceedings of their first Annual Meeting, this youthful institution manifests considerable vigour of effort. And as the thorough-going advocates of suppression never admit the possibility of ultimate failure, the destiny of this association, as one branch of the great suppression movement, must be "onward," until prohibition is recorded as the law of the people, and confirmed by the practices of a regenerated society.

CO-OPERATIVE EFFORTS AND INCIDENTS.

HOWEVER much we may prize the direct proceedings of the Temperance Associations, the indirect or incidental evidence of collateral circumstances is certainly not less interesting and encouraging. First among these we would place the operations of the Society for the Promotion of Social Science. At the late annual meeting, Lord Brongham gave a full exposition of his views on the necessity and legality of repressive legislation; approving of the principles and provisions of the Maine Law, their application being solely dependent upon the preparedness of the people. At the Conference, the Permissive Bill was fully explained by Samuel Pope, Esq. Papers were also read by Mr. Taylor, of London, Rev. W. Arnott, of Glasgow, and one from Dr. Lees. Thus the varied aspects of the question were brought before the association, and the general discussions of kindred questions must have important tendencies to extend the knowledge of the necessity of temperance principles in connection with social subjects.

THE LIVERPOOL GRAND JURY ADDRESS was an especial sign of the direction of the public mind in influential quarters. In their presentment to Baron Watson, they declare that "apart from the moral mischief, all the poisons sold to malefactors, or carelessly used, cause far fewer deaths than the unregulated sale of beer and spirits." That "the present law neither effectually promotes a wholesome restraint, nor is it consistent with an unfettered free trade." They also add, that "no graver question of domestic legislation awaits the action of the executive government."

Kindred with these are the ANTI-BEERSHOP MOVEMENT and also the very general efforts throughout the country for the RESTRICTION OF LICENSES. These are direct assailments of the traffic from parties independent of the temperance movement, who move as auxiliary forces in aid of the direct action of temperance men. In addition to these we are commanding the influence of the clergy. Their late manifesto against the liquor and the traffic was headed by the Rev. the Dean of Carlisle. The Baptist ministers have issued a similar declaration, and no doubt ministers of other denominations will follow in their wake. Seeing what has been done in Scotland and in Ireland by such ministerial organisations, we trust that these will be not less effective in creating a powerful religious sentiment throughout the country against the traffic and its abominations.

THE PRESS.

OUR space forbids more than a glance at the auxiliary aid of the PEN and the PRESS. The literature of the temperance movement has become important and influential; we have got now a body of doctrine and of teaching on the subject, independent of the American documents, to which we were for so many years so largely and deeply indebted. The book and periodical issues constitute the most reliable evidence of the progress of the cause, while the reflected bearings of the general and miscellaneous literature of the country afford most unmistakeable signs of the advancement of the people in morals and true temperance. With such efforts and such successes at home—and with such cheering intelligence from abroad—even from our more distant colonies, what cause of encouragement and congratulation have we in the advanced position of the Temperance cause. Our opponents, in their fatuity, dream that the cause is receding—diminishing—dying. They forget that a fact in nature or a truth in morals cannot die; and that the cause of temperance, based on natural facts, must endure, and, clothed with moral power, must progress, until, by its mighty revolutions in “the minds and manners of men,” it has wrought out its great purposes, and established a universal Temperance reformation.

We, therefore, conclude our review with a confirmed assurance that the Divine blessing will more extensively succeed the operations of the temperance organisations at home and abroad—that right knowledge of temperance and its kindred subjects shall bring forth correct precepts and right practice, and establish the universal reign of righteousness and peace, and virtue and happiness the world over.

J. R.

POSTAL REGULATIONS.

INLAND LETTERS.—The rate of postage is regulated by weight, irrespective of distance, and, if paid in advance, is as follows:—

Letter weighing not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....	1d.
weighing more than $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., but not exceeding 1 oz.....	2d.
1 oz., 2 oz.....	4d.

And so on, 2d. being charged for every additional ounce, or part of an ounce.

INLAND BOOK POST.—Book Packets may be sent by post to any place within the United Kingdom, at the following charges:—

Weighing not more than 4 oz.....	1d.
" more than 4 oz., and not exceeding 8 oz.....	2d.
" " 8 oz., 16 oz.....	4d.
" " 1 lb., 1½ lb.....	6d.

And so on, 2d. being charged for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or any less weight. The postage must be prepaid in full, by means of postage-stamps affixed outside the packet, and sent without covers, or in covers open at the ends.

STAMPED NEWSPAPERS must be folded so that the whole stamp may be exposed to view; they must be posted within fifteen days of the date of publication, either without cover, or in a cover with the ends open, and must contain no enclosure, mark, or writing.

MONEY ORDERS.—Every Money Order must contain, in full, the surname and one Christian name, both of the person who sends the Order and the person to whom the money is to be paid, together with the remitter's address. The commission on a Money Order, not exceeding £2, is threepence; and on one above £2, sixpence—no order being granted for more than £5.

COLONIAL BOOK POST.—The regulations are similar to the foregoing; but no book packet weighing more than 3 lbs. can be sent to the East Indies or New South Wales. The Colonial Book Post extends to those colonies only which are marked in the table of Colonial and Foreign Postage; and in no case can a book packet be sent to the colonies (except at the letter rate of postage) through a foreign country.

STAMP DUTIES.

INLAND BILLS of EXCHANGE, for the Payment to the Bearer, or to order at any date.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Not above.....	£5	0	0	1	Above 400 and notab. 500	0	5	0	
Above £5 and notab. 10	0	0	2		" 500 "	750	0	7	6
" 10 "	25	0	0	3	" 750 "	1000	0	10	0
" 25 "	50	0	0	6	" 1000 "	1500	0	15	0
" 50 "	75	0	0	9	" 1500 "	2000	1	0	0
" 75 "	100	0	1	0	" 2000 "	3000	1	10	0
" 100 "	200	0	2	0	" 3000 "	4000	2	0	0
" 200 "	300	0	3	0	" 4000 and upwards	2	5	0	
" 300 "	400	0	4	0					

RECEIPTS.

Any receipt, or Discharge for Payment of Money, amounting to £2 and upwards, One Penny.

If an adhesive Stamp be affixed to any document, it must be cancelled by the Person giving the Receipt writing his name or initials across it, under a penalty of £10.

Receipt Stamps cannot be issued for Postage Stamps, or Postage Stamps for Receipt Stamps; but Receipt Stamps may be used for Drafts, and *vice versa*.

Persons fraudulently removing adhesive Stamps from any Receipt or Draft for Payment of money, are liable to a penalty of £20.

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	Full Moon, 8th, 3h. 23m., p.m.	New Moon, 23rd, 0h. 17m., a.m.
		Last Quarter, 15th, 6h. 58m., a.m.	First Quarter, 31st, 5h. 11m., a.m.
1	Sun	<i>If any man will come after me, let him deny himself.</i>	
2	M	The Central Temp. Association formed in England, 1834.	
3	Tu	Commission issued for the Great Exhibition, 1850.	
4	W	The world requires new measures and new men.	
5	Th	Allied fleets enter the Black Sea, 1854.	
6	F	He that good thinketh, good may do;	
7	S	and God will help him thereunto.	
8	Sun	<i>Whatsoever is not of faith is sin.</i> Rom. xiv. 23.	
9	M	They who persuade to evil, are evil.	
10	Tu	Rev. B. Parsons, author of Anti-Bacchus, died	
11	W	Town's Meeting at Huddersfield on Prohibition, 1859.	
12	Th	Let the superstructure of life be enjoyment; but let its	
13	F	foundations be in solid work.	
14	S	Trial by Jury abolished in Austria, 1852.	
15	Sun	<i>The fear of the Lord is a fountain of life.</i> Prov. xiv. 27.	
16	M	Gibbon, the historian, died, 1794.	
17	Tu	Royal Academy established, 1771.	
18	W	"Womanhood," the most Heavenly thing on earth,	
19	Th	and next to "Angelhood."	
20	F	Prohibition Meeting at Leeds, by requisition of 1,320	
21	S	Do rightly, and fear not. [inhabitants.	
22	Sun	<i>A good man will guide his affairs with discretion.</i>	
23	M	Duke of Kent died, 1820. [Ps. xiv. 5.	
24	Tu	A man who is always "muddling about" at home,	
25	W	is rarely much worth to the world outside.	
26	Th	Dr. Jenner died, 1823.	
27	F	Whatsoever a man is in his heart, so he is.	
28	S	Temp. Union Soiree of the Nonconformist Colleges.	
29	Sun	<i>All things work together for good to them that love God.</i>	
30	M	Honour is an intrinsic thing, independent of the ap-	
31	Tu	pendage of popular applause.	

The disposition to give a cup of cold water to a disciple, is a far nobler property than the finest intellect.

CENSUS—1851.

EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

	Extent in sq. miles.	Houses.				Population.		
		Inhabited.	Un nha.	Blding		Males.	Females.	Persons.
England & Wales	58,320	3,276,975	152,270	26,529		8,762,588	9,160,180	17,922,768
Scotland ..	31,324	376,650	11,956	2,378		1,363,622	1,507,162	2,870,784
Ireland ..	32,447	1,047,735	65,159	2,113		3,176,727	3,339,067	6,515,794
Islands in British Seas ..	394	21,826	1,077	202		66,511	79,407	142,916
Army, Navy, and Seamen abroad								162,490
Total ..	122,485	4,723,186	233,462	31,222		13,969,448	14,082,814	27,512,752
Colonies & Foreign Posses., Europe	145							160,339
Asia ..	860,000							133,750,000
Africa ..	200,000							1,047,698
Amer. & W. Ind.	935,951							4,255,178
Australia ..	674,000							1,144,500
	2,792,591							167,872,467

ARGUMENT I.

TEETOTALISM THE TRUE BASIS OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

"In the theory of morals, actions are not right because useful, but useful because they are right."—DR. WARDLAW.

THE true test of moral action is righteousness. If our actions bear not this impress they are wrong, and however specious may be their appearance, they cannot lead to ultimate good; whereas, if they be right—that is, right in themselves—good must be the *consequent* result. How important, then, to inquire whether the principle of teetotalism be right, intrinsically right—right as a rule of life, and right as a sure foundation whereon to build the great work of the temperance reformation, which we prophesy is destined to renovate the social structure of society from its base to its apex. As evidence of the principle of teetotalism being right we must first prove it true; for the true and the right in morals are essentially one. Hence, the preliminary inquiry, What is truth? And we curtly reply, Truth is a legitimate deduction from fact. The principles of science are true, because based on facts, tested by experiments, and confirmed by observation, and the general truths deduced therefrom are obligatory, according to their nature and extent. What, then, is the fact on which the primary truth of teetotalism is based, or from whence is it derived? It is simply this—the physiological influence of alcohol. That alcohol, in its nature and effects, is inimical to health—that its use, as a beverage, is obnoxious to the pure and perfect organism of the physical system. This fact is ascertained and affirmed by the discoveries of chemistry as to the nature and properties of alcohol, and by the experiments and investigations of physiology as to its injurious influence upon the human tissue. By the conjoint facts of these sciences we know, that according to the chemical constituents of alcohol, such are its corresponding physiological effects; and hence, we deduce the duty and obligation of personal abstinence, assured that the partaking of alcoholic beverages is incompatible with our physical well-being—that, according to the degree of our indulgence in their use, are their effects on our social and moral condition, and consequent injury to the interests of society. The mandate is imperative, "Do thyself no harm." As subjects of the moral government of God, as sentient beings, it is our duty to search and see if these things be so—to give evidence of our intelligence, by bringing our knowledge to bear upon our practice, and by making the principle of abstinence the rule of our life.—J. REWCASTLE.

BIRTHS. MARRIAGES. AND DEATHS.

	ENGLAND, 1858.			SCOTLAND, 1858.			IRELAND.
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
BIRTHS.....	339,998	323,073	663,071	53,826	50,369	104,195	Returns imperfect; Roman Catholics being exempt from taking returns.
Of these illegitimate.	21,931	21,071	43,002*	..	..	9,256
MARRIAGES.....	..	..	159,097	..	..	19,603
†Signed with Marks.	44,013	61,768	..	..	..	..
DEATHS.....	212,356	207,256	419,815	31,160	31,872	63,532	
Bths. exceeded deaths	243,256	40,663	

* Being 1 in 15 of the whole. † Being rather more than one-third of the whole number.

Day of M. W.		MOON'S PHASES.	
		Full Moon, 7th, 2h. 35m., a.m.	New Moon, 21st, 7h. 39m., p.m.
		Last Quarter, 13th, 6h. 50m., p.m.	First Quarter, 29th, 7h. 55m., p.m.
1	W	Duty on Corn imported reduced to 1s. per quarter.	
2	Th	Never was good work wrought,	
3	F	without beginning of good thought.	
4	S	God brought the light out of the darkness.	
5	Sun	<i>Give me now wisdom and knowledge.</i> 2 Chron. i. 10.	
6	M	General Fast on account of the Cholera, 1832.	
7	Tu	Daily self-control is the secret power	
8	W	of controlling others.	
9	Th	Bishop Hooper burned, 1555.	
10	F	The general value of a thing	
11	S	is just as much as it will in the market bring.	
12	Sun	<i>In all things willing to live honestly.</i> Heb. xiii. 18.	
13	M	Cholera first appeared in London, 1832.	
14	Tu	The human machine is too wonderful	
15	W	to be made for nothing, and for no one.	
16	Th	Overflowing meeting of the Alliance in Exeter Hall.	
17	F	Even a lion will turn and flee	
18	S	from a maid in the pride of her purity.	
19	Sun	<i>Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.</i>	
20	M	Joseph Hume died, 1855.	[Gal. vi. 7.]
21	Tu	There are minds that could endure	
22	W	any amount of real trouble, except unkindness.	
23	Th	Sir Joshua Reynolds died, 1792.	
24	F	Those friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,	
25	S	grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel.	
26	Sun	<i>Great peace have they which love thy law.</i> Ps. cxix.	
27	M	Want of occupation is not rest;	[165.]
28	Tu	a mind quite vacant is a mind distressed.	
29	W	Build yourself well up in health, morals, and intellect.	

Consult the lives of other men as you would a looking glass, and from thence bring forth examples for your own imitation.

THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Gross Revenue of the United Kingdom for the Year ending September 30, 1859.

	Yr. ended	Quarters Ended.					Yr. Ended
	Sept. 30, 1858.	Dec. 31, 1858.	March 13, 1859.	June 30, 1859.	Sept. 30, 1859.	Sept. 30, 1859.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Customs	23,472,831	6,209,187	5,914,295	6,108,418	6,576,866	24,808,766	
Excise.....	17,731,000	5,004,000	3,187,000	4,945,000	5,549,000	18,685,000	
Stamps	7,728,343	2,029,000	2,061,399	1,960,582	1,937,000	7,987,981	
Taxes	3,136,033	1,383,000	312,000	1,349,000	146,000	3,190,000	
Property Tax....	7,852,625	547,000	2,483,000	782,106	1,874,000	5,686,106	
Post Office	3,025,000	860,000	830,000	785,000	780,000	3,255,000	
Crown Lands....	276,940	82,500	72,600	64,500	61,979	281,579	
Miscellaneous ..	1,938,727	917,971	340,313	497,650	339,931	2,095,865	
Totals.....	65,161,499	17,032,658	15,200,607	16,492,256	17,264,776	65,990,297	

Net Increase upon the Year, £828,793

ARGUMENT II.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION AGAINST THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN AGREEMENT WITH THE MORAL BASIS OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

IN taking up the second part of the argument, we have to consider that man is a social being as well as a moral agent, and that there are duties springing out of his relative position independent of his moral and individual responsibilities. To discover the nature of these duties it is needful to take a retrospect of the first principles of society. From such review we learn that the basis of all social right is power—mere physical power; for in the earliest times “might” of necessity involved “right.” The secondary source of right is wisdom, the wisdom of combination, which is but power under a different manifestation, being the accumulated power of the many as a counterpoise to the power of the few. As mankind multiplied in numbers and advanced in knowledge, this combined power increased so as to become predominant, thus constituting the base of civil society; the principles being mutual defence and protection—a defence against individual oppression and public wrong, giving security to property and protection to life. Society thus founded, not only wields the power it assumes, but, according to its knowledge, becomes the sole arbiter and judge of that which is right. In correspondence with these views the history of civil progress has been a war against those things which have been considered to be opposed to the interests of the whole; and as society advanced in understanding and virtue, it became more sensible of its own defects, and exercised the power of control over the evils to which it was subjected, even to the right of suppression or prohibition. From these primary considerations it is manifest that men may not promote their own individual interests in opposition to the good of the general community; whilst the power involved in these first principles leaves free and unrestricted the privilege of doing, securing and enjoying every thing compatible with the public welfare.

As a corollary from these premises, and in consonance with that course of reasoning which lays the individual under the obligation to preserve and promote his own well-being, so it is the duty of good citizenship to advance and conserve the interests of the state; and hence the agreement of the principles of legislation against the liquor traffic with the moral basis of the temperance reformation.—J. R.

Public Expenditure for the Year Ending December 31, 1858.

FUNDED DEBT.	Interest and Managerial Annuities, &c.	£28,501,479	2	2
CONSOLIDATED FUND. .	Civil List	406,871	5	0
“	“ Annuities and Pensions	339,405	19	5
“	“ Salaries and Allowances	158,060	3	8
“	“ Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	162,638	16	2
“	“ Courts of Justice	598,885	12	2
“	“ Miscellaneous Charges	166,714	16	7
SUPPLY SERVICES	Army, Militia, Commissariat, and Ordnance .	12,588,736	0	6
“	Navy, Packet Service, and Transports	9,637,103	13	3
“	Miscellaneous Civil Services	7,253,059	9	5
“	Salaries, &c., of Revenue Department	4,474,440	4	3
“	China: Naval and Military Operations	391,943	0	0
“	War Expenses—Russia	230,000	0	0
“	Sinking Fund	250,000	0	0
Total Expenditure		£65,159,338	2	7

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	Full Moon, 7th, 0h. 44m., p.m.	New Moon, 22nd, 1h. 56m., p.m.
		Last Quarter, 14th, 9h. 8m., a.m.	First Quarter, 30th, 6h. 52m., a.m.
1	Th	Teetotal "Times" first published, 1846.	
2	F	Make it a rule to endure no evil that can be remedied.	
3	S	Royal Commission for Scotland resolved on.	
4	Sun	<i>Be ye holy in all manner of conversation.</i> 1 Pet. i. 15.	
5	M	In the pursuit of truth, strive after practical truth.	
6	Tu	He who reforms himself, does much by way	
7	W	of reforming the public.	
8	Th	William III. died, 1702.	
9	F	Wisdom is oftentimes nearer when we stoop	
10	S	than when we soar.	
11	Sun	<i>Bring forth fruits meet for repentance.</i> Matt. iii. 8.	
12	M	Students expelled from Oxford for Methodism, 1768.	
13	Tu	Religion is, in its essence, the most noble thing	
14	W	in life.	
15	Th	Town's Meeting at Southport on Prohibition.	
16	F	Much learning shows how little mortals know;	
17	S	much wealth how little worldlings can enjoy.	
18	Sun	<i>Without holiness no man shall see the Lord.</i> Heb.	
19	M	Lucknow taken, 1858. [xii. 14.]	
20	Tu	Solitude; he only is alone through the wide world	
21	W	who lives not for another.	
22	Th	Dep. of the Nat. Temp. League to the Home Secretary.	
23	F	Many a word at random spoken,	
24	S	may soothe or wound a heart that's broken.	
25	Sun	<i>The Lord will bless his people with peace.</i> Ps. xxix. 11.	
26	M	Deliberate with caution, but act with decision.	
27	Tu	He alone is wise who can adapt himself	
28	W	to all the contingencies of life.	
29	Th	Bolton Temperance Bazaar; £2,000 received.	
30	F	It is by little acts of watchful kindness	
31	S	that affection is won and preserved.	

Those books are the most valuable that set our thinking faculties in operation.
We gain the most profit and pleasure from those books that make us think.

THE TRAFFIC—OCTOBER, 1858.

ENGLAND.		No.			Bushels.
Brewers.....	2,213	....	Malt consumed.....	23,021,836	
Licensed Victuallers.....	63,608	....	Do. do.	7,013,116	
Beer-sellers—drunk on premises. 39,892	....	Do. do.	2,754,337		
Beer-sellers—not drunk on do. 2,830	....	Do. do.	338,440		
SCOTLAND.					
Brewers.....	109	....	Do. do.	1,150,660	
Licensed Victuallers	11,931	....	121 only brew.....	191,447	
IRELAND.					
Brewers.....	102	....		1,918,257	
Licensed Victuallers.....	17,119	....	none of whom brew		
Total...137,804			Total... 36,888,093		

The quantity of beer exported from the United Kingdom in the year ending the same period was 517,260 barrels, of the declared value of £1,802,646.

ARGUMENT III.

PROHIBITION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC NOT ONLY THE RIGHT BUT THE DUTY OF THE CITIZEN.

FROM the exposition of the second argument, it is plain that it is the right of the citizen, from the constitution of the social compact, to forbid and prevent the existence of that which is injurious to the community, adapting the measures in kind to the evils to be remedied.

That this right exists is acknowledged by every form of constitutional government; it is inherent in the maxims of all social polity, and embodied in the code of all constitutional law. The next step in the argument is, assuming the traffic in intoxicating liquors to be, in its nature and tendencies, antagonistic to the well-being of the state, then the existence of the right involves the duty of prohibition, because from rights we deduce duties, and from duties devolve the responsibility of actions and consequences. But the inquiry presents itself, Is the evil of the traffic, in its nature and effects, of that importance which warrants such imperative action? And we give the reply, That all forms and degrees of social evil are important, and, so far as may be, ought to be suppressed; whilst the multifarious evils of the liquor traffic are of such magnitude as to demand the most decisive and effective measures that can be enforced for their entire subjugation. To affirm our position we have but to review the business of the courts of judicature, the proceedings of the Boards of Guardians, the declarations of the Commissioners of Lunacy, and we have, on a moderate calculation, three-fourths of the crime, pauperism, and madness of the country, as the result of the drink and the drinking customs of society. We might multiply evidence criminal and social, but forbear. So plain it is, that "society makes its own criminals and paupers, and at a prodigious loss of time, money and morals, provides for or punishes its own work."

Every devisable remedy has been tried—the Ragged School, the Penitentiary, and the Reformatory Institution, but in vain. The prolific causes existing in society make palpable the fact that no other remedy is available, rendering the duty imperative that the traffic be prohibited.—J. R.

THE TRAFFIC.

The Licenses for the year ending March 31, 1858, and amount of duty.

	Numbers.	Cost.
Brewers	40,794	£81,030
Beer and cider cellars.....	127,352	304,688
Maltsters & dealers in malt	7,011	19,291
Distillers.....	189	1,963
Spirit dealers.....	93,936	560,557
Wine dealers.....	34,551	88,765

Total..... 303,833 £1,056,294

It is to be observed that the same person may hold various Licenses.

Distilled Spirits, 1858.

	Gals.
England.....	6,731,871
Scotland	12,403,696
Ireland	8,325,367
Total.....	27,460,934
A decrease of 4,860,521 from the production of 1857.	

HOME CONSUMPTION.

England.....	Gallons 10,448,572
Scotland.....	6,836,037
Ireland.....	6,402,142
Amount of duty.....	£9,195,154

He who is capable of being a bitter enemy, can never possess the necessary virtues that constitute a true friend.

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	Full Moon, 5th, 10h. 0m., p.m.	New Moon, 21st, 5h. 45m., a.m.
		Last Quarter, 13th, 1h. 34m., a.m.	First Quarter, 28th, 2h. 36m., p.m.
1	Sun	<i>Trust in the Lord with all thine heart.</i> Prov. iii. 5.	
2	M	John Howe died, 1705.	
3	Tu	Bishop Heber died, 1826.	
4	W	The friendship of worthy and sensible men	
5	Th	is one of the greatest blessings of life.	
6	F	GOOD FRIDAY.	
7	S	Prohibition Meeting at Rochdale—Mayor presiding.	
8	Sun	EASTER SUNDAY.	
9	M	First Abstinence Society at Cork, formed 1838.	
10	Tu	Frost is God's plough, which he drives through each	
11	W	clod, opening and pulverising the whole.	
12	Th	Drinking Fountains' Meeting in London.	
13	F	Keep always before you the grand object of life—	
14	S	the art of living to a purpose.	
15	Sun	<i>The way of transgressors is hard.</i> Prov. xiii. 15.	
16	M	A sunbeam passes through pollution unpolluted.	
17	Tu	Free institutions will not make men free	
18	W	who are themselves the slaves to vice.	
19	Th	Lord Byron died, 1824. [merchant, presiding.	
20	F	Manchester Prohibition Meeting—the Mayor, a spirit	
21	S	Leeds Cold Water Army formed, 1838.	
22	Sun	<i>If sinners entice thee, consent thou not.</i> Prov. i. 10.	
23	M	Temperance Bazaar at Oldham.	
24	Tu	In daily life, nothing like practical common sense.	
25	W	Free men will inevitably express their inward character	
26	Th	by their outward institutions.	
27	F	Children's Temperance Meeting at Exeter Hall.	
28	S	Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789.	
29	Sun	<i>Awake to righteousness, and sin not.</i> 1 Cor. xv. 34.	
30	M	Stoke-on-Trent Election—S. Pope, Esq., candidate.	

SPIRITS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEARS ENDING
DECEMBER 31ST, 1856-7-8.

SPIRITS—Proof.		1856.	1857.	1858.
Rum.....	Gals..	3,424,078	3,397,115	3,427,585
Brandy	„ ..	1,534,694	1,291,499	1,108,105
Geneva.....	„ ..	27,312	25,929	26,238
Total.....		4,986,084	4,714,543	4,561,928

QUANTITY OF MALT ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEARS
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1856-7-8

ENGLAND AND WALES.		1856.	1857.	1858.
Malt charged with Duty	Bushels..	34,442,243	36,195,604	36,967,497
Free of Duty for Distillation and				
Exportation.....	„ ..	470,211	519,550	269,892
Total.....		34,912,454	36,715,154	37,237,389

ARGUMENT IV.

LICENSE AND RESTRICTION.

THE duty thus made plain, that the traffic be prohibited, the question meets us, how may this best be done? In the earlier times of our country's drink usages, the question would have been easy of solution; more especially had the nature of these drinks been known, or their consequences on the condition of coming generations prospectively anticipated. But these were times of imperfect knowledge and defective social legislation; of gross darkness respecting the chemical properties of intoxicating liquors, and hence the device of restrictive licenses and financial duties. And need we wonder at such legislation, whilst we have had amidst the advanced knowledge and civilization of the nineteenth century, the Beer Bill blundered on by our most eminent statesmen, as a stop-gap against the increasing intemperance of the people. The license laws involved conditions and principles contradictory of each other, rendering their administration difficult and anomalous. They admitted the right of the people to enjoy, and reserved the power to regulate quantity, quality, time, and place; they conferred the privilege of sale on some, and denied the right to the mass of the community, creating a privileged class, contrary to the conditions of the license system, as applied to any other article of sale. Herein we have consumption admitted and the extent limited—licenses granted to the few and prohibition enforced upon the many; and no political economist can look upon these contrarieties and not foresee that such anomalies must be done away. The question to be decided is, whether the future national policy shall be the restricted power of the license pressed on to the utter limit of prohibition? or the present privilege of the few become the extended liberty of all? This important social question must be arbitrated by the virtuous intelligence of the times, and we doubt not but that the right and the true shall be found in the ascendant.

We rejoice to know that there is an awakened growing power in the country, resolved to check the further extension of the licensing system; and by such restriction the traffic shall be weakened in the potency of its suffrages in the future conflicts of legislative action.—J. R.

QUANTITIES OF MALT ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEARS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1856-7-8.

SCOTLAND	Malt charged with duty...Bush.	958,080	1,174,839	1,330,920
	Free of dty. for dist. and exportn.	3,282,363	3,962,442	3,664,449
		4,240,443	5,137,281	4,995,369
IRELAND.....	Malt charged with duty...Bush.	1,469,414	1,747,140	2,076,698
	Free of dty. for dist. and exportn.	956,813	945,894	796,317
		2,426,227	2,693,034	2,873,015
UNITED KINGDOM—	Malt charged with duty...Bush.	36,869,737	39,117,583	40,375,115
	Free of dty. for dist. and exportn.	4,709,387	5,427,886	4,730,658
		41,579,124	44,545,469	45,105,773
Hops		54,303,375	46,267,457	48,947,850

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	Full Moon, 5th, 7h. 2m., a.m.	New Moon, 20th, 6h. 46m., p.m.
		Last Quarter, 12th, 7h. 16m., p.m.	First Quarter, 27th, 8h. 4m., p.m.
1	Tu	North of England Temperance League Bazaar, 1858.	
2	W	All topics are fit subjects of free inquiry;	
3	Th	but all are not fit subjects of public discussion.	
4	F	Napoleon Buonaparte died, 1821.	
5	S	No furniture more needful than books.	
6	Sun	<i>Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself.</i> Mat. xix. 19.	
7	M	In science the discovery of great laws is always	
8	Tu	inaugurated by minute observation of particular facts.	
9	W	Advertisement of Medical Certificate in the "Times."	
10	Th	Earl of Stanhope signed the Teetotal Pledge, 1839.	
11	F	National Temperance League Anniversary.	
12	S	He teaches best, who acts best.	
13	Sun	<i>Owe no man anything, but to love one another.</i> Rom.	
14	M	Strong drink has greatly marred [xiii. 18.	
15	Tu	the moral beauty of the world.	
16	W	Mrs. Hemans died, 1835.	
17	Th	It is the height of art to conceal art.	
18	F	Secession from the Scotch Church.	
19	S	The memory is the treasury of the mind.	
20	Sun	<i>Honour the Lord with thy substance.</i> Prov. iii. 9.	
21	M	Appetite, when it gains the mastery, is a thorough	
22	Tu	There is no vice so simple, but assumes [tyrant.	
23	W	some mark of virtue on its outward parts.	
24	Th	Queen Victoria born, 1819.	
25	F	The ordinary employment of artifice	
26	S	is the mark of a petty mind.	
27	Sun	WHIT SUNDAY.	
28	M	Habeas Corpus Act obtained, 1676.	
29	Tu	Let us possess ourselves in righteousness.	
30	W	Prohibition at Cardiff—Town's Meeting. [mentality.	
31	Th	God accomplishes his moral purposes by human instru-	

If thou wouldst be informed what God has written concerning thee in heaven, look into thy own heart, and see what graces he hath written there.

WINE ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION FOR THE YEARS ENDING
31ST DECEMBER, 1856-7-8.

		1856	1857	1858
Of British Possessions, South Africa	Gal.	353,354	456,214	726,314
Other British Possessions		1,721	1,677	2,938
From Holland		90,076	92,116	89,316
„ France		614,797	622,443	571,949
„ Portugal		2,559,025	2,304,836	1,921,677
„ Madeira		41,627	35,505	33,145
„ Spain		2,932,741	2,776,964	2,657,022
„ Canaries		6,901	5,994	3,359
„ Naples and Sicily		290,504	230,574	219,928
„ Other Countries		220,393	245,347	207,022
Various Countries, mixed in bond for consumption		254,735	270,322	264,476
		7,365,874	7,042,042	6,697,146

ARGUMENT V.

PERMISSIVE LEGISLATION THE MOST POLITIC COURSE FOR THE ATTAINMENT OF UNIVERSAL PROHIBITION.

THE principle of permissive legislation is a modern innovation on the rule of universal national law, which has almost uninterruptedly prevailed from the earliest times of our country's legal records. The various enclosure acts may to some extent involve the principle, but which must rather be looked upon as especial acts than an acknowledgment of power permitted to the people to legislate for themselves in special localities for special purposes. One leading characteristic of permissive legislation is, that the liberty, wherever permitted, has been to promote some local good, sanitary, educational, or moral, which, from the general circumstances of the country, it would not be politic universally and absolutely to apply. This principle has been most earnestly advocated as the most fitting initiatory course to be pursued for the attainment of the ultimate object of universal prohibition. As has been observed in the argument on the license question, had the evils of the drink system been to be coped with now, as in the earliest times, with our present amount of moral light and scientific knowledge, the most direct and thorough application of prohibitory law would have been the simple, wise, and only course. But now, with a traffic antiquated in its customs, deeply seated in its habits, and immensely involved in its interests, both as to capital, property, numbers, and influence, the system stands before us in an unquestionably formidable position; and, however powerful truth and fact may be, this huge mountain of iniquity requires to be secretly countermined by the subtlest policy as well as openly assailed by the boldest front. It thus comes within the sphere of a legitimate expediency to accord the legal action against the traffic with the principles of permissive legislation; and it is in this wise that the policy and provisions of the permissive bill have been adapted. The wisdom of the course has recommended itself to the intelligence of the people, and met with an acceptance and response which indicates a demand upon the legislature which may not long be withstood by the executive of the state. The right of the people to free themselves from the bondage of this curse wherever an advanced public opinion has been created, is both reasonable and politic; and once grant the power, and the dire doom of irrevocable destruction is the inevitable fate of the traffic.—J. R.

POLICE FORCE, ENGLAND AND WALES, 1858.

	Number.	Total Cost.	Paid by Gov.
Borough Police	5,804	366,207	70,528
County do.	7,549	553,483	99,774
Metropolitan do.	6,295	480,736	113,338
City of London	608	46,593	
	20,256	1,447,019	283,640

Being £1,163,379 paid by rates and the remainder by the Government.

The total cost of Police prosecutions, (in 1857,) county and borough prisons, convict prisons, reformatories, and criminal lunatics, was £2,381,054, of which £1,590,850 were defrayed from local funds, and £790,204 by the government.

Day of M. W.		MOON'S PHASES.	
		Full Moon, 3rd, 4h. 45m., p.m.	New Moon, 19th, 5h. 23m., a.m.
		Last Quarter, 11th, 1h. 4m., p.m.	First Quarter, 26th, 0h. 35m., a.m.
1	F	To gain a good reputation, endeavour to be	
2	S	what you desire to appear.	
3	Sun	<i>If ye love me, keep my commandments.</i> John xiv. 15.	
4	M	Leopold, King of the Belgians, elected, 1831.	
5	Tu	True temperance would promote peace, increase know-	
6	W	ledge, diminish crime, and encourage industry.	
7	Th	Great Mtng. in Newc. by min. attending the P. M. Con.	
8	F	Pleasures pall; duty yields the only abiding satisfaction.	
9	S	Temperance Convention in Montreal, 1841.	
10	Sun	<i>Let us watch and be sober.</i> 1 Thess. v. 6.	
11	M	If you wish to be held in esteem,	
12	Tu	you must only associate with those who are estimable.	
13	W	Manchester Temperance Procession; about 5,000.	
14	Th	Hartlepool Temperance Bazaar.	
15	F	Temp. Bazaar in Birmingham Town Hall. [existence	
16	S	To love and be beloved is the greatest happiness of	
17	Sun	<i>Go not in the way of evil men.</i> Prov. iv. 14.	
18	M	Battle of Waterloo, 1815. [and feelings.	
19	Tu	Remember that every person, however low, has rights	
20	W	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	
21	Th	The noblest occupation of man is to make others happy.	
22	F	Whatever would arrange conflicting interests, would	
23	S	advance the happiness of man.	
24	Sun	<i>Pray that ye enter not into temptation.</i> Luke xxii. 40.	
25	M	Strive after virtue, and it will bring with it	
26	Tu	power, influence, and happiness.	
27	W	Drinking Fountains' Meeting in St. Martin's Hall,	
28	Th	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838. [London, 1838.	
29	F	Since the improvement of cookery, men eat about	
30	S	twice as much as nature requires.	

He who sedulously attends, calmly speaks, pointedly asks, coolly answers, and cases when he has no more to say, possesses the true requisites of conversation.

STATISTICS OF CRIME, 1858.

CRIMINAL CLASSES AT LARGE.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Known thieves and depredators, under 16 years	4,773	1,608	6,381
Do. do. above 16 "	26,772	6,879	33,651
Receivers of stolen goods under 16 "	119	29	148
Do. do. above 16 "	3,410	787	4,197
Prostitutes under 16 "	.. ..	1,647	1,647
Do. above 16 "	.. ..	27,113	27,113
Suspected persons under 16 "	3,912	1,512	5,424
Do. above 16 "	28,028	5,774	33,802
Vagrants and tramps under 16 "	3,265	1,942	5,207
Do. do. above 16 "	11,390	5,962	17,352
	81,669	53,253	134,922
In county and borough prisons	11,742	4,032	15,774
In convict prisons.....	6,556	1,072	7,628
In reformatories	1,650	372	2,922
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	160,346

Constituting an army of one hundred and sixty thousand strong, making fearful invasion on the property of the industrious.

ARGUMENT VI.

THE ORGANISATION OF THE ELECTORAL POWER ALIKE ESSENTIAL TO
THE MAINTENANCE OF RESTRICTIVE POLICY, AND TO THE ATTAIN-
MENT OF PROHIBITORY LEGISLATION.

WE consider this proposition as a plain deduction from the premises of the preceding arguments; for, if it be as imperatively the duty of the citizen to conserve the interests of the state as it is his personal duty, from moral considerations, to secure his own welfare, so far as he may consistently with the public good, then it is needful, as a citizen, that he wisely exercise the privilege with which the state has endowed him for such end. The electoral franchise being a delegated trust as well as a legal right, experience has taught the lesson, that in order to effective political action there must be a powerful combination of electoral power; and considering the immense national interests involved, no question of greater moment ever demanded an association so universal and so thorough-going as that in opposition to the drink traffic. Organisation is imperative, that the united voice and action of the temperance body may be recognised as an active power in the state; not only in enlightening the public mind, and by the force of truth renovating public opinion, but combined to make their electoral power to be respected by our legislators, and felt by the weight of their influence in the legislative councils of the nation.

We are glad to know that the prominent business of the last annual meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance was directed to this subject. It appears to us a course so manifestly right that such organisations should exist in a state of preparedness, so that whenever a proper candidate, municipal or parliamentary, presents himself, or may be induced to come forward, that temperance men should lay aside all peddling of mere party politics, Conservative, Whig, or Radical, and form one united phalanx, disinterestedly labouring for his successful election. And could thirty, fifty, or one hundred temperance electors be united so to act, even in our larger constituencies, it would make the temperance cause to be acknowledged and respected by parties who would not care a rush for it on mere moral considerations. The nucleus of sub-organisation is prevailing in the country, and must ultimately have a powerful operation for good, in the advancement of the moral and political interests of this great cause; with more especial bearing on the action of the permissive bill and the eventual achievement of a national prohibitory law.—J. REWCASTLE.

STATISTICS OF CRIME, 1858.

Prisons.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total Committed*	105,175	34,282	139,457
Re-Committed	2,131	875 above 10 times.	
Do.	754	559 from 7 to 10 times.	
Do.	13,574	4,694 first time.	
Under 12 years of age	1,553	Between 40 and 50 years	12,088
Between 12 and 16 years	8,776	" 50 " 60 "	5,297
" 16 " 40 "	86,845	Above 60 years	2,798

The total expense of prisons and prisoners for the year was £560,012; being £151,267 for the maintenance of prisoners, the remainder for buildings and management, giving an average of cost for each prisoner of £29 16s. 8d.

* Of these 93,169 were English; 2,867 Welch; 2,282 Scotch; 15,837 Irish; 3,957 foreigners and others.

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	Full Moon, 3rd, 4h. 7m., a.m.	New Moon, 18th, 2h. 19m., p.m.
		Last Quarter, 11th, 5h. 58m., a.m.	First Quarter, 25th, 5h. 40m., a.m.
1	Sun	<i>Set your affections on things above.</i> Col. iii. 2.	
2	M	A man should never be ashamed to own	
3	Tu	that he has been in the wrong.	
4	W	Presentation to J. Higginbotham, Esq., Nottingham.	
5	Th	Conference of the British League, Scarborough.	
6	F	A man's first care should be	
7	S	to avoid the reproaches of his own heart.	
8	Sun	<i>The way of the ungodly shall perish.</i> Ps. i. 6.	
9	M	Christopher Columbus born, 1442.	
10	Tu	Self-love is not so vile a thing as self-neglecting.	
11	W	It is only those who are despicable themselves	
12	Th	that fear being despised.	
13	F	Sir Colin Campbell leaves for India, 1857.	
14	S	The source of contentment is the limitation of desire.	
15	Sun	<i>Blessed is the man that endureth temptation.</i> Jas. i. 12.	
16	M	Let the father of disease be what it may,	
17	Tu	Intemperance is certainly its mother.	
18	W	Sheffield Band of Hope Demonstration; 18,000 present.	
19	Th	When men have drunk wine they lose their modesty,	
20	F	grow impudent, and talk vociferously.	
21	S	Courtesy is not incompatible with plain speaking.	
22	Sun	<i>The Lord shall be King over all the earth.</i> Zech. xiv. 9.	
23	M	The temperance cause is an un-sectarian thing.	
24	Tu	Gibraltar taken by the English, 1704.	
25	W	A Teetotaler abstains for the good of others.	
26	Th	National League Fountains' Meeting.	
27	F	French Revolution, 1830.	
28	S	Books, like friends, should be few and well chosen.	
29	Sun	<i>Let no man deceive you with vain words.</i> Eph. v. 6.	
30	M	Band of Hope Demonstration, Halifax.	
31	Tu	Pease, the Father of Railways, died, 1858.	

Physical courage, which despises all danger, will make a man brave in one way; and moral courage, which despises all opinion, will make a man brave in another.

Poor Law Returns, Northumberland, for the Year 1858.

Unions.	Poor Rates.	Maintenance.			Loans paid off.	Salaries	Sundry Exp'ns.	Total.
		In.	Out.	L'ntics.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Newcastle....	35,690 17	4,213 8	19,443 5	1,384 7	1,941 5	1,919 14	2,622 0	31,523 19
Tynemouth...	21,579 2	1,971 2	10,246 10	848 11	191 5	1,344 15	733 8	15,335 11
Castle Ward ..	5,892 3	327 9	2,529 14	468 15	160 11	562 19	144 2	4,193 10
Hexham	12,067 13	1,636 1	6,244 13	343 3	43 18	703 0	347 7	9,345 2
Haltwhistle ..	1,960 15	154 4	600 16	57 4	60 0	244 11	50 18	1,167 13
Bellingham ..	3,347 13	219 6	1,635 11	218 7	..	263 19	42 6	2,379 9
Morpeth	6,969 5	290 0	3,809 14	276 8	..	413 14	219 9	5,003 5
Alnwick	9,483 9	579 6	4,316 16	387 2	141 6	993 18	47 4	6,465 12
Belford	2,648 5	131 16	1,167 10	140 8	40 1	352 19	396 19	2,229 13
Berwick	9,505 18	1,051 11	5,548 15	375 13	187 3	856 7	391 0	8,410 9
Glendale	6,140 15	317 5	2,809 4	156 9	92 18	486 18	128 12	3,991 6
Rothbury	3,753 15	139 15	1,763 9	241 17	62 14	298 0	90 18	2,596 13
	119,039 10	11,031 3	60,115 17	4,892 4	2,921 1	8,441 14	5,239 3	92,642 2

There are other particulars of Expenditure, which we cannot detail.

SOLICITATION RESISTED.

SELECTED AND ADAPTED.

I winna gang—I canna stay,
For drink shall ne'er abuse me.

I'll hie me hame—I will away,
Sae neebors ye'll excuse me.

There's something by my ain fireside—
A saft, a haly sweetness;

I see, wi' mair than kingly pride,
My hame a heaven o' neatness.

Though strong drink may gie care the fling,
Its triumph's unco noisy;

A fleeting pleasure it may bring,
But comfort it destroys aye.

While I can view my ain fireside
Wi' a' a father's rapture,

Wee Jenny's hand in mine will slide
While Davy reads the chapter.

I winna thole the drunkard's crack,
For there's ane I loo dearer;

Ane who will wait till I come back
Wi' neer a ane to cheer her.

A waff o' joy comes owre her face
The moment that she hears me;

The supper—a' things in its place—
And wi' her smiles she cheers me.

Sae wad it be in ither hames,

Of comfort now divested,

An' wife and weans maintain their claims,
Were strong drink thus resisted.

Poor Law Returns, Durham, for the Year ending Lady Day, 1858.

Unions.	Poor Rates.	Maintenance.			Loans Paid off.	Salaries.	S'ndry Expns.	Total.
		In.	Out.	L'tcs				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Darlington....	8,311 0	650 7	3,227 18	340 7	..	831 0	566 6	5,595 18
Stockton.....	15,188 7	948 19	6,029 14	292 3	231 8	852 15	848 4	9,203 3
Sedgefield....	2,918 1	184 15	1,235 15	62 10	..	248 7	60 18	1,792 5
Auckland.....	11,003 15	481 19	5,033 4	283 11	435 0	532 17	431 0	7,197 11
Teesdale.....	6,936 8	629 2	3,620 19	127 8	..	540 10	464 4	5,382 3
Weardale.....	4,479 14	169 4	2,637 5	169 13	..	398 8	102 16	3,477 6
Lanchester....	3,974 16	564 18	1,469 17	68 11	114 13	247 2	128 18	2,593 19
Durham.....	8,174 15	605 18	3,596 5	301 8	127 14	461 5	292 8	5,382 18
Easington.....	4,725 1	339 4	1,647 17	162 7	12 1	300 0	175 10	2,836 19
Hghton-le-Spg	5,463 13	306 14	2,825 7	200 0	..	315 3	99 6	3,746 10
Chester-le-St..	7,212 15	423 15	1,807 0	67 16	511 13	1,004 10	529 12	4,344 6
Sunderland....	21,241 19	3,017 15	5,787 8	363 1	1,531 13	1,326 12	810 19	12,837 8
South Shields..	13,066 9	1,331 9	4,577 5	520 7	137 2	624 7	298 15	7,480 5
Gateshead.....	14,246 1	1,427 3	7,193 11	810 15	585 15	946 1	574 17	11,538 2

There are other particulars of Expenditure, which we cannot detail.

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.
M.	W.	
1	W	Commission on Forbes M'Kenzie Act opened.
2	Th	Many of the most valuable discoveries have been
3	F	the result of accident rather than design.
4	S	North of Scotland Temperance Union instituted.
5	Sun	<i>Do good to them that hate you.</i> Matt. v. 44.
6	M	Anti-License Meeting at Manchester.
7	Tu	Passions get less powerful after every defeat.
8	W	West of England Temperance Association Conference.
9	Th	A drunkard, in the pleasure of getting drunk,
10	F	forgets the pains of getting sober. [selves.
11	S	We are apt to magnify too much what belongs to our-
12	Sun	<i>The very hairs of your head are all numbered.</i> Matt.
13	M	Talents without discretion are idle things [x. 30.
14	Tu	The habit of right reading is essential to improvement.
15	W	Gas first used in London, 1807.
16	Th	Employment is essential to human happiness.
17	F	The Grand Jury at S. Lanc. As. (Liv.) memorialised
18	S	the Judge, urging a more effectual restraint on the
19	Sun	<i>Add to godliness brotherly kindness.</i> 2 Pet. i. 7. [traffic.
20	M	'Twere better for a man to be subject to any vice but
21	Tu	drunkenness, because it is the seed of so many others.
22	W	Queen's telegraphic message to the U.S. President.
23	Th	Indolence is the mother of mischief and misery.
24	F	Great Anti-License Meeting at Sunderland,
25	S	The anti-license memorial refused at Darlington.
26	Sun	<i>Glorify God in your body and in your spirit.</i> 1 Cor. vi.
27	M	If a cause be good, the attacks of its enemies are less [20.
28	Tu	to be feared than the defence of injudicious friends.
29	W	Genius may co-exist with idleness, folly, and crime.
30	Th	Louis Philippe, ex-King of France, died, 1850. [mind.
31	F	Envy is a mean thing, and ought to have no place in the

Discipline, like a bridle in the hands of a good rider, should exercise its influence without appearing to do so.

NAVAL FORCES OF THE PRINCIPAL STATES, 1859.

	Ships of the Line.	Frigates.	Corvettes & Sloops.	Surveying and Small Vessels.	Gunboats.	Tenders.	Troop Strd. Gunnery Ships.	Yachts.	Block Ships.	Mortar Ships.	Gun Vessels.	Floating Batteries.	Total.
England.....	67	54	159	50	162	42	40	5	9	4	26	8	626
France.....	51	101	38	149	20	..	73	..	..	..	8	8	448
Russia.....	19	18	19	50	..	1	57	..	..	..	..	..	164
Sweden.....	8	6	16	241	11	..	21	..	..	8	..	..	311
Norway.....	..	4	5	11	123	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Denmark....	4	9	7	13	67	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	120
United States.	10	30	28	4	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	..	79
Holland.....	5	16	10	51	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
Spain.....	2	10	4	56	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	82
Two Sicilies..	2	19	6	41	40	..	3	..	..	10	..	..	121
Austria.....	1	7	7	36	16	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	135
Prussia.....	..	4	3	4	42	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	55

THE NOBILITY OF TRUE MANHOOD.

SELF-HELP is the only true principle of elevation in temporal condition, in morals, or in intellectual improvement. Without this self-effort all other help is of little avail; and men must be awakened to a full sense of this truth before any real and practical progress can be made in the alleviation of their condition, whatever that condition may be. It has been wisely observed "that improvement will never flow from mere charity; it will never flow from gifts, and donations, and benevolent institutions," or from any or all of the machinery set on foot for the benefit of the neglected classes, that has not this principle as the axle on which their various operations turn. Those who are able to labour for themselves must not be content to be as outcasts, or mere labouring machines. They must learn to say, "Poor men we may be, but we have duties as other men, and be men we will; we have rights, and will not be trodden down into the dust, because other men have better houses and fare better." The humblest and most neglected must be aroused to a sense of their own manhood; and, moreover, given to understand that they have much within their own power, by virtue of their own self-help, to take an advanced place in society, to increase greatly their own home comforts, their social position, their moral and religious improvement, which are the sure and pure sources of true happiness and permanent enjoyment.

At a late social science gathering at Liverpool, a meeting of *five thousand* working men were addressed by *five* noblemen—the Earl of Carlisle, Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Brougham, Lord John Russell and Lord Landon. The pith of their addresses may be given in one sentence—viz., We may meet and discuss, and pass resolutions, and get Acts of Parliament enacted, but remember, unless you working men **HELP YOURSELVES**, we cannot help you, and **THE GREAT BARRIER** to your prosperity and elevation is **DRINK!** The temperance cause has pre-eminently the principles of self-reliance and self-effort as the base of its operations. How important, then, that temperance be extended so that men be raised to all that appertains to the true dignity of man.

WAR AND ITS INCREASE IN THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Period	Debt.	Interest.	Years of War.	Increase of debt in years of war.	
	£	£	£	£	
1691	3,130,000	332,000			
1701	12,552,486	1,219,147	1691 to 1697	11,392,925	French War.
1714	36,175,460	3,063,135	1702 to 1713	21,932,622	War of the Succession.
1748	75,812,132	3,165,765	{ 1718 to 1721 1740 to 1748	{ 14,025,424 22,531,551	Continental Wars.
1763	132,716,049	5,932,733	1756 to 1763	58,141,024	Pitt's Administration.
1792	239,663,421	9,432,179	1774 to 1783	104,681,213	American War.
1815	861,039,049	32,643,618	1793 to 1815	621,375,628	Fh. Rev. and Napoleon.
1859	805,078,554	28,204,299	1854 to 1856	32,793,303	War with Russia.
				£886,873,690	
Amount of National Debt, 1859				805,078,554	
Decrease in years of Peace				£ 1,795,136	

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	Last Quarter, 8th, 11h. 7m., a.m. First Quarter, 21st, 11h. 24m., p.m. New Noon, 15th, 6h. 9m., a.m. Full Moon, 30th, 1h. 39m., a.m.	
1	S	Many people are esteemed, because not known. [xxiv.	
2	Sun	<i>The earth is the Lord's, and the fulness thereof.</i> Ps.	
3	M	Eternity grows greater by thought; the world less.	
4	Tu	First book printed, 1437.	
5	W	Ill deeds are doubled with an evil word.	
6	Th	Atlantic Telegraph opened, 1858.	
7	F	By the very constitution of our nature,	
8	S	moral evil is its own curse.	
9	Sun	<i>Provide things honest in the sight of all men.</i> Rom.	
10	M	First importation of tea, 1591. [xii. 17.	
11	Tu	The attack on Delhi commenced, 1857.	
12	W	The excesses of our youth are draughts upon our old	
13	Th	age, payable, with interest, years after date.	
14	F	Duke of Wellington died, 1852.	
15	S	North of England Temp. League inaugurated, 1858.	
16	Sun	<i>Evil communications corrupt good manners.</i> 1 Cor. xv.	
17	M	Dr. Smollett, the historian, died, 1771. [33.	
18	Tu	Experience is like the stern lights of a ship,	
19	W	which illumine only the track it has passed.	
20	Th	Paper read before Brit. Associat., Aberdeen, on the pro-	
21	F	gress of public opinion on the evils of the drink traffic.	
22	S	Sir Walter Scott died, 1832.	
23	Sun	<i>He who loveth God, loveth his brother also.</i> 1 John iv. 21.	
24	M	The man who builds, and wants wherewith to pay,	
25	Tu	provides a home from which to be driven away.	
26	W	South Wales Temperance Conference.	
27	Th	The only true and perfect and satisfying object	
28	F	of faith is God.	
29	S	Annual Meeting of the North of Eng. Temp. League.	
30	Sun	<i>By the grace of God I am what I am.</i> 1 Cor. xv. 10.	

There are many more shining qualities in the mind, but there is none so useful as discretion; it is this which gives value to all the rest.

CORN IMPORTATIONS, 1858.

	Qrs.
Wheat and Wheat Meal	5,343,469
Barley and Barley Meal	1,661,407
Oats and Oat Meal.....	1,857,905
Rye and Rye Meal.....	104,177
Pease and Pease Meal.....	157,977
Beans and Bean Meal	412,033
Indian Corn and Meal	1,752,178
Buck Wheat	3,684
Bere or Bigg.	875
Total.....	11,293,705

(Of which 11,266,690 qrs. were entered for home consumption.)

N.B.—The meal has been computed so as to represent quarters of corn.

THE NOBILITY OF TRUE WOMANHOOD.

Two young women, well-educated and refined, lost their father by death just as his efforts promised to realise a handsome provision for his family. It was essentially a man's business. Of course friends thought "the girls" must give it up, depend on relatives, or live in that genteel poverty the sale of the good-will might allow. But "the girls" were wiser. They argued, "If we had been boys, it would have been all right, being women we'll try it still." It is nothing wrong—it is simply disagreeable. It needs common sense, activity, diligence, and self-dependence; we have all these, and what we have not, we will learn. So these sensible and well-educated young women laid aside their pretty uselessness and pleasant idleness, and set to work. Happily the trade was one that required no great personal publicity—they had to keep the books, manage the stock, superintend fit agents—to do things difficult, not to say distasteful, to most women, and resign enjoyments that must have cost daily self-denial. Yet they did it; they filled their father's place, sustained their delicate mother in ease and comfort, never once compromising their womanhood by their work, but rather *ennobling their work by their doing it*.

We have selected this instance of virtuous womanhood from the interesting and instructive work, "A Woman's Thoughts about Women." But we cite it not as a rare instance, for we know that "the middle" and "the poorer" walks of life abound with cases of noble-minded and true-hearted women, making life, not as some would be apt to deem it, a "sacrifice," but a rich inheritance of virtue, by their devoted efforts for the maintenance of those who have become dependent upon them. And every thoughtful observer of society will be able to recount such cases, exemplifying, in daily life, that "womanhood" is the most heavenly thing on earth, and next to "angel-hood." But how fell the reverse picture when the dominant desire of strong drink takes possession of her soul. Then husband, children, home, friends, and virtue, perish like flax before the fire of the insatiable appetite of the drunkard, and woman becomes the most base and abject thing on earth.

Average Prices of Corn, per Imperial Quarter, in England and Wales, for one Week in each Month,

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	2. d.
1858.						
November 13.....	41 10	35 5	23 2	31 0	43 4	43 8
December 11.....	41 0	35 1	22 10	32 6	41 8	43 8
1859.						
January 15.....	41 3	32 7	21 4	27 6	39 2	41 8
February 19.....	40 11	33 6	22 4	31 2	41 0	41 5
March 19.....	40 1	34 4	23 9	30 4	41 3	40 4
April 16.....	41 2	33 6	23 7	31 6	41 5	39 4
May 14.....	52 5	32 10	25 4	33 4	45 1	42 0
June 18.....	49 11	31 5	24 11	36 9	46 7	40 3
July 16.....	40 6	29 11	25 3	40 6	45 10	39 8
August 13.....	43 11	30 1	25 2	33 3	46 7	36 9
September 17.....	41 11	35 3	21 7	30 6	40 4	38 8
October 18.....	42 6	35 10	21 3	29 7	38 9	39 8

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	Last Quarter, 7th, 11h. 4m., p.m.	First Quarter, 21st, 2h. 10m., p.m.
		New Moon, 14th, 2h. 37m., p.m.	Full Moon, 29th, 6h. 49m., p.m.
1	M	God mirrors himself in his works.	
2	Tu	Dr. Channing died, 1842.	
3	W	All truly great men are in some degree inspired.	
4	Th	The history of the world tells us that immoral means	
5	F	will always intercept good ends.	
6	S	Great fire in Newcastle and Gateshead, 1854.	
7	Sun	<i>Godliness is profitable unto all things.</i> 1 Tim. iv. 8.	
8	M	North Staffordshire Temp. Association formed, 1858.	
9	Tu	A man who is gentle in everything that depends upon	
10	W	himself—in manners, temper, aims, and desires—is a	
11	Th	Birmingham Temp. Hall opened, 1858. [gentleman.	
12	F	One murder makes a villain; millions a hero;—	
13	S	numbers sanctify the crime.	
14	Sun	<i>There is one Mediator between God and man.</i> 1 Tim. ii. 5.	
15	M	The lust of gold—unfeeling and remorseless—	
16	Tu	the last corruption of degenerate man.	
17	W	Bombardment of Sebastopol commenced, 1854.	
18	Th	Captain Ross returned to England, 1853.	
19	F	He that does good to another,	
20	S	does good to himself in the act of doing it.	
21	Sun	<i>Here we have no continuing city.</i> Heb. xiii. 14.	
22	M	Sir William Molesworth died, 1855.	
23	Tu	There is some soul of goodness in things evil,	
24	W	would men observingly distil it out.	
25	Th	Battle of Balaklava, 1854.	
26	F	Cholera first appeared in Sunderland, 1851.	
27	S	Good and bad men are each less so than they seem.	
28	Sun	<i>Use this world as not abusing it.</i> 1 Cor. vii. 31.	
29	M	Sir Walter Raleigh executed, 1618.	
30	Tu	True goodness shines most when no eyes	
31	W	except those of Heaven are upon it.	

Dress has a moral effect upon the conduct of mankind; a general negligence of dress will tend to create a corresponding disposition to negligence of address.

WORKMEN AND WAGES.

AVERAGE WAGES WEEKLY IN LONDON.

Description.	In London.		In Great Britain, 1851.	Description.	1829	1839	1849	1859
	1841.	1851.			s.	s.	s.	s.
Surveyors.....	653	802	2,891	Masons	28	30	30	33
Builders	1,840	2,938	12,818	Bricklayers..	28	30	30	33
Joiners, &c.	18,321	23,453	182,696	Carpenters ..	27	29	29	32
Bricklayers	6,743	13,919	67,989	Joiners	29	30	30	33
Masons, Paviours, &c...	3,636	4,578	101,442	Plasterers ...	28	30	30	33
Slaters	227	412	7,222	Painters	27	28	30	32
Plasterers	2,599	4,378	17,980	Plumbers....	30	30	30	33
Painters and Plumbers.	11,507	15,369	62,808	Labourers ...	18	18	18	20
Paper Hangers	638	590	2,628					
	46,164	66,439	458,474					

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

ONE of the most remarkable and hopeful "signs of the times" is "the Drinking Fountains movement," which has so rapidly spread itself over the whole country, and even extended to the antipodes, seeing that forty fountains were to be erected in the streets of Sydney, New South Wales. The necessity for the establishment of such drinking fountains first became apparent to Mr. Tupper, of Liverpool, who no sooner discerned the need for such erections than his benevolence prompted immediate action, and by an open handed munificence, erected forty in the important town of Liverpool. This fact having been made known, and the necessity for their establishment being everywhere evident in our thronged cities, large towns, and centres of our large populations; and the benefit conferred upon the masses of the people being made manifest, by the hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands who gladly accepted the proffered boon, "a cup of cold water," that the benevolence of the country was moved in that direction; and now there is probably not a large town in the kingdom which has not had drinking fountains erected, either by private munificence, public subscription, or by official authority.

The old towns had formerly sufficient water supply, by springs, pumps, and pants, but the increase of population and modern improvements have either overrun the supply, or, in very thoughtlessness, destroyed the source, or removed the means, without being sensible of the need of substituting other erections in their place. No sooner was it shown that the deficiency was a felt want of the public, than the fountains were provided, and so highly have the people appreciated them that it is calculated that 7,000 persons drank at the fountain on Snow-hill, London, in one day.

No one can contemplate the indications and facts of this movement, without auguring well for the future. To find the beautiful water fountains standing by the way, and thus coming into honest competition with the beer-shop and the gin palace, annulling their necessity, and supplying the demands of nature with nature's beverage, pure, sparkling, and bright, is a most encouraging fact.

SAVINGS' BANKS, 1853.

Total Amount of Deposits, including Interest.....		£38,372,090	
Number of Individual Depositors		1,383,203	
No. of Depos. not exceeding £1..	200,485	No of Depos. not exceeding £50..	54,149
" " 5..	276,345	" " 75..	89,267
" " 10..	181,852	" " 100..	42,602
" " 15..	131,480	" " 125..	28,481
" " 20..	80,825	" " 150..	16,800
" " 30..	139,654	" " 200..	26,560
" " 40..	113,205	" " exceeding 200..	1,497
15,368 Charitable Institutions, amounting to.....		£729,457	
9,994 Friendly Societies, amounting to.....		1,562,784	
571 Other Societies		1,980,682	
The number of Deposit Accounts, averaging £9 each—			
Males		35,691	}71,954
Females.....		27,643	
Trust Accounts.....		8,620	

Day of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	Last Quarter, 6th, 9h. 16m., a.m. First Quarter, 20th, 8h. 53m., a.m. New Moon, 13th, 0h. 36m., a.m. Full Moon, 28th, 11h. 37m., a.m.	
1	Th	First Ann. Meeting of the Scot. Permissive Bill Asso-	
2	F	He who rules the waves, knows also [ciation.	
3	S	how to check the designs of the ungodly.	
4	Sun	<i>Let not any iniquity have dominion over me.</i> Ps. cxix.	
5	M	Reform Conference held in London, 1858. [133.	
6	Tu	Read not to believe and take for granted;	
7	W	but to weigh and consider.	
8	Th	Milton died, 1674.	
9	F	Reason is most reasonable when it	
10	S	ceases to reason upon things above reason.	
11	Sun	<i>Hold fast that which is good.</i> 1. Thess. v. 21.	
12	M	Self-reform is the most effectual way to reform the	
13	Tu	Curran died, 1817. [public.	
14	W	The most sensible of all pleasures	
15	Th	consists in promoting the pleasures of others.	
16	F	Lucknow relieved by Lord Clyde, 1857.	
17	S	Purity is the feminine, Truth the masculine—of Honour.	
18	Sun	<i>The glory of the Lord shall endure for ever.</i> Ps. civ. 31.	
19	M	Beware of a form of godliness, without the power.	
20	Tu	John Williams, the missionary, killed at Erromanga,	
21	W	All men have an interest in being good; [1839.	
22	Th	while some men are only good from interest.	
23	F	Dr. Isaac Watts died, 1748.	
24	S	Peace with the United States, 1804.	
25	Sun	<i>Depart from evil, and do good.</i> Ps. xxxvii. 27.	
26	M	To please the multitude to their benefit and improve-	
27	Tu	ment, is a work fraught with difficulty.	
28	W	Cardinal Wolsey died, 1530.	
29	Th	The discovery of the true, and the practice of the good,	
30	F	is the great business of life.	

There is as much eloquence in the tone of the voice, in the eyes, and in the manner of a speaker, as in his choice of words.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

(HALF-YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1858.)

	Capital Authorised.		Paid up.
England and Wales.....	£289,536,444	....	£259,321,685
Scotland.....	35,078,219	....	32,341,715
Ireland.....	21,793,624	....	17,161,451
Total.....	£346,408,287	....	£308,824,851

	Passenger Traffic.	No. of Journies.	No. of Miles.
England and Wales.....	63,453,569	....	886,390,958....13 miles each.
Scotland.....	8,304,742	....	97,311,622....12 "
Ireland.....	4,770,891	....	67,595,432....13 "
Total.....	76,529,202	....	1,051,298,012 •

	Goods Traffic.	Merchandise.	Minerals.	Live Stock.
England.....	Tons—11,065,528....	Tons—20,102,290....	Number—4,546,121	
Scotland.....	" 1,487,427....	" 4,827,701....	" 855,294	
Ireland.....	" 539,780....	" 72,127....	" 624,898	

A WORKING CHURCH.

"WHEN I became pastor of my church," says John Angel James, "more than fifty-three years ago, the only object of congregational benevolence was the Sunday School; there was literally nothing else that we set our hands to. We have now an organisation for the London Missionary Society, which raises, as its regular contribution, nearly £500 per annum, beside donations to meet special appeals, which average another £100. For the Colonial Missionary Society, we raise annually £70. In our Sunday and Day Schools, which comprehend nearly 2,000 children, we raise £200. We support two Town Missionaries, at a cost of £200. Our ladies conduct a working society for Orphan Mission Schools in the East Indies; they also sustain a Dorcas Society, for the poor of our town; a Maternal Society, in many branches, in various localities; and a Female Society, for visiting the sick poor. We have a Religious Tract Society, which employs ninety distributors and spends nearly £50 a year in the purchase of tracts. Our Village Preachers' Society, which employs twelve or fourteen agents, costs scarcely anything. We raise £40 annually for the County Association. We have a Young Mens' Brotherly Society, for general and religious improvement, with a library of 2,000 volumes. We have also Night Schools for young men and women, at small cost, and Bible Classes for other young men and women. In addition to this, we raise £100 per annum for Spring Hill College. We have laid out £23,000 in improving the old chapel and building the new one, in the erection of school rooms, the college, and in building seven country and town small chapels. We have also formed two separate Independent Churches, and have jointly, with another congregation, formed a third, and all but set up a fourth, and are at this time in treaty for two pieces of freehold land, which will cost £700, to build two more chapels in the suburbs of the town.

This might be the record, and more truly of every church, were the sums sinfully expended by professing Christians upon intoxicating liquors redeemed and applied to church extension, bible distribution, missionary efforts, and benevolent purposes. A nation of professing Christians generously contributing *half-a-million* of money for the world's salvation, and expending nearly £70,000,000 on strong drink! While we act thus—pence to Christ, and pounds to Bacchus—we pray in vain and hope in vain for the world's conversion.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1858.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Parliamty.	Gds. Traffic	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
England & Wales	1,418,934	1,721,739	98,953	1,240,072	5,367,728	10,837,466
Scotland.....	150,649	98,022	65,365	206,485	766,862	1,358,707
Ireland.....	98,496	138,331	54,630	75,183	198,774	629,653
	1,668,079	1,958,092	218,948	1,521,740	6,333,364	12,825,826

		MOON'S PHASES.	
Day of		Last Quarter, 5th, 6h. 0m., p.m.	First Quarter, 20th, 6h. 10m., a.m.
M.	W.	New Moon, 12th, 0h. 48m., p.m.	Full Moon, 28th, 3h. 17m., a.m.
1	S	Equity and right constitute the rule of divine adminis-	
2	Sun	<i>Let us hold fast our profession.</i> Heb. iv. 14. [tration.	
3	M	Revolution in England, 1688.	
4	Tu	Silence does not always betoken wisdom.	
5	W	English Bible issued, 1611.	
6	Th	A bad-tempered man may not be a bad man.	
7	F	Birmingham Town's Meeting on the Permissive Bill.	
8	S	Words, without thoughts, never reach the gates of Hea-	
9	Sun	<i>The fruit of the Spirit is love.</i> Gal. v. 22. [ven	
10	M	It is not wit merely, but temper, which	
11	Tu	must form the well-bred man.	
12	W	Cromwell declared Protector, 1653.	
13	Th	He who displays distinguished merit and virtue,	
14	F	is a noble of nature's own creating.	
15	S	True philosophy is the art and law of life.	
16	Sun	<i>Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly.</i> Col. iii. 16.	
17	M	Sir Humphrey Davy born, 1778.	
18	Tu	Remember thy actions, and let thy actions alone	
19	W	determine thy worth; mere words are of no avail.	
20	Th	Napoleon III. proclaimed, 1848.	
21	F	A heart unspotted is not easily daunted.	
22	S	Winter commences—shortest day.	
23	Sun	<i>We spend our years as a tale that is told.</i> Ps. xc. 9.	
24	M	Hugh Miller died, 1856.	
25	Tu	CHRISTMAS DAY.	
26	W	Society is a sphere which demands all our energies.	
27	Th	Kelper, the astronomer, born, 1571.	
28	F	The intellect of the wise is like glass; it admits	
29	S	the light of Heaven, and reflects it.	
30	Sun	<i>Thou crownest the year with thy goodness.</i> Ps. lxxv. 11.	
31	M	The wide and the unbounded future lies before us.	

Enlist the interests of stern morality and religious enthusiasm in the cause of temperance, as in the times of the old Puritans, and it will be irresistible.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE YEAR 1861.

FIRST DAY OF THE MONTHS AND FIRST SUNDAYS.

Jan. 1 Tuesday.	April 1 Monday.	July 1 Monday.	Oct. 1 Tuesday.
" 6 Sunday.	" 7 Sunday.	" 7 Sunday.	" 6 Sunday.
" 13 "	" 14 "	" 14 "	" 13 "
" 20 "	" 21 "	" 21 "	" 20 "
" 27 "	" 28 "	" 28 "	" 27 "
Feb. 1 Friday.	May 1 Wednesday.	Aug. 1 Thursday.	Nov. 1 Friday.
" 3 Sunday.	" 5 Sunday.	" 4 Sunday.	" 3 Sunday.
" 10 "	" 12 "	" 11 "	" 10 "
" 17 "	" 19 "	" 18 "	" 17 "
" 24 "	" 26 "	" 25 "	" 24 "
Mar. 1 Friday.	June 1 Saturday.	Sept. 1 Sunday.	Dec. 1 Sunday.
" 3 Sunday.	" 2 Sunday.	" 8 "	" 8 "
" 10 "	" 9 "	" 15 "	" 15 "
" 17 "	" 16 "	" 22 "	" 22 "
" 24 "	" 23 "	" 29 "	" 29 "
" 31 "	" 30 "		" 31 Tuesday.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.

No one can review the Religious Revival movement which has of late spread itself so universally without being led into a train of thought of the deepest interest. To search and see, and to bring to light its hidden causes we may not presume. The sentiment that "the wind bloweth where it listeth" enunciates the only principle we would recognise in our interpretation of its latent cause, for by so doing we ascribe the power to Him only, who hath said of the wind, "Thou canst not tell whence it comes and whither it goes," and thus accept the truth, "That so is every one that is born of the Spirit." But with the consequents of the movement, we stand in a different position; and from the responsibility of the lessons to be inculcated, we may not so easily escape. In reference to the principles of true temperance, the facts abundantly affirm the prophecy of truly enlightened temperance men, that there can be no general and genuine revival of religion without an open acknowledgment of temperance truth; and no abiding permanency in its effects without a continuing daily walk of abstinence from intoxicating liquors. How fully does the evidence of the Rev. W. S. Eccles, Baptist minister of Banbridge, given so recently as November 10, 1859, agree and confirm these views.

He says:—"Drunkenness has almost disappeared; the change is such that in a small place of only 3,000 inhabitants, *nine* spirit-dealers have abandoned their demoralizing traffic; this is to be attributed, not to the conscientious convictions of its sinfulness, as to the fact that their best customers had become converted, and they prudently abandoned an unprofitable business. The sale of Bibles and Testaments has increased tenfold. My congregation is mainly composed of reformed drunkards and prostitutes and such as through poverty never entered a place of worship."

We might multiply testimony from different localities, but deem this brief relation of facts sufficient to show forth the tendencies of the movement. But why should the religious feelings of these new converts lead to an abandonment of the drink-shop, unless it be the conviction that the pollutions of the drinking system are obnoxious to their new-made sense of purity. Then, if abstinence be a preservative of principle and purity on their part, the duty comes home to the consciences of more matured christians with tenfold responsibility, that they walk before them in all perfectness of example in regard to intoxicating drinks, so that they conserve these young disciples in the ways of righteousness and true piety.

EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, 1859.

Public Education in Gt. Britain...	£836,920	Schools.	Scholars.	Tehrs.	Apprn Tehrs.
Science and Art Department....	93,394	In Schools under } Gov. inspection	821,744	5,495	13,281
Public Edctn. (Ireland) & Offices	250,123	539 pauper schools	47,527	..	..
University of London.....	3,650	118 reformatory & } ragged schools.. }	7,793	..	..
Do. Scotland.....	7,650	Public grants for Buildings.....	£140,826		
Do. and Colleges (Ireland) ..	7,097	By Subscription	218,968		
Royal Irish Academy	500				
Belfast Theological Professors ..	2,500				
British Museum	102,695				
National Gallery	15,985				
Scientific Works & Experiments.	6,439				
Royal Geographical Society	500				
Royal Society	1,000				
Total.....	£1,328,453	There are 36 training colleges, with 2,709 pupil teachers. The colleges are now able to furnish 1,500 qualified teachers per annum.			

ADDRESS TO THE SOCIETIES.

TWELVE months have elapsed since the issue of the first League Register; and, on looking back at the progress of the year, we have to congratulate the members and friends of the League on the great increase there is in the number of the societies affiliated. The former Register contained fifty-three enrolled societies, and the present one hundred, nearly double the number. During the year, one society has ceased to be, from a change in the local circumstances and removal of the workmen from the colliery village; while three others have withdrawn—two of them, we fear, from the apathy of the officers, and the other on the plea of disappointments on the part of Honorary Agents whom they had expected. But this was owing to circumstances which could not be controlled, while the Executive shortly after engaged an agent expressly to balance the disappointment, yet without avail. In the meanwhile, it is to be remembered that the honorary agents are generally men of business, and have not their time always at command; and although every care and effort will be made by the Executive to prevent disappointments, yet, nevertheless, they will occasionally happen.

In the course of the year there has been much work done, and many obstacles to overcome in connection with the arrangements of the operations, requiring the utmost assiduity on the part of the Executive. Much unavoidable delay occurred in the appointment of the new agent, occasioned by the multifarious correspondence of the numerous applicants. The committee have the assurance that they were guided rightly in the appointment of Mr. John Rogers, judging from the uniform testimonies received from the officials of the various societies he has visited. The time and labours of Mr. Davis has chiefly been devoted to the mission department of the League's operations, and the large increase of affiliated societies most satisfactorily approve the success which has attended his persevering efforts in this arduous work. And now, with two agents employed, the Executive feel confident that they will be fully able to meet their engagements with the affiliated societies, and even extend their operations yet more extensively. Many of the societies now enrolled, have been formed and established by the mis-

sion efforts of the League, while others have been very materially aided by the visits of the agents; thus answering and accomplishing the chief objects of its institution.

While the Executive refer with confidence to their successful operations in the affiliation of societies, they regret to add that they have not been so prosperous in the important department of finance. They have hitherto directed their chief attention to the incorporation of and resuscitation of societies, and to the formation of new ones, under the conviction that this was their first work. To give being and body to the League as an institution—to make it a fact. To show, by unmistakeable evidence, the necessity, practicability, and advantages of such an institution in the North of England. And having now done this by the enrolment of One Hundred Societies in the short space of two years, they hold a firm faith, that by well directed efforts the ways and means will be abundantly forthcoming for its support. The Register of last year contained the statement, that the League could not be considered in a satisfactory position until there were one hundred societies enrolled; two agents engaged; and one thousand subscribing members. The two former are already accomplished, and the latter cannot and must not be left undone; and therefore every effort must be put forth to obtain the required additional number of subscribers.

There are two considerations which we would respectively submit to our country friends and to those of the large towns. We address them distinctively, because, although the interests of the League are one, their positions are diverse, and present different grounds of appeal. *First*, we are anxious to impress upon the minds of our friends in the country, the full appreciation of the truth, that it is especially for their benefit that the Temperance League has been established. Its object is to spread the advantages of the temperance reformation throughout every village and hamlet of the North of England. To stay the dark doings of the strong drink traffic, and the fell evils of intemperance among the people, by diffusing a knowledge of temperance truth and temperance principles; thus elevating the people to a purer sentiment and a more correct practice of life. We are the more anxious to press home this truth upon them, because there have been, in some cases, indications evidenced, that they were conferring individual favour

by giving their pecuniary support to the funds of the League. It is true that the project originated with us, but now that the design has been developed, the thing realised, and the way made known, the responsibility of success must considerably rest with themselves. The plain fact is, that we must have help or the effort must fail, and the loss must be theirs. We therefore desire to arouse the benevolent minded and the generous hearted men, scattered throughout the district, to grant us their confidence, to enrol themselves as subscribers, and to give us their contributions to the funds of the League, so that it may speedily and more abundantly prosper in the great and good objects for which it has been established.

To our friends in the large towns we present the consideration that the League operations partake largely of the nature of a missionary enterprise; and we know of no benevolent scheme so thoroughly adapted to meet the moral and social requirements of British society than the temperance institutions. Various remedial devices are in operation, and they have obtained high patronage, and commanded large funds, such as our Ragged Schools, Reformatories, Penitentiaries and others, but in their operations they are mere palliatives of the evils; the beer shop and the gin shop manufacture a supply of inmates for these asylums in greater numbers than they can accommodate. Moreover, the doles of eleemosynary charity tend to the pauperising and lowering the people in virtue and self-respect. Whereas the teachings of the lessons of true temperance are abundantly more effectual and more economical; creating in the recipients of their truth the principles of economy, rectitude, and self-help; and thus are the people elevated in their own esteem, raised in their condition, made more independent in action; because realizing for themselves the blessing of perfect sobriety and manly integrity. As yet, the temperance societies have not fully attained their due position among the philanthropic institutions of the times, and it would not be difficult to find the wherefore. In the meantime, we have to exhort the true friends of the cause to rally to the support of its institutions, as the guardians of its principles and the main spring of its operations. And should the pecuniary means be forthcoming, we pledge ourselves that the action and the outgoings of the North of England League shall be effective in the accomplishment of its benevolent purposes.

LEAGUE AGENCY.

BYE-LAWS.

1. The Executive have resolved, under present circumstances, that each Society shall have three visits of the agents during the year, or by the honorary lecturers of the League. At the same time, they are anxiously desirous that the visits be quarterly, and they shall strive after the fulfilment of this arrangement; but, in the present initiatory position of the League, they do not feel warranted to guarantee more than three.

2. That the societies pay at each visit *Two Shillings* towards the travelling expenses of the agent, and provide his board and lodging during his engagement with them. It has been considered needful by the Executive, to make this charge of 2s., for each visit, in order to equalize the expenses; otherwise the travelling expenses became seriously heavy to the distant societies. And it is to be remembered that the League is formed for the purpose of helping each other.

3. In order to prevent unnecessary expense, it is understood that the visits of the agents be arranged in local districts, generally occupying a week's labours; and that the societies in the locality endeavour to arrange with each other, so that disappointments may be avoided, and the meetings held at opportunities suitable to all parties.

4. It is also desirable that the societies keep a record of the number of public meetings held, the average attendance, and the number of signatures obtained to the pledge.

5. Any society requiring the services of the agent out of his due course, for anniversary meetings, or other special occasions, be charged ten shillings per lecture and the usual travelling expenses. To prevent disappointments, one month's notice to be given to the Corresponding Secretary.

The Executive have no doubt that experience will direct to many other practical suggestions, greatly tending to the furtherance of the operations of the League.

RULES FOR TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

PREAMBLE.—Whereas the use and common sale of intoxicating liquors, is a fruitful source of immorality, pauperism, crime, disease, insanity, and premature death, whereby grievous wrong is done to persons and property in this locality, as well as throughout the general community, it is deemed needful and expedient to institute a society, the objects of which shall be to inculcate the principle and practice of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, and to adopt those means best adapted to promote the legal prohibition of the traffic in such liquors, except for scientific purposes.

RULE I.—The name of this Institution shall be the [here insert the name of the society] Temperance Society, and that each member of this Association shall promise and agree to abstain from the use of all

intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that he will discontinue the causes and practices of intemperance.

RULE II.—That while this Society regards the pledge of total abstinence as the fundamental principle of the temperance cause, it is not the less convinced of the absolute necessity of the application of legislative power for the attainment of its ultimate purposes; and being further assured of the immorality of the traffic, declares its utter hostility to the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, as beverages, and therefore resolves, that the principles and objects of this Society, shall be the promotion of temperance on the principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, the abolition of the drinking usages, and the total suppression of the liquor traffic by a prohibitory law.

RULE III.—That this Society shall be governed by a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and a Committee of members, whose term of office shall be 12 months, subject to re-election at the Annual Meeting. That the Committee have power to fill up all vacancies in office occurring during the year.

RULE IV.—That no member shall be eligible to vote in the election of officers, or take part in the transaction of any business connected with the operations of this Society, who does not contribute one shilling or more per annum towards the Funds of the Society.

RULE V.—That the meetings of the Committee be held once a month, and special meetings as business may require. That a proper record of the proceedings be kept by the Secretary, and a full report drawn up and submitted to the Annual Meeting. That the Secretary also keep a correct list of persons who sign the pledge, name, trade, and residence. That the Treasurer keep a proper account of the Income and Expenditure of the Society's Funds. That collectors be appointed to collect the subscriptions of the members, and to solicit donations from the influential in aid of the Funds. That an Anniversary Meeting be held, at which a report of the proceedings of the Committee, and the general progress and state of the Society for the past year, be read, with a statement of the Treasurer's account; and the Committee and officers appointed for the ensuing year.

RULE VI.—That the operations of this Society shall combine the holding of public meetings for the advocacy and promotion of the temperance cause in conformity with the principles heretofore agreed to; the engagement of accredited agents, the dissemination of standard temperance documents and approved tracts; and the adoption of such other modes as may be deemed expedient by the Committee.

RULE VII.—That in the addresses, lectures, and public meetings, held in connection with this Society, and in the tracts, and other documents disseminated, all party politics, and points of sectarian controversy, shall be carefully excluded; and that the advocacy be conducted with that courtesy of language, and elevation of sentiment, compatible with the high moral and Christian attributes of the cause.

RULE VIII.—That while the members of this Society neglect no legitimate means which they can devise to counteract and diminish the vice and evil consequences of intemperance, they would desire to rest their hopes of success, not on human agency alone, but on the blessing of God, who alone can crown their efforts with success.

NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER, 15, 1858.

GOVERNING BODY FOR THE YEAR 1859-60.

PRESIDENT.

Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Baronet.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. Priestman, Esq., Benwell
Ed. Backhouse, Jun., Esq., Sunderland
John Richardson, Esq., Longbrough.
John Mouncey, Esq., Sunderland
Edward Pease, Esq., Darlington
Rev. G. T. Fox, Durham
Rev. F. Close, Dean of Carlisle
Errington Ridley, Esq., Newcastle
John Strachan, Esq., South Shields
John Mawson, Esq., Gateshead

Arthur Trevelyan, Esq., Pencaitland,
East Lothian
W. Backhouse, Esq., Wolsingham
E. Parsons, Esq., Darlington
George Brewis, Esq., Newcastle
John Halcro, Esq., Sunderland
Rev. J. H. Rutherford
Rev. W. Embleton
Rev. W. Booth
Edward Pyle, Esq., Earsdon.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

Blaydon Mr. W. Hawdon and Mr. John Charlton
Brampton Mr. John Reed
Cambo Mr. George Richardson
Carlisle Mr. Wm. Slater and Mr. R. D. Duncan
Chester-le-Street Mr. William Charlton
Cramlington Mr. William Hobkirk
Durham Mr. G. Kyle
Darlington Mr. Harrison Penny, Mr. W. T. Ord, and Mr.
William Rutherford
Earsdon Mr. Edward Elliott
Gateshead Mr. G. Lucas, Mr. G. Sisson, Rev. Mr. Chew,
Rev. Mr. Shoan, and Rev. J. Dawson
Glendale Mr. George Robson
Hexham Mr. R. Ridley and Mr. W. A. Temperley
Haltwhistle Mr. James Saint
Haydon Bridge Mr. James Davison
Middlesbro' Mr. T. R. Taylor, Mr. T. Cook, and Mr. C. Bell
Morpeth Rev. Mr. Ayre, Mr. Robert Oliver, and Mr. Taylor
Netherwitton Mr. Oliver
Newcastle Rev. Mr. Brown, Rev. Mr. Samson, Rev. Mr.
Fenwick, Mr. J. Benson, Mr. R. Cook, Mr.
I. Pattinson, and Mr. H. Taylor

<i>North Shields</i>	Mr. R. Robson, Mr. T. D. Hadaway, Captain Hogg, and Mr. Thomas Lilley
<i>Ryton</i>	Rev. James Pearson
<i>Seaton Delaval</i>	Mr. John Manderson
<i>Seghill</i>	Mr. Alexander Blyth
<i>Sheriff Hill</i>	Mr. George Patterson
<i>Shotley Bridge</i>	Rev. George Whitehead
<i>South Shields</i>	Mr. G. Bird and Mr. Joseph Reed
<i>Southwick</i>	Mr. Thursfield
<i>Stockton</i>	Mr. J. Alderson, and Mr. Dodgson
<i>Sunderland</i>	Mr. J. Hills, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. W. Binns, and Mr. Swan

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.


Mr. George Charlton	Mr. William Lapsley
Mr. George Dodds	Mr. John Watt
Mr. William Stewart	Mr. R. P. Bell
Mr. Andrew Paxton	Mr. James Stewart
Mr. John Bradburn	Mr. Christopher Allen
Mr. George Curry	Mr. F. Pickup

TREASURER.

Mr. T. P. Barkas

SECRETARIES.

Mr. Daniel Oliver, Minute Secretary
Mr. James Rewcastle, Corresponding Secretary

 Letters to the Cor. Sec. to be addressed, Bell's Hotel, 33, Mosley Street, Newcastle.

AGENTS.


Mr. Septimus Davis and Mr. John Rogers

HONORARY AGENTS.

Mr. George Charlton, Bell's Hotel, Mosley Street, Newcastle
Mr. James Rewcastle, Bell's Hotel, Mosley Street, Newcastle
Mr. George Dodds, Bell's Court, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle
Rev. J. H. Rutherford, West Parade, Newcastle
Mr. John Watt, Union Terrace, Shieldfield, Newcastle
Mr. William Lapsley, Carlol Street, Newcastle
Mr. George Lucas, Gateshead
Mr. Edward Elliott, Earsdon
Mr. Robert Robson, 16, Nile Street, North Shields
Mr. Charles Bell, Middlesbro'
Mr. Robert Swan, Temperance Office, Sunderland

The Honorary Agents have agreed to supply the affiliated Societies in the case of lack of the services of the regular agents; and to attend especial meetings, festivals, &c., on the express understanding that such meetings be considered as equivalent to a visit of the agent, and that their travelling expenses be paid in full.

The Honorary Agents are expected to keep a correct list of the meetings they hold, and to forward an account of the same to the Corresponding Secretary.

 We are desired to append this note to the Secretaries, when they have occasion to write to the Honorary Agents, that they enclose a postage stamp for reply, as the numerous applications make replies in the aggregate a very considerable tax.

PRINCIPLES.

Total abstinence from all Intoxicating Liquors as beverages, and the total suppression of the Liquor Traffic by legislative enactment.

OBJECTS.

On the basis of these principles, the objects of the North of England Temperance League are—*First*, An efficient organisation of the Temperance Societies throughout the North of England, so as to promote union of effort and promptness of action. *Second*, the Enrolment of the Teetotalers of the district as members of the League, so as to create an individual interest in the advancement of the general objects of the Temperance Cause. The Societies contributing an annual fee of £1 per annum, and each member subscribing not less than 2s. 6d. annually. *Third*, By means of the fund thus realised to supply the Societies with the services of regularly appointed Agents, and, as widely as possible, to diffuse Temperance information by tracts and other important documents; to promote memorials to magistrates and petitions to Parliament; and in such other modes as may be deemed expedient efficiently and thoroughly to advance the paramount objects of a universal Temperance reformation

CONSTITUTION OF THE LEAGUE,

As amended at the first Annual Meeting held in Newcastle-upon-Tyne,
on the 29th September, 1859.

TITLE.

That the League be denominated "THE NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE."

OBJECTS.

That the objects and operations of the League shall combine the formation and aid of temperance societies throughout the North of England; the engagement of accredited lecturers; the dissemination of standard Temperance documents and approved tracts; the collection of local and general statistical information; and the adoption of such other modes of advocacy as may be deemed expedient.

PRINCIPLES.

That this League regards the *pledge of Total Abstinence from all intoxicating liquors*, as the moral basis of the Temperance cause, and the only sure bond of union.

That while this League regards the teetotal pledge, as the only right ground of moral action in this great enterprise, it is not the less convinced of the absolute necessity of the application of legislative power for the attainment of its ultimate purposes; and further, being assured of the immorality of the traffic, declares its utter hostility to

the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, as beverages; that, therefore, the principles of the League shall be the promotion of temperance, on the principles of total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, the abolition of the drinking usages, and the total suppression of the liquor traffic, by the enactment of a prohibitory law.

CONDITIONS.

That the League shall consist of members who personally abstain from all intoxicating liquors, and who shall subscribe annually 2s. 6d and upwards to the League fund, and that societies be affiliated with the League on the payment of not less than £1 per annum.

HONORARY CONTRIBUTORS.

That a list of honorary contributors be opened, and it is hoped that the donations and subscriptions of influential individuals will constitute an important source of revenue in support of this Temperance League.

THE ADVOCACY.

That in the addresses, lectures, and public meetings held in connection with this League, and in the tracts, and other documents disseminated, all party politics and points of sectarian controversy shall be carefully excluded; and that the advocacy be conducted with that courtesy of language and elevation of sentiment compatible with the high moral and Christian attributes of the cause.

OFFICERS.

That the League be governed and the business transacted by a President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Two Secretaries, a General Council, and Executive Committee, of not less than twelve, who shall be resident in Newcastle or Gateshead. The Vice-Presidents being *ex-officio* members of the Executive.

That the Executive Committee be empowered to add to the numbers of Vice-Presidents, and to the General Council, and to fill up vacancies occurring in their own body. And that the engagement of Agents, the direction of their labours, and the carrying out the various modes of action of the League, in furtherance of its general objects, be under the control of the Executive Committee, subject to a half-yearly meeting of the General Council.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

That an annual meeting of the members and delegates of societies be held in the month of September, for the election of officers, and the transaction of general business.

That each Annual Conference appoint the places at which the next Annual and Half-year's Meetings shall be held.

That in case of any dereliction of duty on the part of any of the

officers or agents, that the power of suspension be vested in the Executive Committee; the power of dismissal or expulsion to remain with the General Council, subject to an appeal to the Annual Meeting.

ORDER OF ELECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

That the names of the proposers and seconders, and the names of the parties proposed, be taken down in the forenoon sitting of the Conference; and that such list of names be printed during the recess. And in the afternoon two scrutineers be appointed who shall deliver a copy of such list to each of the members present, who shall place their initials opposite to the names of the parties they desire to elect, and to sign the same with their name and residence. The scrutineers to collect such papers, and that, after due examination by them, the Executive Committee shall be constituted according to their declaration.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF THE AGENTS.

That in order to the equalization of the travelling expenses of the agents, each society contribute a uniform sum, to be paid at each visit of the agents.

The amount having been referred to the Executive Committee, it was confirmed by minute that the sum be Two Shillings each visit.

JUVENILE MEMBERS.

That in order to the promotion of temperance among the young, and with a view to the enrolment of families in connection with the league, it was ruled that youths under sixteen years be enrolled on the payment of a subscription fee of one shilling per annum; and that an engraved card of membership be presented on the payment thereof. It being understood that such juvenile members be not eligible to vote.

APPEAL.

While the promoters of the North of England Temperance League are bound to restrict its operations to those measures directly tending to the suppression of Intemperance, and the promotion of Temperance, they cannot contemplate its ultimate consequences without recording the conviction, that, in the ratio of its success, the causes of poverty, crime suffering, ignorance, and irreligion, will be discountenanced and diminished; and that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, will necessarily be promoted and established; and pledging to guide the operations of this League by the principles and precepts of the gospel, they most confidently put forth its claims for the pecuniary aid and patronage of the benevolent Christian public.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FIRST ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE,
HELD IN NELSON STREET CHAPEL, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE,
SEPTEMBER 29, 1859.

SIR W. C. TREVELYAN, BART., IN THE CHAIR.

— — — — —

THE following Officers and Delegates were in attendance:—

PRESIDENT—Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Edward Backhouse, Jun., Esq.; Mr. John Mawson;
Mr. John Strachan; Mr. George Brewis; Rev. J. H. Rutherford.

TREASURER—Mr. T. P. Barkas.

SECRETARIES—Mr. D. Oliver; Mr. J. Rewcastle; Mr. George Curry.

AGENT—Mr. Septimus Davis.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Messrs. George Charlton, George Dodds, James
Stewart, William Stewart, T. N. Cathrall, R. P. Bell, Christopher
Allen, Fenwick Pickup, John Bradburn.

DELEGATES.

<i>Blackhill</i>	Rev. George Whitehead
<i>Berryedge</i>	Jonathan Davis and Thomas Price
<i>Blaydon</i>	W. G. Hawdon and Bartholomew Stokoe
<i>Cambo</i>	George Richardson
<i>Carlisle</i>	Jonathan Swan, Temperance Agent
<i>Carville</i>	Matthew Foster and Henry Daglish
<i>Chester-le-Street</i>	William Charlton
<i>Cramlington Colliery</i>	William Hobkirk and Robert Tate
<i>Cramlington, West</i>	Luke Foster and Thomas Atthey
<i>Darlington</i>	William Trotter Ord and William Rutherford.
	Mr. Harrison Penny, Sec., was also in attendance
<i>Gateshead</i>	Charles Crow and Andrew Paxton
<i>Haydon Bridge</i>	James Davidson and Joshua Reay
<i>Hetton-le-Hole</i>	William Errington and Thomas Barras
<i>Hutton Low Cross</i>	Mr. Knott
<i>Leadgate</i>	Matthew Caisley
<i>Middlesbro'</i>	Charles Bell
<i>Morpeth</i>	Robert Oliver
<i>Netherwitton</i>	Robert Allen
<i>Newcastle-on-Tyne</i>	George Charlton and Rev. J. H. Rutherford
<i>Newcastle Young Men's</i> ..	William Lapsley and John Hardwick
<i>St. Peter's Quay</i>	James Thompson and Adam Brown
<i>Seaton Delaval</i>	John Maddison and Henry Bell
<i>Seghill</i>	John Bailes and Alexander Blyth

<i>Shields, North</i>	Robert Robson and Thomas Lilley.
<i>Southwick</i>	John Thurfield
<i>Stockton</i>	Thomas Robinson
<i>Sunderland</i>	Edward Backhouse and John Halcro
<i>Swalwell</i>	William Peel and James Gray
<i>Spennymoor</i>	
<i>Walker</i>	
<i>Witton Park</i>	Nicholas Raine

The meeting was opened by the Rev. W. EMBLETON conducting the religious services.

The PRESIDENT then, in a brief and appropriate address, introduced the general business.

Messrs. W. Stewart, J. Bradburn, and the Rev. J. H. Rutherford, were appointed a business committee.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. REWCASTLE, Cor. Secretary, read the annual report of the Executive Committee as follows:—

“On taking a review of the proceedings of the past year, the committee feel deeply impressed with the importance of the great work of the temperance reformation, and of the necessity there is for the operations of an institution embracing the objects of the North of England Temperance League. Your committee are fully satisfied with the adaptation of the League arrangements for the fulfilment of its purposes; and though, from the conflicting circumstances of a first year's operations, these arrangements may not have been so complete as might have been in all cases desired, yet they are assured that, by the efforts put forth, the interests of the temperance cause have been widely and powerfully promoted throughout the district.

“According to arrangement, the first duty of the committee was to enter into a correspondence with the gentlemen who were nominated to the various offices of president, vice-presidents, and general council. This correspondence necessarily occupied some time before the several replies were received and the list completed. At length we were honoured by the kind consent of the president and the gentlemen who accepted the office of vice-presidents and members of general council, so as to present the enrolment as published in the register of the League,

“As was notified in the register, the most important duty of the committee was the appointment of an agent. Having had Mr. Septimus Davis recommended to them by parties upon whose judgment the committee placed considerable reliance, they were induced to enter into an engagement with him for a short period; and the result of such trial was, that the testimony of his acceptableness was so uniform from the various societies he visited, that they felt a full assurance in entering upon a further engagement for the remainder of the year; and now, at the close of such engagement, your committee have the confidence to

state that the zealous and arduous discharge of his duties, and his unremitting attention to the interests of the League, have given full warranty of the judiciousness of the appointment. The committee have considered it expedient to continue his services until the 1st of November, leaving the subsequent arrangements of the agency to the judgment and control of the Executive to be appointed for the ensuing year.

"During the year Mr. Davis has regularly forwarded to the committee a weekly report of his labours; and as it is not considered necessary to enter into a full detail of his proceedings, in this our annual report, it may yet be satisfactory to state, in a general summary, that he has visited 203 places—towns or villages—and held 200 public meetings, prosecuting generally a course of house-to-house visitation, in the distribution of tracts, and in giving invitations to the meetings. It is calculated that upwards of 32,000 persons have been in attendance at these meetings; 498 signatures have been obtained to the pledge, several new societies have been missioned and affiliated, and about 100 new members added to the League. There have been nearly 3,000 miles travelled by rail, by coach, and on foot. Subscriptions collected by him towards the funds of the League £31 7s. 1d.; but this does not include the various remittances made to the treasurer by several societies and other individuals who have been induced to contribute as the result of his personal applications. The travelling expenses have amounted to £10 18s. 0d.—£8 15s. have been paid by the societies, and £2 3s. charged to the funds. It may be here observed that throughout the course of the summer the meetings were generally held in the open air.

"In connection with the labours of the agent there has, perhaps, been no department of his work more acceptable to the people, nor calculated to be more useful, than the system of house-to-house visitation which he has pursued. And in order to give full effect to such visits, the committee determined to provide him with a series of appropriate tracts. A stock was therefore ordered from Ipswich and Scotland. Subsequently, the committee determined to order 1,000 monthly of the Scottish League Pictorial Tracts, with the proper headings of the North of England Temperance League, with the names of the president, secretaries, and treasurer. In all, from 8,000 to 10,000 tracts have been thus distributed. During the times of election, 1,000 copies of the address to the electors, issued by the Executive Committee of the United Kingdom Alliance, were also procured and distributed throughout the district.

"In the early part of the year your committee resolved upon the publication of a Temperance League Register and Almanack; and although many circumstances connected with its compilation and publication retarded its issue at the time expected, yet your committee have the satisfaction to know that its contents have been well received by the members and approved, and they trust that as a permanent document, it may tend considerably to further the interests of the institution.

"In compliance with the kind invitation of the Executive of the

Scottish Temperance League, your committee appointed Messrs Charlton and Rewcastle a deputation to their annual meetings. They were most courteously received; the meetings they attended were most successful demonstrations of the popularity and advance of the cause in Scotland.

"Attention having been so generally directed to the object of public drinking fountains, your committee considered it desirable to memorialise the Board of Directors of the North Eastern Railway on the subject, preferring the request that they would erect such fountains in connection with the principal stations on the line. Accordingly a suitable memorial was drawn up and agreed to, and forwarded to the principal secretary for presentation.

"It also occurred to your committee that the holding of the Primitive Methodist Conference in Newcastle presented a favourable opportunity of forwarding the objects of the League, and of promoting the great principles of the temperance reformation, by respectfully bringing the subject directly before them. Your committee, therefore, determined to memorialise the Conference, and the memorial prepared for the occasion having been approved by the committee, it was duly presented to the Conference. It was most cordially received and respectfully acknowledged. As copies of the memorial, and the reply of the secretary of the Conference, were extensively published in the newspapers, it may not be needful to add more in reference thereto, except to record that, in connection with the Conference, a large and effective public temperance meeting was held in the New Town Hall, which was addressed by the ministers and delegates attending the Conference. This meeting proved to be one of the most effective temperance meetings held in Newcastle.

"The half-yearly meeting of the Council was duly held, and the general business of the executive reported and received.

"It was held, among other things, that an especial effort be made to enlist the sympathy and aid of Christian ministers resident within the district towards carrying out the objects of the League, and the bringing the claims of the temperance cause more directly before the minds of their respective churches; and the other was, the desirability of establishing Bands of Hope in connection with the various societies connected with the League.

"We desire to record, under a deep sense of obligation, the services of Mr. Charlton and Mr. Dodds—in the time devoted and the labour bestowed upon the various meetings they have attended during the year. The acceptability and popularity of their advocacy has created more abundant demands upon them than they could by possibility fulfil, and many places that have besought their help have felt seriously disappointed by having their applications postponed to some future time. The following is a list of the places visited by them, either individually or jointly:—Brampton, Greenhead, Haydon Bridge, Hexham, Redmire, Middlesbro', Gainford, Durham, Hetton, West Rainton, and Sunderland.

"In order to afford more direct and public evidence of the sympathy of this League with the prohibitory and legislative movement,

the Executive considered it due to forward a contribution of £2 towards the funds of the United Kingdom Alliance. Though the sum was not so large as might have been desired, yet, as it was more a matter of principle and testimony than to be viewed in the light of pecuniary patronage, we are glad to say that it was so received and acknowledged by the secretary. And, as a further evidence of the good feeling existing between the Executive of the Alliance and your committee, they have much pleasure in recording the prompt compliance of the Manchester friends with their request, and the efficient deputation of Samuel Pope, Esq., and Dr. Lees, to attend the public meeting of this evening.*

"In conclusion, we observe that the committee have been unremitting in their attendance at the meetings which have been held, with few exceptions, every week throughout the course of the year. The result of their labours has been that the number of societies affiliated has been advanced from 23 to 56—being considerably more than double the number enrolled last September, and a very considerable addition to the roll of its members. It is perfectly evident that it only requires an active co-operation on the part of the friends of temperance in the district to make this League one of the most compact and perfect temperance organisations in the country. It will require the realisation of a very considerable addition to its annual revenue, and the engagement of the continued labours of two or more agents, to give due effectiveness to its operations; and it is hoped that the friends of the League will exert all due diligence to aid in the fulfilment of its disinterested and benevolent purposes."

Mr. BACKHOUSE moved the adoption of the report. He thought it was a very interesting statement of what had been done, and they must be very much obliged to the gentlemen who had paid so much attention to the work from week to week throughout the year.

Mr. MAWSON had great pleasure in seconding the resolution, which on being put, was unanimously carried.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE LEAGUE.

Mr. T. P. BARKAS then submitted the following financial statement,

Dr. TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FROM JUNE, 1858, TO SEPTEMBER, 1859. Cr.

June.—Cash in hands of Treasurer.....	£208 15 11½	June, 1858, to Sept. 1859.—Cash disbursed as per detailed statement	£176 17 2½
Cash received from June 1858, to September 1859...	154 2 7	Cash disbursed, September 20, to September 29.....	8 1 4
September 20, to September 29.—Cash.....	29 16 0	Cash in the hands of Treasurer.....	207 16 0
	<u>£392 14 6½</u>		<u>£392 14 6½</u>

STATISTICAL REPORT OF SOCIETIES.

From the Schedules of Returns by the Societies, the following statistical statement was read over to the meeting, which, however

* In consequence of illness, Dr. Lees was not able to attend.

imperfect in the aggregate, are here inserted to prompt to more full and correct returns at the next annual meeting.

Societies.	Amount expended during the year.			Number of Members.		Increase during the year.	
				Adult.	Youth.	Adult.	Youth.
Ayton	£	s.	d.	no	return	...	...
Blackhill	5	3	1	28	...	28	...
Bedlington .....	...	...	...	no	return	...	...
Berryedge	2	8	0	80	20	102	78
Blaydon	5	10	0	46	40	18	40
Blenkinsopp and Greenhead.....	23	10	5	239	35	264	35
Brampton .....	...	...	...	no	return	...	...
Cambo .....	...	...	...	no	return	...	...
Carlisle	30	1	5	1000	about	277	...
Carville and Wallsend	4	1	8	130	20	80	35
Chester-le-Street .....	...	...	...	300	...	...	...
Cramlington Colliery	6	10	0	60	50	37	10
Cramlington West	4	0	0	100	130	15	12
Coxhoe.....	6	0	0	112	90	50	70
Darlington	63	14	9	no	return	...	...
Earsdon and Hallowell .....	...	...	...	no	return	...	...
Eighton Banks and Wreckington ..	2	10	0	60	about	...	...
Eston Mines	5	0	0	80	...	20	...
Gateshead	20	0	0	291	70	100	30
Glanton	1	10	0	16	15	...	4
Glendale .....	...	...	...	no	return	...	...
Haltwhistle .....	...	...	...	no	return	...	...
Hartlepool, West	17	6	0	140	50	300	230
Haydon Bridge	8	0	0	110	40	30	75
Hazlerigg .....	...	...	...	no	return	...	...
Hebburn .....	...	...	...	no	return	...	...
Hetton-le-Hole	2	5	2	56	21	no	return
Hexham .....	...	...	...	no	return	...	...
Hurworth .....	...	...	...	no	return	...	...
Hutton Low Cross	4	14	5	275	...	25	3
Kirkheaton	1	...	...	no	return	...	...
Langley Mill	6	5	0	45	...	1	...
Leadgate	2	2	9	86	11	36	8
Low Row.....	3	7	6	40	20	...	...
Middlesbro'	60	0	0	1142	...	635	...
Netherwitton	3	4	6	23	7	5	3
Newcastle	92	13	5	no	return	...	0
Newcastle Young Men's	80	0	0	145	...	...	509
St. Peter's Quay	3	12	4	16	...	no	return
Seaton Delaval	12	0	0	150	80	10	5
Seghill	6	0	0	59	60	21	24
Shields, North	80	0	0	1000	500	100	80
Shorley Bridge .....	...	...	...	no	return	...	...
Southwick	4	1	11	85	...	no	return
Carry forward...	566	12	4				

Societies.	Amount expended during the year.			Number of Members.		Increase during the year.	
				Adult.	Youth.	Adult.	Youth.
Brought forward...	£ 566	s. 12	d. 4				
Stainton .....	...	...	...	no	return	...	...
Stockton .....	...	...	...	1000	...	no	return
Sunderland	144	0	0	no	return	600	...
Swalwell	2	15	0	171	96	78	46
Tudhoe and Spennymoor	11	10	0	no	return	...	...
Walker.....	...	...	...	no	return	...	...
Warwick Bridge.....	9	5	11	80	...	80	...
Witton Park	2	0	0	60	20	60	20
Wooler	4	1	1	70	60	17	11
Total	£ 740	4	4				

It was expected to have been shown by these statistics the amount expended by the various societies connected with the League throughout the district—also the numerical strength of the respective societies, with their increase during the year. And we have now inserted them in their imperfect state in order to explain to the various officers and committees the object of our design, and of impressing the necessity of keeping a correct account of their financial expenditure, as well as of their numerical position and progress—and thus stimulating them to effort; while we acknowledge that at present they do not form any satisfactory basis for statistical calculation or judgment.

The Conference then proceeded to the discussion and consideration of the various propositions that involved changes in the constitution, and which resulted in the emendations as now recorded in the constitution of 1859-60.

ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Prior to the election, Sir W. C. Trevelyan vacated the chair, and W. Backhouse, Esq., in compliance with the wish of the meeting, succeeded to the fulfilment of the duties.

The election of the Executive Committee was then proceeded with according to the mode recommended by a previous resolution, and which is now incorporated in the constitution. Mr. C. Bell, of Middlesbro', and Mr. W. Hobkirk, of Cramlington, were appointed scrutineers, and the result of the election was as follows:—

No. of Votes.		No. of Votes.	
George Charlton	69	William Lapsley	47
George Dodds	67	John Watt	45
William Stewart	62	R. P. Bell	45
Andrew Paxton	57	James Stewart.....	44
John Bradburn... ..	50	Christopher Allen	41
George Curry	48	Fenwick Pickup	41
		CHARLES BELL, }	Scrutineers.
		WM. HOBKIRK, }	

LEAGUE PERIODICAL.

A lengthened discussion took place, on the motion of Mr Swan, of Sunderland, for the establishment of a temperance periodical, when the subject was ultimately disposed of by an amendment, proposed by Mr. Curry, "That the further consideration be referred to the Executive Committee."

ANNUAL MEETINGS, ETC.

The meeting then proceeded to fix the Annual and Half-yearly Meetings, when, after various propositions, it was finally agreed that the next Annual Meeting be held at Sunderland, and the Half-yearly Meeting at Middlesbro'. This terminated the business of the Conference; and the meeting having awarded a vote of thanks to Sir Walter C. Trevelyan and W. Backhouse, Esq., for presiding, separated about six o'clock, the sitting having continued from ten o'clock in the forenoon.

PLAN OF THE VISITS OF THE AGENT DURING THE YEAR.

From unavoidable circumstances, there are a few places which have not had their due number of meetings, but it is purposed that they shall be fully made up in the course of the coming year.

Places.	Number and Dates of Meetings.			Extra Meetings.
	1	2	3	
Ayton, Great.....	Nov. 13	Nov. 15	...	
Blackhill	Nov. 24, '58	Mar. 25, '59	June 15	
Bedlington.....	Oct. 28	" 31	July 28	July 29
Berryedge ..	Nov. 26	" 24	June 16	
Blaydon.....	Nov. 12	Jan. 13	" 9	Sept. 8
Blenkinsopp and Greenhead.	Dec. 8	July 18	Aug. 6	
Brampton ..	Deputation	Dec. 9	...	
Cambo	Oct. 14	Oct. 16	Feb. 19	G. Dodds
Carlisle	Jan. 7, '59	July 15	July 16	
Carville	Jan. 22	April 9	June 25	July 9
Chester-le-Street.....	{ Deputation Jan. 19	March 9	...	
Cramlington, East	Oct. 30	" 30	July 27	
Cramlington, West	Dec. 2	" 29	June 30	Aug. 3
Coxhoe	March 16	July 4	...	
Darlington.....	Nov. 17	April 20	...	
Eighton Banks & Wreckinton	Nov. 19	May 4	June 28	Sept. 20
Eston Mines	Nov. 18	April 21	...	
Gateshead	Nov. 9	May 5	June 22	
Glanton	Oct. 19	Feb. 22	Aug. 18	
Glendale	" 28	" 24	" 20	
Haltwhistle	Dec. 27	...	...
Hartlepool, West	April 22	...	...
Haydon Bridge.....	Dec. 6	Dec. 25*	...	* G. Dodds
Hazlerigg	Nov. 17	" 4	April 1	July 30
Hutton Low Cross	" 12	Aug. 11*	...	* G. Dodds

Places.	Number and Dates of Meetings.			Extra Meetings.
	1	2	3	
Hebburn	Jan. 15	...	...
Hexham	Nov. 10	Feb. 15	July 19	
Ingo	Oct. 12	" 17	" 20	
Langley Mills	July 12	...	...
Leadgate	Nov. 23	March 22	June 14	
Low Row	March 7	July 13	Aug. 10	
Middlesbro'	Nov. 22	April 24	" 12*	* G. Dodds
Netherwitton.....	Oct. 15	Feb. 21	" 17	A week of open air Meetings.
Newcastle	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Jan. 20	
Newcastle Young Men's	" 15	June 1	Aug. 2	
St. Peter's	" 16	Nov. 30	Jan. 11	
Seaton Delaval	Oct. 27	April 2	Aug. 26	
Seghill	" 26	March 28	July 25	
Shields, North	Nov. 11	" 10	June 23	
Shotley Bridge	" 22	" 21	" 13	
Southwick	" 3	...	" 29	
Stainton	" 20	April 18	...	
Stockton	" 16	" 19	Aug. 8*	* G. Dodds
Sunderland	Dec. 28	Dec. 29	May 9	May 10
Swalwell	{	Jan. 17*	July 25*	* G. Dodds
		April 5	May 6	June 20
Tudhoe and Spennymoor ...	Dec. 27	Feb. 12	Feb. 15	
Walker	Nov. 1	Jan. 27	May 31	
Walbottle	Jan. 4	" 25*	" 3	* G.C.&G.D
Warwick Bridge	Dec. 11	July 14	...	
Witton Park.....	Jan. 31	" 6	July 7	
Wooler	Oct. 22	Feb. 23	Aug. 22	

A correct record of the meetings held and places visited by Messrs. Charlton, Dodds, and others, have not been fully entered here, and the list of meetings is consequently incomplete.

PLACES MISSIONED DURING THE YEAR.

Several of the places here missioned have since joined the League.

Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.
Corbridge	Oct. 11	Crawcrook	Jan. 6
Morpeth	{ July 25, G. D.		{ Aug. 1
	{ Oct. 18	Benton Square	{ Jan. 18
Sheriff Hill	Nov. 2		{ June 27
Redcar	" 8	Howdon	Jan. 17
Marske	Aug. 9, G. D.	Ballast Hills	{ Jan. 12, G. D.
Skelton	Nov. 10		{ " 26
Guisbro'	Aug. 10, G. D.	Houghton-le-Spring ..	" 29
Newlands (Shotley Br.)	" 25	Shotleyfield	" 13. G. D.
Seaton Sluice.....	Dec. 3	Bishop Auckland	Feb. 1, July 5
Scotswood	Jan. 3	South Church	Feb. 2
Greenside	Feb. 5, G. D.	Pease's West	" 3

Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.
Crook	Feb. 4	Otterburn	April 14
Moorsley	" 7	Woodburn	" 15
Gilesgate Moor	" 8	Broughton	" 25
Belmont	" 9	Felling	" 27
Pittington	" 10	Ponteland	May 2
Sherborne Hill	" 12	South Hetton	" 11
Wylam	" 14	Hetton-le-Hole	" 12
Mickley	" 15	Easington Lane	" 13
Berwick	" 25	Murton Colliery	" 14
Hedley	March 8	Haswell Colliery	" 16
Cassop	" 17	Seaham Harbour	" 17
Ebchester	" 25	Thornley	" 18
Derwent Cottages	" 26	Castleside (Shotley) ...	June 17
Ferryhill	March 14	Dudley Colliery	July 1
Humshaugh	Sept. 13	Shildon	" 8
Wark	April 11	Newbrough	" 11
Bellingham	" 12	Gillsland	Aug. 9
	" 13	Gainfirth	Aug. 13, G.D.

GREAT TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION

IN THE NEW TOWN HALL.

SIR W. TREVELYAN took the chair, and was greeted with loud applause. On its cessation, he said:—When an alarm is given of a house being on fire, we see almost everybody rushing to the rescue of the persons endangered, and endeavouring to save them and their property. How much more then should we rush to the rescue from a far more destructive and universal calamity, that caused by intoxicating drinks, which destroys incalculably more precious lives and property, in this country alone, in the course of one year, than are lost by fires or accidents of all kinds by sea or land in the whole world besides; it is perhaps its fatal frequency, and that we have unfortunately from our infancy become hardened to its results, that it seems to attract so much less attention even from philanthropists and from many good men, who are daily exerting themselves in endeavouring to alleviate the sufferings of their fellow creatures or to improve their physical or social condition. Let us hope, however, that the time is fast coming when the public mind will become so much better enlightened, that it will not much longer suffer the iniquity of destructive evils, being licensed—nay, almost protected and encouraged, by our Legislature—by that Legislature whose first object undoubtedly ought to be the welfare of the people. Certainly no one can believe, that a trade which fills our gaols, union-houses, hospitals, mad-houses, penitentiaries, and brothels, and that burthens us with a heavy load of taxation, rendered necessary by its demoralising and pauperising effects—no one can venture to assert that such a trade can tend, directly or indirectly, to the welfare or happiness of the people, or ought to be allowed to continue one moment after a remedy for it has been discovered by any Government, but more especially by one which claims to be considered Christian or civilised, though its practice in this as well as in other matters may, I fear,

occasionally give rise to doubts, whether it really deserves to be so considered.

Mr. E. BACKHOUSE, jun., of Sunderland, rose to move the first resolution. He said:—Being present for the first time in your beautiful hall, I have thought it is a sign of the times, and an encouraging sign of the times to see it filled as it is. It is an encouraging sign of the times when we see that this subject, the more it is ventilated, the more it attracts the serious thinking portion of the community, as a great moral question—I might say second to none in its importance. It is a subject which is attracting very general attention throughout the community. I acknowledge myself a total abstainer; nevertheless, I feel a license reformer or a Maine Law man to be a co-worker in this great cause. We cannot expect to obtain all we want in an instant. Public opinion must be created. When the public voice demands prohibition, prohibition will be obtained. (Hear, hear.) No one desires it before then. No one would seek to force his own opinions upon others; but we call most solemnly upon our fellow citizens to consider their individual duty in this matter. This is a great moral question, but it is one that touches our pockets too. It is one for the ratepayers, whether they ought to support those who are made criminals and paupers by publicans. Living, as I do, in Sunderland, I may say how unreasonable it seems that where there are between 600 and 700 dealers in all kinds of provisions—butchers, bakers, fruiterers, &c.—there are 500 dealers in intoxicating drinks! Is it not unreasonable to every individual family in the parish of Sunderland? How can they live? They cannot live by legal means, and therefore resort to illegal temptations. The more the subject is inquired into the more grievous it is; and I say that a great moral responsibility rests upon every one of us. Reform in this matter is absolutely required; and my belief is, that those who live a few years longer will see not only this matter partially remedied, but that the Legislature will pass a Permissive Bill to allow communities to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks within their own borders. Nothing can be fairer than this. We do not seek the passing of a Maine Law to the whole kingdom, unless the whole kingdom wishes it. With these remarks, I have pleasure in moving—"That this meeting is of opinion that the common sale of intoxicating liquors is a fruitful source of crime, immorality, pauperism, disease, insanity, and premature death, whereby a grievous wrong is done to the persons of her Majesty's subjects at large, and the poor-rates and taxes are greatly augmented; therefore, it is right and expedient to confer upon the ratepayers of all cities, boroughs, parishes, and townships, the power to prohibit such common sale as aforesaid." (Mr. Backhouse resumed his seat amid loud applause.)

S. POPE, Esq., of Manchester, rose to second the resolution, and was received with protracted cheering. On its subsiding, he proceeded:—I must confess, that this resolution places me in a position of considerable embarrassment. It is in fact the preamble of the Permissive Bill itself; and as it happens that there is no resolution to which I have spoken so often, it is exceedingly difficult for me to know

what I can find to say that is new. But I dare say you will remember that Daniel O'Connell, who was perhaps the greatest master of agitation, used to tell the people that it was necessary to say the same thing over again a hundred times before anybody would attend to it. In all Acts of Parliament there must first of all be a preamble. You must prove certain considerations, before you can ask the Legislature to go forward to the consideration of the clauses of any measure. Many of you have seen, when very long Acts of Parliament have been submitted to the House of Commons, that the great fight has been to prove the preamble. When you have had a Railway Bill before a committee, gentlemen learned in the law have gone up to London, at great expense, for no other purpose than to prove the preamble of the measure. When that has been proved, then there has been little difficulty in obtaining the passage of the bill, and the clauses have been a matter of secondary consideration. This is precisely the position of our Permissive Bill. We put this forward—a Permissive Bill, of which this is the basis, as a suggestion to the country.—as the most practical means by which the principle which is laid down in the preamble of the bill, and in this resolution, may be brought into practical effect among the people of this country. Well, now, you must see that this resolution divides itself naturally into three heads. There is, first of all, a statement of facts, which says, "That this meeting is of opinion that the common sale of intoxicating liquors is a fruitful, source of crime, immorality, pauperism, disease, insanity, and premature death." Now, you must not merely charge this mischief upon drunkenness, but you must go beyond that, and say what are the social conditions which render drunkenness possible upon the community, and charge the evils upon the cause, and seek to remove the mischief by removing the cause. In the second place, the resolution goes on to say that this mischief is not an individual mischief; it is not confined to the buyer and seller, but affects the people at large. It affects me and those who have had no part or lot in the transaction at all. The resolution says "a grievous wrong is done to the persons of her Majesty's subjects at large, and the public rates and taxes are greatly augmented; therefore," because it not an individual mischief, because it is not confined to the parties originally engaged in the transaction, "it is right and expedient to confer upon the ratepayers of all cities, boroughs parishes, and townships, the power to prohibit such common sale as aforesaid." Mark, the resolution does not say, though it might with perfect propriety do so, "therefore, the common sale ought to be prohibited by Act of Parliament." I am prepared to defend that position against all comers. The resolution says, "it would be right and expedient to give you the power to prohibit," which you have not at present. I suppose there will not be any serious dispute as to the effects stated under the first head of the resolution. Everybody admits that drunkenness is the cause of all mischief. If we were to believe all the publicans say at the Brewster Sessions, there are no men professedly so anxious to prevent drunkenness as they are; we might suppose them to be the most immaculate and philanthropic men of any trade in the community. (Laughter.) It is said that this

mischief cannot be charged upon the drink—that it is a voluntary effort if a man goes to purchase the drink, for if he did not go and buy, he would not get the drink. Let us consider the nature of this drunkenness. People are in the habit of speaking of intemperance and drunkenness as synonymous terms. We are not talking about intemperance as a general mental condition of the individual. Drunkenness is that peculiar state of the man which is generated by intoxicating liquors; it is the physical result of a physical operation upon the brain. It does not matter what a man's moral or intellectual condition may be, if the physical condition of his brain is not that which makes him drunk. Drunkenness is clearly a physical state produced by physical agents, and physical agents are controllable by physical means. Drunkenness is a physical disease produced by a physical agent external to the man, and you have a trade which produces the only thing that can bring about this particular result. It has also the peculiar faculty of creating the desire for itself. It is this which distinguishes it from ordinarily dangerous trades. It is not a dangerous trade in the sense in which gunpowder is. If it were, it would be capable of regulation and restriction, so as to make it safe. If you put your gunpowder far away from danger, in a close building, and allow no light or fire to come near it, you know that, in all probability, unless some carelessness or accident happen, that there will be no explosion. The trade in strong drink contains within itself an element of explosion which is always developing itself into fatal accidents. That is the way in which the trade in strong drink is especially and peculiarly dangerous, and in such a way that it cannot be made safe. It is the nature of the thing that creates the mischief, and this is what distinguishes the trade in strong drink from every other trade. Take as an illustration the trade in milk. Drinking milk won't make a man drunk, because it satisfies thirst, whereas strong drink excites it. A man may go at nine o'clock and purchase some milk, and he may return at ten, though he is less likely to do so after having so recently satisfied his thirst; but if he should, he will probably have very little appetite, and if he went again at eleven o'clock, he would have still less appetite. But if he goes to the gin seller at nine in the morning and gets a glass, he wants it worse at ten than he did at nine, and still worse at eleven. Let gentlemen who do not believe in the arguments I am advancing, explain how a man becomes a drunkard. He is not born a drunkard—the appetite for drink is not natural. Many of us are without the appetite—but there are none of us in whom it may not be created. How? Simply by the use of the thing which would create the appetite. This is the law with reference to narcotic stimulants. We do not say that in every individual it is so rapidly created that it passes into drunkenness in every case; but it does so in the vast number of cases, and this justifies us in saying that the rule must be, that no man can indulge in the use of stimulants without the creation of an appetite for them. We have then a peculiar trade, unlike all other trades, not merely because it is dangerous, and creates those mischiefs, but because it has the faculty of creating a desire for itself, and that desire is precisely what we have

to complain of, and therefore we say the trade in strong drink must be chargeable with drunkenness.

To pass on to the second head of the subject. It is stated, "Whereby a grievous wrong is done to the persons of Her Majesty's subjects at large, and the public rates and taxes are greatly augmented." This must be a matter in which the whole community is interested, for not merely is it the individual who is interested in his own life, but the community is interested in his life and industry; because all are interested in his powers of production, in what he may do for the increase of the wealth and happiness of those who may live around him. Thus it is that the mischief arising from the use of strong drink cannot be measured by any pecuniary calculation. We can tell how much the convicted crime of the country costs, and how much the actual pauperism amounts to; but we cannot tell the amount of unconvicted crime that is produced, nor what all the poverty and misery which verges upon pauperism might amount to that is caused by strong drink. Supposing it were a subject of calculation; it is not merely the money that we must pay for the administration of justice in the prosecution of crime, and for the support of those families rendered destitute through drunkenness; but we lose that which is absolutely incalculable, all the possibilities and potentialities that those men might have been worthy, useful, and good, if we had left them productive citizens, instead of being hurried over to the ranks of those who have become destructive and wasteful. The mischief must be looked at in a national point of view, and we want the newspapers who take up this subject to discuss the argument, and to remember that we are involuntarily injured. They tell us it is not right to appeal to law, because the injury of the drink is voluntary. No; the injury done me is against my will, and I have for years protested, and I shall continue to protest, that I have no part in the sale or share in the profit, and do not exercise my will in the matter at all. (Applause.) We are sometimes told that the argument we advance on this point is not analogous to the law with reference to nuisances. [The speaker having given the illustration of an individual recovering damages for the injury that had been done to his trees by the smoke from a factory, proceeded to say]—A man has no right to use his property to the injury of his neighbour's property. The drunkard is the publican's smoke. He turns him out of his doors, and he comes and injures me involuntarily, just as the smoke goes up the chimney and injures the trees, although the trees had no part in the transaction. Just exactly as you would not be contented with climbing to the top of your trees with glass vessels and bottling up the smoke—so we are not content with bottling up the drunkard; but we will go where the smoke is made, and say we will put out the fire. It is because this is a social wrong, that "therefore it is expedient to confer upon the ratepayers of all cities, boroughs, parishes, and townships, the power to prohibit such common sale as aforesaid." We shall not have much trouble with the expediency of this matter. Our friends who argue the question with us, will say, "It will be an excellent thing if you can do it." Does it contravene any of the sound, legitimate principles of consti-

tutional legislation? If it did, I confess I am sound Radical enough to withdraw from the agitation immediately. I dare say you will admit, that no representative government is possible, except as being the government of majorities. There are rights which the minority have, which in no free country ought to be interfered with by the majority. For instance, the right of conscience. My public acts have relation to other citizens as well as myself—my conscience relates to me and a higher Being. There are, and always must be, well understood and well-defined principles upon which legislation must proceed. Society has acknowledged such principles, and these are, that every individual citizen shall be bound to respect the condition which the interests and the rights of his fellow-citizens have imposed upon his public acts. We are all guaranteed certain privileges and rights fundamentally, which, we say, no majority ought to deprive us of—the guarantee of life, liberty, and property. The collective power of society can render safer to us that guarantee than it could possibly be by the exercise of our individual strength. We give up our individual right to society in exchange for society's promise to enforce those guarantees. We say we will give up the original right of defending ourselves; we will not protect ourselves by force, for in that we will render ourselves liable to the laws of society. Society does not guarantee us any one of those rights unconditionally. There is this condition imposed, that you shall respect the rights of your neighbour by never using the guarantee of society to yourself so as to make the guarantee of your neighbour unsafe or insecure. The speaker proceeded to notice the power to be conferred—viz., to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks. This power, he said, you have not at present. The people have no control over the public houses of the country. You have to bear the burden and the results, but you have no control over their existence. In giving you this power we are not interfering with your liberties; we are enlarging your liberties. We say the only proper tribunal to which the question ought to be submitted is public opinion. What is all law, but simply public opinion armed with executive power. Public habit is regulated rather by appetite than opinion. If men's practice were regulated by their opinions, we should have a much soberer world than we have at present. Drunkenness is the result of a falsely-created appetite; you must remove that which creates this appetite; which generates the condition; which produces all the mischief we deplore. This meeting is somewhat of an augury that we don't intend to be discouraged in our advocacy. I have never found an audience that would not acknowledge the truth of the principles which were laid before it. Do not imagine for a moment that we are discouraged. We know what progress we have made in public opinion, and we know its power. We feel absolutely independent of the scoffs of men who wish to be funny. We know our strength lies in the rights of the people; and that, by-and-bye, we shall reap the reward of our labours. (Loud applause.)

Mr. BELL, of Middlesborough, next rose and proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting rejoices in the establishment of the North of England Temperance League, as being well calculated to

promote combined action, and to sustain, by the periodical visits of its agents, the interest of the temperance cause throughout these northern counties, and hereby pledges its countenance and support to the institution." He was quite sure of one thing, that the present aspect of that meeting, combined with the number of delegates present on the platform, was one great proof of the use and utility of establishing the North of England Temperance League. It showed also that they had, at least, at the present time the combined action of a large number of societies in the northern counties, with reference to the temperance question. He rejoiced for one in the establishment of that League, inasmuch as it had been instrumental in re-organising a goodly number of societies, which otherwise would have gone to decay. (Cheers.)

The Rev. G. T. Fox, of Durham, on rising to second the resolution, said:—The one question which he had selected for his remarks was—"What were liquors?" If they were to ask this question of the great majority of the community, they would at once say, "Oh, liquors were most useful, healthy, and nourishing supports for the human frame. A working man could not exist without his pot of porter; and the intellectual man, whose mind was racked with study, must support his physical frame with some stimulants." In other words, liquors were nourishing, and were useful for bodily health. That was the general creed. He did not hesitate to call it the grand physical superstition which pervaded the country. He contended that there were only two descriptions appropriate to liquors—the one was poison and the other was medicine. How could a liquor be both poison and medicine, some might ask. Why, simply because some of our most useful medicines were taken from our most acute poisons. He would leave the poison question out, and simply discuss the medicine. He contended that the proper use of alcohol was simply as a medicine. He would admit, for the sake of argument, that liquors were a medicine. If that be so, what grievous fatuity the bulk of the community must labour under when they fancy liquors to be food, when they find, on investigation or proper inquiry, that they were medicines. He was fully persuaded that there were a number of persons in the community who used alcoholic mixtures under the impression that they were doing themselves good, when they were really doing themselves serious evil. (Hear, hear.) He was fully persuaded that intoxicating drinks were not useful for persons in health, whatever they might be in sickness; and he was of opinion that doctors very frequently administered stimulants, when they had better leave them alone. He contended, both from experience and observation, that liquors were not useful as a nourishment, nor desirable for the human frame in a state of health. It was impossible to estimate what would be the influence of this land, if every one who had property and position in the kingdom followed the admirable example of their highly-esteemed chairman in discountenancing the liquor traffic, and in forbidding the sale of liquor upon his own property. It would be impossible to over-estimate the immense blessings which would accrue to this country, if they were to put down that accursed traffic in liquor. He felt persuaded that no

efforts should be for a moment suspended to put that great evil down which was prevailing amongst them. He rejoiced, for one, on being on that platform, which he called a mixed platform, as there were present total abstainers, and those who were energetic supporters of the United Kingdom Alliance. He was glad to say that had it not been for the Alliance, in all human probability he would not have been a total abstainer. His own convictions with regard to drinking were so deepened, and so strengthened and confirmed, at what he saw and listened to at a great gathering of the friends of the Alliance in Manchester, three or four years ago, especially at the powerful arguments of our admirable friend across the Atlantic, the Hon. Neal Dow, that he surrendered all his convictions to the principles of the United Kingdom Alliance. He felt that they were bound to put a stop to the sale of liquors, and he asked himself the question—"Seeing that liquors were not needful for the support and strength of those who were in good health, and seeing that moral suasion was the instrument for influencing men, as well as Legislative restriction for controlling men, why should he not assist in the good work? Therefore he was induced to unite himself with the Alliance—a step which he would never regret to his dying day. If health be the test of the question, he certainly had not suffered from being a total abstainer. He was rejoiced to think that he had been brought to lend his influence, be it great or be it small, to induce his fellow-men to give up habits which were exercising such a fearful sway over the community, and which he hoped to see more and more diminish, as the cause with which they were identified made progress in the path of moral suasion and Legislative enactment.

After votes of thanks were passed to the deputation, Mr. Pope, Mr. Backhouse, and the Rev. Mr. Fox, and to the president, the meeting separated.

LIST OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES,

AND

AMOUNT OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

By a minute of proceeding of the Executive Committee, it has been resolved "That the Annual Subscriptions of Societies be considered due on the *First of June*, so as to afford the opportunity for collecting previous to the Annual Meeting in September."


Alnwick	1	0	0	Eston Junction & South	}	1	0	0
Ayton (Great)	0	0	0	Bank				
Allendale Town	1	0	0	Ferry Hill		1	0	0
Aspatria	1	0	0	Gateshead		1	0	0
Blackhill	1	0	0	Gianton		1	0	0
Brampton	0	0	0	Glendale		1	0	0
Berry Edge (Consett)	1	0	0	Great and Little Brough-	}	0	10	0
Blaydon	2	0	0	ton (half-year)				
Blenkinsopp and Greenhead	1	0	0	Hartlepool, East		1	0	0
Bishop Auckland	1	0	0	Hartlepool, West		1	1	0
Barnard Castle	1	0	0	Haydon Bridge		1	0	0
Blackwall	1	0	0	Hexham		1	0	0
Broughton and Kirby	1	0	0	Hurworth		1	0	0
Ballast Hills	0	0	0	Hutton Low Cross		1	0	0
Bellingham (half-year)	0	10	0	Hetton-le-Hole		1	0	0
Carlisle	1	0	0	Haswell		1	0	0
Carville and Wallsend	1	0	0	Halton-le-Gate		1	0	0
Chester-le-street	1	0	0	Kirkheaton		0	15	0
Cambo	1	0	0	Kiphill and Shiel Row		1	0	0
Cramlington, East	1	0	0	Keenly		1	0	0
Cramlington, West	1	0	0	Langley Mills		1	10	0
Coxhoe	1	0	0	Lead Gate		1	0	0
Catton	1	0	0	Low Row		1	0	0
Coanwood, by Haltwhistle	1	0	0	Lane Head		1	0	0
Curry Hill	1	0	0	Ludworth		1	0	0
Carrs' Hill	1	0	0	Middlesboro'		2	10	0
Darlington	0	0	0	Morpeth		1	0	0
Dearham	1	0	0	Middle Rainton		1	0	0
Farsdon and East Holywell	1	0	0	Murton Colliery		1	0	0
Eighton Banks	1	0	0	Netherwitton		1	0	0
Eston Mines	1	1	0	Newcastle Tmp. Society		5	0	0
Easby	1	0	0	Newcastle Young Men's	}	1	0	0
Easington Lane	1	0	0	Association				
Elswick Works	1	0	0	New Brough		1	0	0

Otterburn	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Scotchwood	...	...	...	1	0	0
Philadelphia and Newbottle	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Stanhope	...	...	...	1	0	0
Rookhope	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	St. Anthony's (half-year)	...	...	...	0	10	0
St. Peters'	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Thornley	...	...	...	1	0	0
Seaton Delaval	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Tudhoe Iron Works	...	...	...	1	0	0
Seghill	...	...	...	...	1	1	0	Walker	...	...	...	0	0	0
Shields, North	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Warwick Bridge	...	...	...	1	0	0
Southwick	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Wilton Park	...	...	...	1	0	0
Shotley Bridge	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Wooler	...	...	...	1	0	0
Stainton	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	Wearhead	...	...	...	1	0	0
Stockton	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	White Lea Shield	...	...	...	1	0	0
Sunderland	...	...	...	...	1	11	6	Wigton	...	...	...	1	0	0
Swalwell	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Workington	...	...	...	1	0	0
Sinderhope	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Wingate	...	...	...	1	0	0
Swinhope	...	...	...	...	1	0	0	Woodburn (half-year)	...	...	...	0	10	0
Slaggy ford	...	...	...	...	1	0	0							

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO THE

NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

 By a minute of proceeding at the Executive Committee, it has been resolved
 'That the Annual Subscriptions of the members be considered due on the *First of June*,
 so as to give time for their collection previous to the Annual Meeting in September.'

Subscriptions of £1 and upwards.

Backhouse, jun., E., Sunderld. 1	0	0	Pattinson, G., Sheriff Hill ... 1	1	0
Barkas, T. P., Newcastle ... 1	1	0	Pease, E., Darlington	{	5 0 0
Brown, B. C., Elswick ... 1	1	0	Pease, J. B., do. ... 1		0 0 0
Brewis, G., Newcastle ... 1	0	0	Parsons, E., do. ... 1	0	0
Backhouse, J. do. ... 1	0	0	Ridley, E., Newcastle ... 1	1	0
Backhouse, W., Wolsingham 1	0	0	Slater, W., Carlisle ... 1	0	0
Close, Rev. F., Carlisle ... 1	0	0	Stewart, W., Newcastle ... 1	1	0
Cowan, J. jun., Blaydon ... 1	0	0	Trevelyan, Sir W., Wallingtn. 3	0	0
Fox, Rev. G. T. Durham ... 1	1	0	Trevelyan, A., Pentcaitland. 2	0	0
Green, Geo., Newcastle ... 1	1	0	Taylor, Henry, Newcastle... 1	1	0
Guthrie, Jas. Gateshead ... 1	0	0	Wilson, W., Newcastle ... 1	0	0
J. P., per George Dodds ... 1	1	0			

Subscriptions of 5s. and upwards, and not amounting to £1.

Alderson, John, Stockton ... 5	0	Herdman, Edward, Newcastle 5	0
Atkin, David, Rye Hill Street 5	0	Halcro, J. Esq., Sunderland...10	6
Bell, R. P., Newcastle ... 10	0	Hughes, John, W. Cramlington 5	0
Bradburn, J. W., Newcastle ... 10	0	Lambert, Miss, Bath ... 10	0
Backhouse, C., Darlington ... 10	0	Lucas, George, Bensham... 5	0
Barker, W. C., do. ... 5	0	Mawson, John, do. ... 5	0
Barker, James, North Shields... 5	0	Nellis, William, 24, Pitt Street 5	0
Benson, John, Grainger Street... 10	6	Oliver, Daniel, Newcastle ... 10	0
Brown, David, Sycamore St. ... 10	0	Ord, Charles O., Guisboro' ... 5	0
Carlisle, J. F., Newcastle ... 5	0	Ord, Robson, Blackhill ... 5	0
Cook, Ralph, Newcastle ... 5	0	Patterson, Daniel, Gateshead... 5	0
Charlton, George, Bensham ... 10	6	Pattinson, William, Hexham... 5	0
Campbell, Rev. T., W. Hartlepl. 5	0	Proctor, Miss, Darlington ... 10	0
Charlton, John, Blaydon... 5	0	Proctor, J. R., North Shields... 10	0
Dodgson, John, Stockton... 5	0	Proctor, Joseph, Tynemouth ... 10	0
Dixon, Thomas, Guisboro' ... 5	0	Pease, Arthur, Darlington ... 10	0
Davis, Septimus, Newcastle ... 5	0	Pyle, Dr., Earsdon ... 10	0
Dixon, C. W., Grey Street ... 5	0	Rewcastle, James, Newcastle ... 5	0
Green, George, Printer ... 5	0	Ridley, R. C., Hexham ... 10	0
Green, John Thomas ... 5	0	Richardson, John, Ayton ... 10	0
Hills, John, Sunderland ... 5	0	Richardson, W., Darlington ... 5	0

Raine, Nicholas, Hutton Park	5	0	Thompson, W., Darlington	... 10	0
Robinson, G. Esq., Bor. Bridge	10	0	Wilkie, Thomas, Newcastle	... 5	0
Rutherford, Rev. J. H.	... 5	0	Wood, J. H., Thornborough	... 5	0
Sisson, George, Gateshead	... 5	0			


General Subscriptions of 2s. 6d. For Addresses, see General List of Subscriptions.

Alderson, Thomas, Spennymoor	2	6	Brand, William, Wooler...	... 2	6
Allison, George, Newcastle	... 2	6	Bell, C., Woodburn	... 2	6
Arthur, Robert, Kirkheaton	... 1	0	Bell, John, Bellingham	... 2	6
Anderson, F., Gateshead...	... 2	6	Bell, Thomas, do.	... 2	6
Allen, Christopher, Newcastle	2	6	Cooper, Mr., Dundee	... 2	6
Allen, Robert	... 2	6	Cathral, T. N., Newcastle	... 2	6
Armstrong, G. W., Stockton	... 2	6	Chambers, Joseph, do.	... 2	6
Adams, Joseph, Newcastle	... 2	6	Currie, Neil, Lead Gate	... 2	6
Allison, Thomas, do.	... 2	6	Campbell, William, Shotley	... 2	6
Brewis, Robert, do.	... 2	6	Craik, George, Ewart	... 2	6
Binns, Watson, Sunderland	... 2	6	Clark, William, do.	... 2	6
Bevan, Mrs, Darlington	... 2	6	Craggs, John, Stockton	... 2	6
Beattie, Henry, Catton	... 2	6	Cathral, W. R., Monkwearth.	2	6
Burton, J., Morpeth...	... 2	6	Cathral, John, Newcastle	... 2	6
Bell, Robert, Cramlington	... 2	6	Cook, Richard, do.	... 2	6
Brodie, John, Shotley Bridge...	2	6	Cooper, William, do.	... 2	6
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Blacket, Ralph, Bensham	... 2	6	Cowell, Joseph, Newcastle	... 2	6
Bell, Francis, Stockton	... 2	6	Cheeseman, William, Leadgate	2	6
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Braithwaite, G., Stockton	... 2	6	Dawson, John, Blackhill...	... 2	6
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Bramley, Thomas, do.	... 2	6	Dobson, A., Ferry Hill	... 2	6
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Brown, Allen, Newcastle...	... 2	6	Dent, George, Witton Park	... 2	6
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Burt, Peter, Seaton Delaval	... 2	6	Davidson, Mrs., do.	... 2	6
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Bird, George, South Shields	... 2	6	Dixon, George, Great Ayton...	2	6

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Embleton, Rev. W., do. ...	2	6	Knott, Thos. Hutton ...	2	6
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Errington, A.W., Hetn.-le-Hle.	2	6	Kirkup, G., West Hartlepool	2	6
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Grieves, John, Cramlington ...	2	6	Lilly, Thomas, South Shields...	2	6
Gladstone, John, Berryedge ...	2	6	Little, J. T., Blackhill ...	2	6
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Greeu, Ralph, Craw Crook ...	2	6	Leech, William, Newcastle ...	2	6
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Hobkirk, William, Cramlington	2	6	M'Cree, Thos. J., do. ...	2	6
Hughes, William, do. (west) ...	2	6	Matthewson, James, Glanton ...	2	6
Hughan, Mr. Newcastle ...	2	6	Mackechnie, J., West Hartlepool	2	6
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Harrison, Thomas, do. ...	2	6	Muras, George, do. ...	2	6
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Hay, Thomas, Coxhoe ...	2	6	Nicholson, James, Newcastle ...	2	6
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Potts, Charles do. ...	2	6	Shivers, George, Gateshead ...	2	6
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Watt, Richard, Guisboro' ...	2	6	Yeats, Thomas, Newcastle ...	2	6
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Walton, James, Sunderland ...	2	6	ings ...	3	5
Wright, John, Newcastle...	2	6	Donations towards Tracts...	0	3

 We embrace the opportunity to acknowledge the kind contribution of £5 from Joseph Pease, Esq., Darlington, per Mr. Daniel Oliver, to the joint Funds of the League, and the Newcastle Society. £3 has been paid over to the credit of the League, and £2 to the Society.

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 Kell, Jasper do.

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 Sanderson, Francis, do.

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 Burdon, John, High Street
 Braithwaite, George, do.
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 Sewell, Robt.
 Craggs, John,
 Alderson, John,
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 Bouch, Mrs., do.

TUDHOE & SPENNYMOOR.

Alderson, Thomas, Iron Works,
 Blackburn, Thomas, do.
 Bramley, Thomas, do.
 Woodcock, William, do.
 Braziers, William do.

WALKER

Brown, Robert, Iron Works
 Winter, James, do.
 Thomas, William, do.

WITTON PARK

Spoor, Benjamin
 Spoor, F.
 Raine, Nicholas
 Shaw, John,
 Dent, George

WOOLER.

Brand, William
 Pringle, James
 Taylor, James

WOODBURN.

Bell, Christopher, Chesterhope
 Hedley, Andrew, Dykehead
 Robson, William, Woodburn
 Howie, Rev. Wm., do.

WOLSINGHAM.

Backhouse, William

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anfield Plain ... Edward Oliver
Alston Thomas Little
Borough Bridge George Robinson
Bath Miss Lambert
Bigge's Main ... John Richardson
Dundee Mr. Cooper

Elfoot House ... Thomas Pickering
Hallington George Stewart
Haltwhistle James Saint
Thornbrough ... James Wood
Walbottle Thomas Graydon
Weardale Rev. Mr. Phillips

ADDENDUM.

ADDITIONAL SOCIETIES.

BELLINGHAM.

(Via HEXHAM.)

John Bell, Treasurer.
 Thomas Bell, Secretary.

J. Pearson, Vice-President.
 Robt. Stainsby, Treasurer.
 J. Cook, } Secretaries.
 N. Reed }

ESTON JUNCTION & SOUTH BANK.

(Via MIDDLESBRO')

J. Chipchase, President.

WOODBURN.

(Via BELLINGHAM.)

Rev. Mr. Howie, President.
 William Robson, Treasurer.
 Thomas Hedley, Secretary.

LIST OF MINISTERS

MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.

<i>Carlisle</i>	Rev. T. Close, Dean of Carlisle
<i>Durham</i>	Rev. G. T. Fox, Clergyman
<i>Gateshead</i>	Rev. W. Booth, New Connexion Methodist
"	Rev. J. Dawson, Primitive Methodist
<i>Hartlepool, West</i>	Rev. T. Campbell
<i>Middlesbro'</i>	Rev. T. Escritt
<i>Newcastle</i>	Rev. W. Embleton, Wesleyan Reformer
"	Rev. R. Fenwick, Primitive Methodist
"	Rev. W. Huston
"	Rev. A. Reid, Congregationalist
"	Rev. J. H. Rutherford, Gospel Diffusion Church
"	Rev. W. Sampson
<i>Ryton</i>	Rev. Mr. Pearson
<i>Shotley Bridge</i>	Rev. G. Whitehead, Baptist
<i>Weardale</i>	Rev. Mr. Phillips, Primitive Methodist
<i>Woodburn</i>	Rev. Mr. Howie

This list, we are assured, could with a little effort be considerably extended.

Dr. THOMAS P. BARKAS, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE. Cr.

FROM OCTOBER, 1859, TO APRIL, 1860.

Cash in hands of Treasurer.....	£217	5	8½
Collected by Mr. Davis	37	5	7
" Mr. Rewcastle	20	3	0
" Mr. Dodds.....	4	6	6
" Mr. Barkas	25	15	6
" Mr. Rodgers	9	6	9

£314 3 0½

Cash in hands of Treasurer..... £196 1 7½

Printing	£22	18	0
Stamps.....		3	17 6
Mr. Davis' Salary	50	0	0
Refreshments at Annual Meeting.....	0	15	11
Miscellaneous Agents' Expenses	7	15	9
Mr. Rogers' Salary.....	25	0	0
Rent	2	17	6
Tracts	4	16	9
Balance in hands of Treasurer	196	1	7½

£314 3 0½

THE
NORTH OF ENGLAND
TEMPERANCE LEAGUE
REGISTER

AND
ALMANACK FOR 1861.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER, 1858.



PRINCIPLES—ABSTINENCE AND PROHIBITION.



Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

PRINTED BY M. & M. W. LAMBERT, 42-50 GREY STREET.
1861.

PREFACE.

It is only the intelligent who read prefaces, the generality of readers do not read them but go directly to the subject of the book, whatever it may be, treatise, narrative, or tale. Yet it is desirable that prefaces be read, because generally from them we learn the object of the writer, the circumstances under which he has written, and the sources of his information; and such knowledge is frequently needful to a right comprehension of the subject and our being rightly instructed thereby. And with the conviction that our Temperance readers are of this intelligent class, we desire to say that our **FIRST** Register was compiled with the especial view of giving publicity to the general design comprehended, and the modes of doing adopted, in furtherance of the objects of the League, showing that by an affiliation of the Societies of the district, a combined action would be promoted for the advancement of Temperance in their respective localities, and the diffusion of a knowledge of Temperance principles throughout those hitherto neglected portions of the district, where Temperance Societies had not been established. The **SECOND** Register, while it was more expository of the fundamental principles of the Temperance Reformation, and of the basis on which the League was founded, was also a more abundant evidence of the success and advantages which had accrued from the League operations. And it was a source of gratification to its original projectors that it had thus succeeded, notwithstanding the forebodings of some who met the first suggestion with the repulse, "You won't do it", "It can't be done", "It won't succeed". But it had been done, and it had succeeded, and become a realized institution, binding together and extending the number of the Temperance Societies throughout the North of England. The present Register, the **THIRD**, has also its especial mission, while it fully bears out the continued prosperity of the **FIRST**, it makes more evident and obligatory the duty of increased pecuniary help, so that it may become a self-supporting institution; until then, we are open to confess it is not free from the incumbrances of an embryo condition, and efforts must be put forth in order to its attainment. Burdened with the responsibility of this mission, this present Register is now sent forth.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS EFFORT.

At the last Annual Meeting it was resolved that means should be adopted to raise the sum of Five Hundred Pounds in addition to the Annual Income. Many donations were liberally proffered, and many of the Societies, and many of the members agreed to double their subscriptions; and it was also resolved that an additional agent should be engaged expressly to solicit subscriptions. Collecting cards have now been issued to each of the Secretaries; and by the efforts of individual members soliciting among their friends, we trust that this amount may be speedily realised. There are **THREE** considerations we would press home upon our members. *First*, There have been nearly **NINE HUNDRED PUBLIC MEETINGS** held during the year. If so, it evidences that there has been an extended machinery at work, a great moral agency for good—and surely such organisation ought to be upheld. *Second*, Upwards of *One Thousand Pounds* have been expended by the Affiliated Societies in the prosecution of their virtuous enterprise, and having thus so far helped themselves, such efforts merit the support of the liberally minded. And *Third*—and we glory in the enunciation of the fact, that in the administration of this League, and we speak on the part of every member of the Executive, Secretaries, Treasurers and Honorary Agents—all is free, gratuitous and unbought labour. And seeing that there is no waste expenditure—no expenditure but that involved in direct expense—in direct agency—not asking for ourselves, we ask the more plainly—we ask the more boldly—that our members—and the friends of true Temperance should come to our aid and share with us in the duty and the moral glory of extending the blessings, of accomplishing as a realized fact, a thorough going Temperance Reformation throughout the North of England.

Signed on behalf of the Executive,

DANIEL OLIVER, Sec.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, April, 1861.

JAMES REWCASTLE, Cor. Sec.

LIST OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES; AND THEIR OFFICERS,

Which have contributed the Sum required for enrolment with the League,
FOR THE YEAR 1860-61.



AYTON (GREAT)

(Via NORTHALLERTON.)

John Richardson, President
Stephen Hunter, Treasurer
John Harbottle, Secretary

ALNWICK.

Rev. J. Orme, President
James Allan, Secretary

AYRE'S QUAY.

William Robinson, President
Robert Harrison, Treasurer
Peter Turnbull, Secretary

ALLENDALE TOWN.

(Via HAYDON BRIDGE.)

President
Treasurer

Joseph Bell, } Secretaries
Bartholomew Harrison, }

ALLENHEADS.

President
Treasurer

John Ridley, Secretary

ALSTON.

Thomas Bowman, President
Robert MacAdam, Vice-President
Thomas Ramsay, Treasurer
John Grisdale, Secretary

ASPATRIA.

(Via CARLISLE.)

John Greaves, President.
John Rawlings, Treasurer
Joseph Smith, Secretary

BLACKHILL.

(Via SHOTLEY BRIDGE.)

Rev. George Whitehead, President
John Thomas Little, Treasurer
Arthur E. Tregillis, Secretary
Anthony E. Turner, Registrar

BELLINGHAM.

(Via HEXHAM.)

John Bell, Treasurer
Thomas Bell, Secretary

BRAMPTON.

George Rutherford, President
Jonathan Reed, Vice-President
William Rowntree, Treasurer
John Rutherford, Secretary

BURRADON & HAZLERIGG.

John Waugh, President
Thomas Laverick, Treasurer
William Urwin, Secretary

BLAYDON.

Joseph Hardy, President
Bartholomew Stokoe, Treasurer
William Taylor, Secretary

BISHOP AUCKLAND—LADIES.

Edward Hopper, President
 Mrs. Joseph Lingford, Treasurer
 Miss Smith, } Secretaries
 Mr. Thos. Smith, }

BARNARDCASTLE.

Hugh Railton, President
 Frank Winpenny, Treasurer
 James Guy, } Secretaries
 John Howson, }

BERRYEDGE or CONSETT.

George Biddleston, President
 Josiah Hughes, Treasurer
 Edward Colly, Secretary

BROUGHTON AND KIRBY.*(Via STOKESLEY.)*

Thomas Bell, President
 Robert Taylor, Treasurer
 David Sanderson, Secretary

BALLAST HILLS.

Ralph Cook, President
 David Bird, Treasurer
 Daniel Wright, Secretary

BEECHBURN.*(Via DARLINGTON.)*

Anthony Love, President
 Treasurer
 John Moralee, Secretary

BESIDE.*(Via MORPETH.)*

John Jackson, President
 William Brack, Treasurer
 Robert Young, Secretary

CORBRIDGE.

President
 Treasurer
 Mr. Forster, Secretary

CARVILLE AND WALLSEND.

John Heads, President
 Henry Daglish, Treasurer
 John Wandless, } Secretaries
 Henry Bower, }

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

President
 Treasurer
 Mr. Witherspoon, Secretary

CAMBO.

Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., President
 George Richardson, Treasurer
 Walter Young, Secretary

CRAMLINGTON (EAST.)

William Hobkirk, President
 Edward Shield, Vice-President
 Robert Tate, Treasurer
 John Steward, Secretary

CRAMLINGTON (WEST.)

Matthew Lawler, President
 Ralph Knox, Treasurer
 William Rutherford, Secretary
 W. Lawson, jun., Assistant Secretary

COXHOE.*(Via FERRYHILL.)*

President
 Robert Thompson, Treasurer
 Thomas Kenmir, Secretary

COCKFIELD.*(Via STAINDROP.)*

Joseph Walker, President
 George Dixon, Secretary

COANWOOD.

Isaac Brown, President
 John Dickenson, Vice-President
 George Carrick, Treasurer
 Jacob Wigham, Secretary

CURRYHILL & NINEBANKS.

(Via WHITFIELD.)

Joseph Ritson, President
 Thomas Hudspeth, Treasurer
 Thomas Ritson, Treasurer

CARR'S HILL.

(Via GATESHEAD.)

Matthew Kendall, President
 Joseph Proud, Vice-President
 William Teasdale, Treasurer
 G. C. Almond, } Secretaries
 Andrew Lamb, }

CROOK.

Via

George Chapman, President
 Isaac Wilson, Treasurer
 Joseph Ritson, Pease's West, Sec
 R. Renwick, Assistant Ditto

DARLINGTON.

W. Thompson, President
 Jonathan Dresser, } Vice-Presidents
 John Horsley }
 William Thompson, Treasurer
 Harrison Penny, } Secretaries
 William Hobson, }
 J. Baty, }

DARLINGTON ALLIANCE
AUXILIARY.

Joseph Pease, President
 Edward Pease, } Vice-Presidents
 John Hodge, }
 William Thompson, Treasurer
 William Adair, } Secretaries
 Joseph Peirson, }

DEARHAM.

(Via CARLISLE.)

John Thompson, President
 John Tiffin, Treasurer
 William Blackburn, Secretary

DYE HOUSE.

(Via HEXHAM.)

William Dawson, Treasurer
 John Bell, Steel, Hexhamshire, Sec.

DUDLEY COLLIERY.

Robert Joyce, President
 John Baxter, Vice-Presidents
 James Wright, Treasurer
 William Crawford, Secretary

EARSDON AND EAST
HALOWELL.

Thomas H. Pyle, President
 R. Hann, Vice-President
 Edward Dunn, Treasurer
 John Wake, Secretary

EIGHTON BANKS AND
WREKENTON.

Robert Armstrong, President
 John Willins, Treasurer
 George Parkin, Secretary

ESTON MINES.

(Via NORTHALLERTON.)

Robert Wharton, President
 John Carey, Treasurer
 John Dawson, Secretary

ESTON JUNCTION AND
SOUTH BANK.

Via MIDDLESBRO'.

J. Chipchase, President
 J. Pearson, Vice-President
 Robert Stainsby, Treasurer
 J. Cook, } Secretaries
 N. Reed, }

EASBY.*(Via NORTHALLERTON.)*

James Kell, President
 John Wood, Treasurer
 James Dixon, Secretary

EASINGTON LANE.*(Via FENCE HOUSES.)*

Charles Cox, President
 William Parker, Vice-President
 William Raine, Treasurer
 Michael Hall, } Secretaries
 John Jamieson, }

ELSWICK ENGINE AND ORDINANCE WORKS.

James Rowell, President
 Samuel Rowell, Vice-President
 Thomas Gray, Treasurer
 George Hill, Secretary

EGGLESTONE AND ROMALDKIRK, (Via BARNARDCASTLE.)

Joseph C. Monkhouse, President
 William Chaplain, Treasurer
 Thomas Raine, Secretary

EVENWOOD.*(Via STAINDROP.)*

Matthew Bowman, President
 John Spence, Treasurer
 William Maddison, Secretary

FERRYHILL.

John Dobson, President
 Matthew Raisbeck, Vice-President
 John Richardson, Treasurer
 Anthony Dobson, Secretary

GATESHEAD.

John Mawson, President
 Several Vice-Presidents
 Andrew Paxton, Treasurer
 George Lucas, } Secretaries
 Thomas Rippon, }

GLANTON.*(Via ALNWICK.)*

James Matthewson, President
 William Matthews, Vice-President
 George Whinham, Treasurer
 James Matthewson, Secretary

GUISBRO'

Thomas Dixon, President
 George Tweddle, Vice-President
 Charles Symmonds, Treasurer
 John Wm. Browne, Secretary

GREENSIDE*(Via RYTON.)*

President
 Treasurer
 Thomas B. Ord, Secretary

HARTLEPOOL.

President
 S. A. Fleetham, Treasurer
 H. J. Robson, Secretary
 J. G. Robson, Cor. Secretary

HARTLEPOOL WEST.

Robt. Mackechnie, President
 Wm. Thompson, Vice-President
 John Furness, Treasurer
 R. Cochrane, Secretary

HAYDON BRIDGE.

James Davidson, President
 Robt. Smith, Vice-President
 William Rowell, Treasurer
 J. W. Calvert, Secretary

HEXHAM.

President
 John Hope, }
 John Hope, Jun., } Treasurers
 William Robb, }
 Christopher Jackson } Secs.

HURWORTH.*(Via DARLINGTON.)*

Mark Dombill, President
 Thos. Davison, Vice-President
 Thomas Eden, Treasurer
 Chas. Gascoigne, Secretary

HETTON-LE-HOLE.*(Via FENCE HOUSES.)*

George Clough, President
 George Holloway, Vice-President
 Robert Sharp, Treasurer
 John Dawson, Secretary
 William Errington, Cor. Sec.

HOBSON COLLIERY.*(Via BURNOPFIELD.)*

John Darling, President
 Charles Fogan, Treasurer
 Thos. V. Brown, Mountsit, Secretary

HALTON-LE-GATE.*(Via HALTWHISTLE)***JARROW.**

Rev. J. W. Weir, President
 Several Vice-Presidents
 John Thaw, Treasurer
 Reuben Bird, Secretary
 J. Hatley, }
 J. Davison } Collectors

KIRKHEATON*(Via CAMBO.)*

John Anderson, Secretary

KEENLY.*(Via WHITFIELD.)*

Abraham Shield, President
 Ed. Henderson, Vice-President
 Henry French, Treasurer
 William Johnson, Secretary

LANGLEY MILLS.*(Via HAYDON BRIDGE.)*

William Muse, President
 John Wigham, Vice-President
 Simon Shield, Treasurer
 George Reed, Secretary

LEADGATE.*(Via SHOTLEY BRIDGE.)*

William Cheeseman, President
 Henry Knott, Treasurer
 Matthew Caisley, Secretary

LOW ROW.*(Via CARLISLE.)*

Thos. Featherstonehaugh, President
 Francis Baty, Vice-President
 John Baty, Treasurer
 John Gardhouse, Secretary

LANE HEAD.*(Via WEARDALE.)*

Thomas Emmerson, President
 Emerson Humble, Vice-President
 Jonathan Humble, Treasurer

LUDWORTH.*(Via DURHAM.)*

Peter Hall, President
 Thomas Hodgson, Treasurer
 Forster Hutton, Secretary

MIDDLESBRO'.

John Dunning, President
 W. Banks, }
 R. Potter, } Vice-Presidents
 Thomas Cooke, Treasurer
 Charles Bell, }
 Sampson Dambrough, } Secretaries

MORPETH.

Rev. W. Ayre, President
 J. Sheppard, Vice President
 Robert Oliver, Treasurer
 Henry Webster, Secretary

MIDDLE RAINTON.*(Via FENCE HOUSES.)*

Richard Causefield, President
 William Thompson, Treasurer
 Henry Lowry, Secretary

MURTON COLLIERY.*(Via FENCE HOUSES.)*

William Thompson, President
 William Hall, Vice-President
 Henry French, Treasurer
 Martin Thompson, Secretary

MEDOMSLEY.*(Via SHOTLEY BRIDGE.)*

Joseph Dent, President
 Robert Robinson, Vice-President
 W. Eltringham, Treasurer
 Francis Robinson, Secretary

MICKLEY,*(Via PRUDHOE.)*

President
 William Mansfield, Treasurer
 William Philipson, Mount Pleasant,
 Secretary

MIDDLETON-IN-TEASDALE.*(Via BARNARDCASTLE.)*

Rev. W. J. Wilson, President
 Robert Brown, Treasurer
 John Thompson, Secretary

NETHERWITTON.*(Via MORPETH.)*

Henry Brown, Treasurer
 Adam Oliver, Secretary

NEWCASTLE.

Jonathan Priestman, President
 (various) Vice-Presidents
 T. P. Barkas, Treasurer
 Daniel Oliver, } Secretaries
 James Rewcastle, }

NEWCASTLE YOUNG MEN'S.

Edward Backhouse, President
 (several) Vice-Presidents
 Thomas Herdman, Treasurer
 Robert Collingwood, Secretary

NEWBROUGH.*(Via HEXHAM.)*

Christopher Bell, President
 John Graham, Vice-President
 Joseph Blackburn, Treasurer
 William Haswell, Secretary

OTTERBURN.*(Via HEXHAM.)*

Peter Young Weddell, Secretary

PEASE'S WEST BAND OF HOPE.*(Via DARLINGTON.)*

T. D. Coates, President
 Joseph Ritson, Secretary

ROOKHOPE.*(Via WEARDALE.)*

Cuthbert Fairless, President
 William Watson, Vice-President
 John Collingwood, Treasurer
 Thomas Collingwood, Secretary

ST. PETER'S.*(Via NEWCASTLE.)*

Adam Brown, President
 Edward Watson, Treasurer
 James Thompson, Secretary

ST. ANTHONY'S.

G. R. Turnbull, President
 William Cowall, Vice-President
 Ralph Robson, Treasurer
 Cuthbert Stewart, Secretary

SEATON DELAVAL.*(Via NEWCASTLE.)*

Thomas Bower, President
 William Riley, Vice-President
 George Grainger, Treasurer
 Matthew Wood,
 Thomas Bainbridge, } Secretaries

SEGHILL.*(Via NEWCASTLE.)*

Thomas Towns, President
 Thomas Murton, Vice-President
 Andrew Young, Treasurer
 William Stoker, Secretary

SHIELDS (NORTH.)

Edward H. Hogg, President
 (various) Vice-Presidents
 Robt. Robson, Treasurer & Secretary

SHIELDS (SOUTH.)

George Bird, Treasurer
 ——— Wood, King Street, Secretary

SOUTHWICK.*(Via SUNDERLAND.)*

William Bell, President
 John Hodgson, Vice-President
 J. P. Hutchinson, Treasurer
 William J. Arlott, Secretary

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

E. O. Tregillis, President
 Thomas Wardhaugh, Vice-President
 William Wilson, } Secretaries
 R. Purvis, }

STOCKTON.

John Hodgson, Treasurer
 Thomas Robinson, } Secretaries
 L. Hodgson, }

SUNDERLAND.

Edward Backhouse, President
 John Halcro, Vice-President
 (and several others.)
 Joseph Skelton, Treasurer
 Watson Binns, } Secretaries
 William Skelton, }

SWALWELL.*(Via GATESHEAD.)*

George Elliott, President
 Robert Gillender, Vice-President
 Surtees Newton, Treasurer
 William Peel, Secretary

SINDERHOPE.*(Via ALLENDALE TOWN.)*

John Graham, President
 William Keenleyside, Treasurer
 Isaac Hall, jun., Secretary

SWINHOPE.*Via ALLENDALE TOWN.*

Matthew Lee, President
 John Hall, Treasurer
 George Phillipson, Secretary

SLAGGYFORD.*(Via ALSTON.)*

Thomas Lee, President
 Alexander Watson, Vice-President
 Jonathan Tinniswood, Secretary

**SCOTSWOOD, BELLS' CLOSE,
AND LEAMINGTON.***(Via NEWCASTLE.)*

T. Wilkinson, President.
 T. Urwin, } Vice-Presidents
 Edward Hodgson, }
 John Robson Gray, Treasurer
 Thomas Smith, Secretary

STANHOPE.*(Via WEARDALE.)*

Joseph Raine, President
 John Elliott, Treasurer
 William Brownrigg, Secretary
 John Wilson, Corr. Secretary

SWAINBY AND CLEVELAND.*(Via NORTHALLERTON.)*

William Lobby, President
 Elijah Smith, Treasurer
 Henry Hind, Secretary

STAINDROP.*(Via DARLINGTON.)*

John Smith, President
 James Sutton, Treasurer
 Robert Dickenson, Secretary

SHILDON.*(Via DARLINGTON.)*

Stephen Gladwin, President
 Thomas Brogdan, Treasurer
 Thomas Wild, } Secretaries
 William Hird, }

TUDHOE & SPENNYMOOR.*(Via FERRYHILL.)*

William Woodcock, President.
 Joseph Cook, Vice-President.
 Thomas Bramley, Treasurer.
 John Kells, Secretary.

THORNLEY.*(Via DURHAM.)*

John Winter, President.
 William Kirk, Treasurer.
 M. Norman, Secretary.

WALKER IRON WORKS.

Rev. Geo. Black, President.
 James Winter, } Vice-Presidents.
 James Rolards, }
 Alexander M. Gregor, Treasurer.
 John Twentyman, Secretary.

WITTON PARK.*(Via BISHOP AUCKLAND.)*

Rev. Isaac Thomas, President
 John Shaw, Treasurer.
 Edward Lewis, Secretary.

WOLSINGHAM.

William Robson, Treasurer
 Matthew Peart, Secretary

WASHINGTON COLLIERY.*(Via GATESHEAD.)*

Thomas Cruddace, President
 John W. Swindler, Vice-President
 Stephen Spark, Treasurer
 William Dickinson, Secretary

WOOLER.

Thomas Dixon, President.
 William Brand, Treasurer.
 Luke Atkinson, Secretary.

WINGATE.*(Via DURHAM.)*

James Good, Secretary

WHITE-LE-SHIELD*(Via WEST ALLEN)*

Joseph Stobbs, President
 John Greaves, Treasurer
 Francis Pearson, Secretary

WORKINGTON*(Via CUMBERLAND)*

John Dixon, President
 John Norman, Treasurer
 George White, Secretary

WALTON*(Via CARLISLE.)*

Thomas Proud, President
 William Noble, Treasurer
 John Scott, Secretary

WOODBURN*(Via HEXAM)*

Rev. Mr. Howie, President
 William Robson, Treasurer
 Thomas Hedley, Secretary

WHICKHAM.*(Via GATESHEAD.)*

William Turnbull, Secretary

THE ALMANACK, 1861.

POSTAGE.

For Letters.—The rates of Postage are now uniform throughout the United Kingdom, as below:—

1d. per rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4d. per rate of 2 oz.
2d. per rate of 1 oz.	6d. per rate of 3 oz.

And so on, increasing 2d. for every ounce or fraction of an ounce.

For Books, &c.—Not exceeding 4 oz. 1d.; not exceeding 8 oz. 2d.; not exceeding 16 oz. 4d.; and 2d. additional for every additional 8 oz.; but no one parcel may exceed 24 inches in any way.

Money Orders.—Every Money Order must contain in full, the Surname and one Christian Name, both of the person who sends the Order and the person to whom the money is to be paid, together with the remitter's address. The commission on a Money Order, not exceeding £2, is threepence; and on one above £2, sixpence—no order being granted for more than £5.

STAMPS.

Receipts for £2 and upwards 1d.

N.B.—Receipt Stamps not necessary, if money be paid by promissory notes, &c., provided the receipt be written on the back of the note.

Persons receiving the money are to pay the duty.

Bills of Exchange, Inland Drafts, or Orders for Payment, and Promissory Notes.

s. d.		s. d.	
For any sum on demand not exceeding	£5 .. 0 1	Exceeding 100 and not exceeding	£200 .. 2 0
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding 10 .. 0 2	.. .. .	.. 200	300 .. 3 0
.. 10	25 .. 0 3	.. 300	400 .. 4 0
.. 25	50 .. 0 6	.. 400	500 .. 5 0
.. 50	75 .. 0 9	.. 500	750 .. 7 6
.. 75	100 .. 1 0	.. 750	1000 .. 10 0

SEASONS, &c., 1861.

Spring Quarter commences March 20, at 5h. 45m., p.m.

Summer Quarter commences June 21, at 2h. 43m., p.m.

Autumn Quarter commences September 23, at 4h. 53m., a.m.

Winter Quarter commences December 21, at 10h. 26m. p.m.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1861 there will be three Eclipses of the Sun, one of the Moon, and transit of Mercury over the Sun's disc. January 10, of the Sun, annular, but only visible in Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, and some Islands in the Indian and North Pacific Oceans. July 7, of the Sun, annular, the same, but including India and China. November 12, transit of Mercury, visible at Greenwich: begins 5h. 15m., a.m., middle 7h. 16m., a.m., ends 9h. 17m., a.m. December 17, of the Moon, partial, visible at Greenwich: begins 7h. 27m., a.m., middle 8h. 18m., a.m., ends 9h. 9m., a.m. December 30, of the Sun, partial at Greenwich, but total in the Northern part of Africa, &c.; begins at Greenwich 1h. 51m., p.m., middle 2h. 53m., p.m., ends 3h. 31m., p.m.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

QUEEN VICTORIA, b. May 24, 1819, *suc.* June 20, 1837, *m.* February 10, 1840, the Prince Consort, b. August 26, 1819. Issue, Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Frederick William of Prussia, b. Nov. 21, 1840, Prince of Wales b. Nov. 9, 1841; Princess Alice b. April 25, 1843; Prince Alfred Albert Ernest, b. August 6, 1844; Princess Helena, b. May 25, 1846; Princess Louisa, b. March 18, 1848; Prince Arthur, b. May 1, 1850; Prince Leopold, b. April 7, 1853; Princess Beatrice, b. April 14, 1857.

		MOON'S PHASES.	
Day of M.	W.	Last Quarter, 4th, 1h. 54m., a.m.	First Quarter, 19th, 4h. 0m., a.m.
		New Moon, 11th, 3h. 27m., a.m.	Full Moon, 26th, 5h. 7m., p.m.
1	Tu	I would not enter on my list of friends, the man who	
2	W	would needlessly set foot upon a woi m.	
3	Th	A handful of good life is better than a bushel of learning.	
4	F	There is nothing which the world resents so much as an	
5	S	attempt to carry out a better measure than existed before	
6	Sun	<i>As thy day so shall thy strength be.</i> Deut. xxxiii. 25.	
7	M	The drunkard's purse is the landlord's till.	
8	Tu	New York Temperance Society founded, 1829.	
9	W	Heart knowledge through God's teaching is true wealth.	
10	Th	Penny Post established, 1840.	
11	F	Keep good company, and you shall be of the number.	
12	S	First Temperance Meeting in the United States, 1826.	
13	Sun	<i>Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord.</i> Ps. cl. 6.	
14	M	To restore man to the image of God is the great end of	
15	Tu	Christianity.	
16	W	While it is our duty, it is hard work to attempt to lift	
17	Th	society above its former level.	
18	F	Wisdom is the gatherings up of our experiences.	
19	S	American Independence acknowledged, 1783.	
20	Sun	<i>Keep yourselves from idols.</i> 1 John, v. 21.	
21	M	Dr. Beecher's Temperance Sermons published, 1827.	
22	Tu	Lie not; but let thy heart be true to truth,	
23	W	Thy mouth to it, and thy actions to them both.	
24	Th	There are men who do not believe in evaporation, they	
25	F	get all they can and keep all they get, so are not ferti-	
26	S	Sunday Schools first established, 1784. [lisers.	
27	Sun	<i>Boast not thyself of to-morrow.</i> Prov. xxvii. 1. [ments.	
28	M	The chief end of life is to press forward to high attain-	
29	Tu	Religion in one sense is self-denial just as husbandry is a	
30	W	work of death; you bury the seed that it may live & bring	
31	Th	God reveals himself as "the bright & morning star." [forth	

The greatest art of human life is self-government, and the most useful science, self-knowledge.

HOMES OF THE PEOPLE IN TOWN.

MR. CHADWICK, in his evidence as a Sanitary Commissioner, says, "That he saw in the cellars of Liverpool and Manchester, and Leeds, amongst the operative inhabitants, more real misery and degradation than those which, when detailed by Howard, aroused the sympathy of the world." Mr. Hawse, M.P., says, "He saw in the narrow lanes and courts of Edinburgh dwellings rather fit for brutes than human beings." A correspondent in the *Newcastle Chronicle* says, "We have seen Birmingham men in hovels not fit for brutes." Mr. Schorey, late superintendent of police, Gateshead, says, "I have had opportunities of witnessing in rooms not measuring more than fourteen feet square from 15 to 20 men, women, and children lodged." Such are mere counterparts of every ancient city and every large town in the kingdom; and such will continue to be while the operative part of the population spend their earnings at the gin-palace, public-house, and beer-shop—and no human power can effectually help them until these dens of infamy be shut up.

		MOON'S PHASES.	
Day of		Last Quarter, 2nd, 9h. 59m., a.m.	First Quarter, 18th, 0h. 19m., a.m.
M.	W.	New Moon, 9th, 8h. 5m., p.m.	Full Moon, 25th, h. 23m., a.m.
1	F	Our experiences of affection are meant to be sugges-	
2	S	tions of that realm which is the home of the heart. [28.	
3	Sun	<i>It is good for me to draw near to God.</i> Psalm lxxiii.	
4	M	First Temperance Society formed in Bradford, 1830.	
5	Tu	Many men are water-logged with anxiety.	
6	W	Words are but the bannerets of a great army, thoughts	
7	Th	are the main body that march unseen below.	
8	F	Mary Queen of Scots, beheaded, 1587. [true religion	
9	S	Nothing so joyful as the experiences which spring from	
10	Sun	<i>The Lord shall be thine everlasting light.</i> Isa. lx. 20.	
11	M	There is a personal advantage acquired in committing	
12	T	Washington born, 1732. [our thoughts to paper.	
13	W	If we dwelt more upon God's fulness and His desire to	
14	Th	make us partakers thereof, our characters would be	
15	F	more perfect and our experiences richer.	
16	S	Suffering, in repentance, is not itself meritorious.	
17	Sun	<i>Here we have no continuing city.</i> Heb. xii. 14.	
18	M	The lower nature must always be denied when you are	
19	Tu	trying to rise to a higher sphere.	
20	W	The humblest effort tending to the advancement of	
21	Th	science or morals merits encouragement. [measure.	
22	F	There is nothing in the nature of God which is not beyond	
23	S	Plague in London, 1665. 100,000 died: 8,000 per week.	
24	Sun	<i>There remaineth a rest for the people of God.</i> Heb. iv. 9.	
25	M	Self-denial is as needful for the artist, and man of	
26	Tu	science and learning, as it is for the Christian.	
27	W	Rudeness admits of no pretence.	
28	Th	For want of courtesy is want of sense.	

Nothing imparts more interest to a study than the power of making our knowledge useful to others.

THE HOMES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE COUNTRY.

MR. TUCKER, Magistrate of the county of Berkshire has published the following account of the state of the agricultural population in the Faringdon Union, which he says he believes, "is but a fair sample of the agricultural labouring population of England."

Shrivenham.—Six Cottages, having 35 persons sleeping in 6 bed-rooms, some of them, grown up sons and daughters. *Fernham*.—11 persons sleeping in two bed-rooms; a man, wife, and four children, with two men lodgers, making eight persons sleeping in one room; two brothers and two sisters, above sixteen years of age, with father, mother, and four younger children, making ten persons sleeping in one room. *Littleworth*.—Man and wife, with grown up son, five children, and four lodgers, making twelve persons sleeping in two rooms. *Kingston Lisle*.—Most of the cottages have only one small bed-room, the families are large, and the majority take lodgers. Example—man and wife, with five children, and two men and three women lodgers, making twelve persons in one room. There are twenty villages in this one Union thus described. We hope there is not such another debased county in England.

Day of M W.	MOON'S PHASES,	
	Last Quarter, 3rd, 7h. 16m. p.m. New Moon, 11th, 1h. 30m. p.m.	First Quarter, 19th, 5h. 32m. p.m. Full Moon, 26th, 2h. 15m. p.m.
1 F	Corn Law repealed, 1849. [be dug up.	
2 S	The truths in the Bible are like gold in the soil, they must	
3 Sun	<i>Godliness with contentment is great gain.</i> 1 Tim. vi. 6.	
4 M	Dare to speak true, nothing can need a lie,	
5 Tu	A fault that needs it must grow two thereby.	
6 W	Good service is prompt service.	
7 Th	The slave trade in the British Colonies abolished, 1807.	
8 F	Brit. & Foreign Bible Society established. 1804. [beauty	
9 S	The remotest corner of the world is full of wonder and	
10 Sun	<i>I will never leave thee nor forsake thee.</i> Heb. xiii. 5.	
11 M	Virtue is the basis of all real happiness & true greatness.	
12 Tu	Many persons think Sunday a sponge with which to	
13 W	wipe out the sins of the week.	
14 Th	Reform Bill passed, 1832.	
15 F	A conscience void of offence is above all earthly dignities.	
16 S	God's least thought is more prolific than man's greatest	
17 Sun	<i>To the only wise God be glory and majesty.</i>	
18 M	Thy honour hold as far more precious than thy life.	
19 Tu	Right living is closely allied with right thinking.	
20 W	Every man is a sculptor and carves out the statue of his	
21 Th	own character for good or bad.	
22 F	God pardons like a mother who kisses the offence into	
23 S	everlasting forgetfulness. [<i>thy likeness.</i> Psalm xvii. 15.	
24 Sun	PALM SUNDAY.— <i>I shall be satisfied when I awake with</i>	
25 M	LADY DAY.—There is a history in all men's lives. [bounty.	
26 Tu	Give what you can, yet give not until judgment guide your	
27 W	It is not what we <i>take</i> up, but what we <i>give</i> up that makes	
28 Th	All might of the world is on side of christianity. [us rich.	
29 F	GOOD FRIDAY. [from the duty of respecting them.	
30 S	Some men by an over-weening self-conceit, relieve others	
31 Sun	EAST. SUN. <i>As for me and my house we will serve the Lord</i>	

God will preserve the integrity of his character, the rectitude of his kingdom, and the supremacy of his love.

SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT.

ONE of the most marked signs of improvement in the social condition of the people, is the rapid progress of the Society, whose members pledge themselves to abstain from every species of intoxicating liquors. It is the opinion of some that the members of these associations are fanatics that will do more harm than good. We fear that persons who take this view of the matter know nothing practically of the working classes. Judging from our own experience, we unhesitatingly declare that these societies are producing a silent but effectual revolution for the better condition of the working classes. Comfort and peace now prevail where formerly there were misery and strife. In the domestic establishment good order has taken the place of disorder. In workshops masters and men go on together in harmony instead of being in a state of mutual hatred. And it is indisputable that much of this improvement is owing to the spread of Abstinence Associations.—*Chambers' Journal.*

MOON'S PHASES.

Day of M.	W.	Last Quarter, 2nd, 6h. 24m., a.m.	First Quarter, 18th, 6h. 45m., a.m.
		New Moon, 10th, 6h. 54m., a.m.	Full Moon, 24th, 10h. 23m., p.m.

1	M	Ill deeds are doubled with an evil word. [ing day by day
2	Tu	The loom of life never stops and the pattern is ever weav-
3	W	Individual opinion is weak, but it may impregnate other
4	Th	minds which, when combined, may prove omnipotent.
5	F	British Museum founded, 1753.
6	S	No Divine truth is ever lost in the world.
7	Sun	<i>He ever liveth to make intercession for us.</i> Heb. vii. 25.
8	M	There is frequently but a short interval between the
9	Tu	thought of a vice and its actual commission.
10	W	The first hour of the morning is the rudder of the day.
11	Th	Truth may change its form, it may be hidden for ages,
12	F	Gold discovered in Australia, 1851. [but it will yet live.
13	S	Catholic Emancipation Bill passed, 1829.
14	Sun	<i>My Father, thou art the guide of my youth.</i> Jer. iii. 4.
15	M	I never did repent of doing good, nor ever shall have cause
16	Tu	God washes the eyes with tears until they can see the
17	W	invisible land, where tears shall be no more. [do.
18	Th	Principles never change, their forms and applications
19	F	Morality is conduct shaped by the community in which
20	S	a man's life happens to be placed.
21	Sun	<i>The righteousness which is of God by faith.</i> Phil. iii. 9.
22	M	It is not well for a man to pray cream and live skim milk.
23	Tu	The state of perfect loving is incompatible with distrust
24	W	The secret of true self-respect is not to think of self.
25	Th	Let the day have a blessed baptism by giving your first
26	F	waking thoughts to God. [to what he has.
27	S	A man is rich or poor according to what he is and not as
28	Sun	<i>Let us come boldly unto the throne of grace.</i> Heb. iv. 16.
29	M	The growth of the Christian life is the growth of love.
30	Tu	Statue of Dr. Jenner erected.

It is a noble vocation to be a prophet in the empire of nature and a priest of the mysteries of her temple.

ABSTINENCE IN FOUNDRIES AND ENGINE WORKS.

MR. FAIRBAIRN (late Mayor of Leeds), enforces abstinence in his own works, as the best means of getting his work done. "I strictly prohibit on my works, the use of beer or fermented liquor of any sort, or of tobacco. I enforce the prohibition of fermented liquors so strongly, that if I found any man transgressing the rule in that respect, I would instantly discharge him, without allowing him time to put on his coat." In those foundries in which there is drinking throughout the works all day long, it is to be observed of the men employed as workmen that they do not work so well; their perceptions are clouded up, and they are stupefied and heavy. "I have provided water for the use of the men in every department of the works. In summer time, the men engaged in the strongest works, such as the strikers to the heavy forges, drink water very copiously. In general the men who drink water are really more active and do more work, and are more healthy than the workmen who drink fermented liquors."—*Dr Carpenter.*

MOON'S PHASES.

Day of M.	W.	Last Qr. 1st, 7h. 32m., p.m. N. Mo. 9th, 11h. 8m. p.m. 1st. Qr. 17th. 4h, 3m, p.m. Full Mo. 24th, 6h. 6m. a.m., Last Qr. 31st, 10h. 25m. a.m.
1	W	There is not an experience in life by whose side God
2	Th	has not fixed a promise. [halo of his influence.
3	F	A good man fills the circle in which he moves with the
4	S	True nobility consists in honourable conduct.
5	Sun	<i>God forbid that I should glory save in the cross.</i>
6	M	Annual Meeting Scottish Temp. League, Monday, May 7,
7	Tu	True conscious honour is to feel no sin. [1860.
8	W	Saving Banks instituted. 1815.
9	Th	ASCENSION DAY. [Hall, Thursday, May 10, 1860.
10	F	National Temperance League, Annual Meeting, Exeter
11	S	Books are the wardrobe of the mind.
12	Sun	<i>Unto you who believe He is precious.</i>
13	M	Little less than all things can suffice to make us happy,
14	Tu	little more than nothing is enough to make us wretched.
15	W	Christianity in its spirit meddles with all a man thinks,
16	Th	and in its application with all a man does. [may be
17	F	Genius enobles position however lowly that position
18	S	All true men, whatever their condition, love their country
19	Sun	WHIT SUNDAY.— <i>I delight to do thy will, O my God.</i>
20	M	Hear the just law, the judgment of the skies ;—
21	Tu	He that hates truth shall be the dupe of lies.
22	W	Troubles are often the tools by which God fashions us for
23	Th	All arm'd without when innocent within. [better things.
24	F	Queen Victoria born 1819.
25	S	There is no heresy like the heresy of negativeness.
26	Sun	TRINITY SUNDAY.— <i>Set your affections on things above.</i>
27	M	Morality is good and accepted of God as far as it goes,
28	Tu	but the drawback is that it does not go far enough.
29	W	The best may slip and the most cautious fall.
30	Th	He's more than man that never errs at all. [tifully made.
31	F	This world is God's cradle for the race curiously and beau-

The man of science cuts out of nature's quarry new blocks of knowledge, or lays open some rich vein of golden ore.

THE INFLUENCE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

THE passion for fermented drinks *is not instinctive*. A rare accident taught some Arabian chemist how to extract the *fierce spirit*—that Alcohol which has since inflicted so many evils upon the world. They exhilarate, they stimulate. Some persons they stupify, *some they convert into irritable savages*, some into drivelling idiots, and some into mere pugnacious animals. If long and largely used they brutalise, prostrate, and in the end carry to an untimely grave. But more wonderful than these *poisonous* and destructive effects is the passion for indulging in them which these liquors awaken in a large proportion of our fellow-men. The will becomes absolutely spell-bound through their action on the bodies of some, and reason is dethroned, even where it formerly exercised clear and undisputed sway. *It is from this fascinating power* that the danger of using them principally arises.—*Edinburgh Review*,

MOON'S PHASES.

Day of M W.	MOON'S PHASES.	
	New Moon, 8th, 1h. 38m., p.m. First Quarter, 15th, 10h. 16m., p.m.	Full Moon, 22nd, 2h. 23m. p.m. Last Quarter, 30th, 2h. 40m. a.m.

1	S	He who does not fully speak the truth betrays the truth.
2	Sun	<i>In the morning will I direct my prayer unto Thee.</i> Ps.v.3.
3	M	He who seeks for much will ever require more.
4	Tu	As length of life is denied us we should at least do something to show that we have lived.
5	W	
6	Th	He alone is free that is not dependent upon the arbitrary will of another. [they care little about.
7	F	
8	S	Some men's reformation consists in reforming things
9	Sun	<i>Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory.</i> 1 Cor.xv.57.
10	M	To consult the welfare of the people ought to be the chief
11	Tu	It is wise to know when to be silent. [law of the state.
12	W	The noblest effort of the mind is to trace effects to causes.
14	Th	The cultivated mind is never less alone than when alone.
14	F	The Act for Refreshments and Wine Licenses received
15	S	Royal Assent, 1860.
16	Sun	<i>As many as I love I rebuke and chasten.</i> Rev. iii. 19.
17	M	The best remedy for injuries is to forget them.
18	Tu	Battle of Waterloo, 1815.
19	W	A mind fraught with integrity is a noble possession.
20	Th	Summer commences.
21	F	Queen Victoria proclaimed, 1837.
22	S	Income Tax commenced, 1842.
23	Sun	<i>Let me die the death of the righteous.</i> Numb. xxiii. 10.
24	M	MIDSUMMER DAY.
25	Tu	Principles are based on a combination of facts. [of love.
26	W	He that would inculcate love of religion must live a religion
27	Th	Faith lifts the soul into the realms of the invisible.
28	F	Man should climb as high as he has capacity to reach.
29	S	Faith is an exercise in every department of life.
30	Sun	<i>The rock of my strength & my refuge is of God.</i> Ps. lxii. 7.

To be full of goodness, cheerfulness, sympathy, and helpful hope, causes a man to diffuse blessings throughout the circle of his associations.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

IF the influence of Alcohol be such as is stated, then the Publican when about to commence the traffic, ought to place on his sign-board that he will, for the sake of getting their money, make paupers of many of the inhabitants and send them to the poor-house; that he will excite to the commission of crimes and send some to gaol, some to the hulks, and some to the gallows. That he will make idlers and spend-thrifts of their sons, and street walkers of their daughters; that he will visit some with sore and distressing diseases and sudden death. That he will make many wives widows, and children orphans. That he will make vice and immorality generally to prevail. That education shall be restricted, and the progress of the gospel prevented—and all because he wants money, and has adopted this plan to get it. What would you think of him? and yet, wherein would be the harm of telling the people beforehand what he meant to do when every publican is really doing so.—*American Documents.*

		MOON'S PHASES.	
Name of M.	W.	New Moon, 8th, 2h. 12m., a.m. First Quarter, 15th, 2h. 47m., a.m.	Full Moon, 22nd, 0h. 6m. a.m. Last Quarter, 29th, 7h. 51m. p.m.
1	M	Our entrance upon another life will make rare discoveries	
2	Tu	Let reason prevail with you more than popular opinion.	
3	W	The way to avoid evil is to oblige our passions to yield	
4	Th	their vigour to our moral nature. [them by affliction.	
5	F	Men think God is destroying them when he is only tuning	
6	S	The Bible represents religion as right living.	
7	Sun	<i>Thou, Lord, wilt bless the righteous.</i> Ps. v. 12.	
8	M	The warm blundering man does more for society than	
9	Tu	the frigid wise man. [is faithful where he is.	
10	W	A man proves himself fit to go higher who shows that he	
11	T	Memory can glean but never renew.	
12	F	Faith is the use of the power of the soul and mind in con-	
13	S	tradistinction of the mere power of the body.	
14	Sun	<i>Give us this day our daily bread.</i> Matt. vi. 11.	
15	M	ST. SWITHIN. [from her moorings.	
16	Tu	A babe is a tender mother's anchor, she cannot swing far	
17	W	British Temperance League, 26th Annual Conference,	
18	Th	Leeds, Tuesday, July 17, 1860.	
19	F	Every man should use his intellect as our light houses use	
20	S	their lanterns, that others may see the shining & learn	
21	Sun	<i>Thou shalt love the Lord thy God.</i> Deut. vi. 5. [their way.	
22	M	A man in the right, with God on his side, is in the majority	
23	Tu	The most miserable pettifogging in the world is that of	
24	W	a man in the court of his own conscience. [nature.	
25	Th	Grace is given to bring out the fulness of man's better	
26	F	Great power & natural gifts bring corresponding duties.	
27	S	Religious life is thoughtful but thought is not alone its na-	
28	Sun	<i>They shall trust in the name of the Lord.</i> Zeph. iii. 12. [ture	
29	M	Christian graces can never be obtained by mere prayer;	
30	Tu	they must be the growth of a life. [a religious life	
31	W	Effervescent experiences are not the characteristic of	

The difference between men lies in their power of looking beyond the senses into the regions of the invisible.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

ALCOHOL still lingers in the sick chamber, the companion and pretended friend of its suffering inmates. It rests with medical men to say how long this unalterable, unrelenting foe of the human race shall remain secure in the sacred but usurped retreat. They have the power, and theirs is the duty to perform this mighty exorcism. So long as alcohol retains a place among sick patients, so long will there be drunkards. And who would undertake to estimate the responsibility of that physician who prescribes it. Throughout the wide-spread kingdoms of animal and vegetable nature, not a particle of nature has been found as the effect of a single living process, and is it probable that the beneficent author of such a countless multitude of medicinal agents, as exist in the products of vital action, would have left to be generated among the results of destructive chemistry, an article essential to the successful treatment even of a single disease.

Day of M. W.		MOON'S PHASES.	
		New Moon, 6th, 0h. 54m., p.m.	Full Moon, 20th 11h. 51m. a.m.
		First Quarter, 13th, 7h. 15m. a.m.	Last Quarter, 28th, 1h. 23m. p.m.
1	Th	True greatness consists in the power of going down and	
2	F	not in the facility of rising up.	
3	S	Bank of England established, 1732.	[Mat. v. 8.
4	Sun	<i>Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.</i>	
5	M	Let it be understood that the end of our existence is that	
6	Tu	we may become God-like.	
7	W	West of England 23rd Annual Meeting, 1860.	
8	Th	The most dangerous infidelity of the day, is the infidel-	
9	F	ity of rich and orthodox churches.	
10	S	On every Saturday evening the week tolls itself away.	
11	Sun	<i>Though He slay me yet will I trust in Him.</i> Job xiii. 15.	
12	M	It does not require great crimes to hide the light of God's	
13	Tu	countenance; little faults will do it just as well.	
14	W	The history of the world is full of suffering	
15	Th	Any feeling that takes a man away from his home is a	
16	F	traitor to the household.	
17	S	God's church is God's house, & God's house is our home.	
18	Sun	<i>Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely.</i>	
19	M	A Christian's home ought to be bright, cheerful, & happy.	
20	Tu	Correct public sentiment signifies the common march of	
21	W	good men's thoughts.	
22	Th	The beginnings of moral enterprizes are never to be	
23	F	measured by any apparent growth.	
24	S	The better a man is, the better he is compelled to be.	
25	Sun	<i>The Lord is the portion of mine inheritance.</i> Ps. xvi. 5.	
26	M	Sir William Wallace executed, 1305.	[God.
27	Tu	The true Christian is inspired to do right by the love of	
28	W	It is the whole soul's life that is religion.	
29	Th	The greatest of fools is he who imposes upon himself.	
30	F	The more thorough a man's education is the more he	
31	S	yearns for, and is pushed forward to new achievements.	

The work of the honest heart and willing mind combined for human good comes up as an acceptable sacrifice.

ALCOHOL AS A BEVERAGE.

OF the effects of alcohol as a beverage, there ought to be but one opinion. The whole history of spirit-drinking, whether simple or combined with the different ingredients existing in fermented or brewed liquors, affords abundant proof of its being uncongenial with the most natural and healthy action of the bodily organs. How wide from the truth is the notion that spirits aid the stomach in the process of digestion. Dr. Beddoes observed that animals to whom he had given spirits along with their food, had digested nearly *one-half less* than other like animals to whom none had been given. Under the habitual use of intoxicants, the daily dose may give a temporary alleviation to the irritated nerves of the stomach already enfeebled, but instead of conferring tone or vigour to that organ, it only serves to perpetuate its disease or debility.

Day of M. W.		MOON'S PHASES.	
		New Moon, 2nd, 10h. 11m., p.m.	Full Moon, 19th, 2h. 1m. p.m.
		First Quarter, 11th, 1h. 15m. p.m.	Last Quarter, 27th, 6h. 24 a.m.
1	Sun	<i>I will joy in the God of my salvation.</i> Hab. iii. 18.	
2	M	Great Fire in London, 1666.	
3	Tu	Every upward step makes another needful, and so we	
4	W	must go on until we reach heaven.	
5	Th	Even in your deepest griefs rejoice in God.	
6	F	The "Mayflower" sailed for America, 1620. [shine.	
7	S	It is the duty of Christians not only to do good but to	
8	Sun	<i>My heart said, Thy face, Lord, will I seek.</i> Ps. xxvii. 8.	
9	M	Corporation Reform Bill passed, 1835. [uppermost.	
10	Tu	There is always somebody to believe in any one who is	
11	W	Many men are mere warehouses, full of merchandize,	
12	Th	the head and the heart are stuffed with goods.	
13	F	A religious life consists in something more than mere	
14	S	Lord Wellington died, 1852. [feeling.	
15	Sun	<i>We love him because he first loved us.</i> 1 John iv. 19.	
16	M	No. of England Temp. League inaugurated, Sept. 15, 1838	
17	Tu	The vertical power of Christianity with Christians, will	
18	W	measure its horizontal power in the world.	
19	Th	We believe as long as we have things our own way, but	
20	F	if circumstances take a turn, we doubt, if not disbelieve.	
21	S	Philosophy of one century is common sense of the next.	
22	Sun	<i>Thy word is a lamp unto my path.</i> [hold on justice.	
23	M	God exhausts all means of kindness before his hand lays	
24	Tu	Men are called fools in one age for not knowing what they	
25	W	were called fools for professing to know in the age before	
26	Th	2d Annual Meeting North of England Temp. League,	
27	F	Sunderland, Sep. 26, 1860. [Newcastle, Sep. 29, 1859	
28	S	1st Annual Meeting North of England Temp. League,	
29	Sun	<i>Who loved me and gave himself for me.</i> Gal. ii. 20.	
30	M	Rev. George Whitfield died, 1770.	

What a glorious thing it is for youth when he has ever present before him a high, noble, and unselfish object.

ALCOHOL AS A STRENGTHENER.

THE idea which formerly prevailed, that alcoholic liquors contribute permanently to strength, arose no doubt from the temporary feelings of excitement and apparent strength which they occasion. But these illusions have long since vanished before the reasonings and observations of a more correct philosophy, and a more extended experience. The different degrees of debility, which may of course vary from the slightest degree of exhaustion to almost total prostration, can be relieved by two methods—the one gradual, the other rapid. The gradual mode consists in employing sleep, rest, and food; the rapid mode is by the application of diffusible stimuli; and the question is which of these modes is most likely to answer the purpose. No one can doubt a moment as to the answer. The one is the order of nature; the other is artificial. Who would think of applying the whip or the spur to a jaded and exhausted horse, in order to increase his strength? Yet such a course is not more absurd than that of the man who employs alcoholic liquors to renovate his exhausted frame.

Day of M. W.		MOON'S PHASES.	
		New Moon, 4th, 6h. 56m. a.m.	Full Moon, 18th, 6h. 37m. p.m.
		First Quarter, 10th, 8h. 0m. p.m.	Last Quarter, 26th, 9h. 54m. p.m.
1	Tu	Truths may be sown as seeds in one generation, may	
2	W	blossom into popularity the next, & be as fruit in the third	
3	Th	Man is that name of power which gives to every one the	
4	F	right to be that which God meant he should be.	
5	S	Piety may be called the act of right growing.	
6	Sun	<i>Unite my heart to fear Thy name.</i> Ps. lxxxvi. 11.	
7	M	Society, like life, grows from a principle divinely im-	
8	Tu	planted, and all we can do is to stimulate and tend it.	
9	W	There are truths that belong to God, and if you are	
10	Th	troubled by them it is because you are meddling with	
11	F	what does not belong to you.	
12	S	Man may be poor in spirit without being poor in garments.	
13	Sun	<i>Thou, Lord, art good, and ready to forgive.</i> Ps. lxxxvi. 5.	
14	M	Early Christian life involves many doubts and fears.	
15	Tu	7th Anniversary United Kingdom Alliance, Oct. 16, 1860	
16	W	All God's agencies are to assist you in gaining your sal-	
17	Th	vation if you use them rightly.	
18	F	Men's graces must get the better of their faults as the	
19	S	farmer's crop gets the better of the weeds—by growth.	
20	Sun	<i>He ever liveth to make intercession for us.</i> Heb. vii. 25.	
21	M	Battle of Trafalgar and death of Nelson, 1805.	
22	Tu	Good comes to us by the intuitions of the soul. [men.	
23	W	All secular good belongs to the Christian more than other	
24	Th	Because a man is a Christian he is not called to forswear	
25	F	the treasures of refinement.	
26	S	Magnanimous repentance needs not the spur of remorse.	
27	Sun	<i>To me, to live is Christ, and to die is gain.</i> Phil. i. 21.	
28	M	The Christian is not only the heir of God hereafter, but it	
29	Tu	is declared that he shall inherit the earth.	
30	W	Throughout life we are building a soul-house for eternity,	
31	Th	yet with what different architecture do we build.	

A mother's prayers over her boy will frequently keep him when a man from temptation, and deliver him from evil.

WATER IS BEST.

WATER is as well adapted to man's natural appetite, as to the physical wants of his organs. A natural thirst, and the pleasure derived from its gratification, were given us to secure to the vital machinery the supply of liquid necessary to its healthy movements. When this natural thirst occurs, no drink tastes so good as water; none possesses adaptations so exact to the vital necessities of the organs. So long as a fresh supply of liquid is not needed, so long there is not the least relish for water; it offers no temptation, while its addition to the circulating fluids would be useless or hurtful. No human invention has equalled this simple "beverage;" and all attempts to improve it by the admixture of other substances, whether alcoholic, narcotic, or aromatic, have not only failed, but have served to deteriorate or poison it, and render it less healthful and safe. Water is the grand beverage of organised nature. It enters largely into the composition of the blood and juices of animals and plants, and forms an important part of their organised structures.

Day of M. W.		MOON'S PHASES.	
		New Moon, 2nd, 4h. 3m. p.m. First Quarter, 9th, 10h. 41m. a.m.	Full Moon, 17th, 1h. 6m. p.m. Last Quarter, 25th, 11h. 6m. a.m.
1	F	The church is a school for the education of the imperfect.	
2	S	A man must not only <i>desire</i> to be right, but he must be	
3	Sun	<i>I am the way, the truth, and the life.</i> [right.	
4	M	King William the 3rd landed.	
5	Tu	There is no day born but comes like a stroke of music	
6	W	into the world, and sings itself all the way through.	
7	Th	Heaven will be inherited by every man who has heaven in	
8	F	Christ died not for laws or governments but for men [his soul	
9	S	Prince of Wales born, 1841.	
10	Sun	<i>O taste and see that the Lord is good.</i> Ps. xxxiv. 8.	
11	M	It is hard to die when the time is not ripe, but when it is,	
12	Tu	it will be easy.	
13	W	The idea of the Bible is not to make neat, snug, nice, little	
14	Th	Christians that go along the ways of life, but manly men	
15	F	Our business is to take Christianity as a formative influ-	
16	S	ence by which to make men.	
17	Sun	<i>In thy presence is fulness of joy.</i> Ps. xvi. 11.	
18	M	Men are apt to think that the guilt of sins committed in	
19	Tu	concert is distributed according to number.	
20	W	Whoever commits a sin will bear the sin, whether alone	
21	Th	or with a thousand.	
22	F	Public guilt has also private indorsement, and each man	
23	S	is liable for the whole note.	
24	Sun	<i>Thy loving kindness is better than life.</i> Ps. lxxiii. 3.	
25	M	If in youth you lay the foundations of your character	
26	Tu	wrongly, the penalty is sure to follow.	
27	W	A law is valuable only because there is right in it.	
28	Th	He is a Christian who is struggling to live a Christian life	
29	F	The Bible is the fire which lights the torch that guides	
30	S	us to the most perfect knowledge and purest delights.	

It is the characteristic of a disingenuous mind to revert to quirks and quibbles for its justification.

SEASONS OF EXTREMES.

FIRST, with regard to cold winters.—The coldest winter this century was in 1814; 1820 and 1838 were nearly the same; and on Jan- 15, 1820, and January 20, 1838, the thermometer was at or below zero in many parts of England. Again, in 1845, a very severe time, especially in the middle of March, when the thermometer was as low as 5° on the 14th. Lastly, in 1855, from the middle of January unusual severity of frost, and February, 1855, the coldest ever known; the mean of that month was 28° 7'; and on the 18th the thermometer went down to 14°.

Secondly, in reference to spring.—The coldest in the present century seems to have been 1837; and 1838 and 1845 were in part, very nearly as bad, or even quite so in the month of March, 1845.

Thirdly, hot summers.—As regards hot seasons, we had unusual warmth in the April of 1840, March and April 1841; April 1844, and 1854; and in the summers of 1818, 1826, 1842, 1846, 1857, 1858, and 1859, above all others; and the hottest of all months were August, 1842; July, 1852; August, 1857; and July 1859. But the hottest entire summer seems to have been 1846, between which and those of 18 7, 1853, and 1859, the difference is very small; but 1859, on the whole, proved pretty nearly a match for 1846.

Lastly, of warm autumns.—The warmest autumns in the present century were 1811, 1815, 1818, 1825, 1832, 1834, 1843, 1846, 1855, and 1857; and 1858 nearly the same till about November 10. In September, 1815, 1832, 1843, 1846, 1857, and 1858, we had the heat of full summer almost continually, and beyond any other instances recorded of autumnal heat.

MOON'S PHASES.

Day of M.	W.	N. Mo. 2nd, 2h.16m. a.m.; Ft. Qr., 9th, 3h.9m. a.m.; Full Mo., 17th, 8h.7m. a.m.; Lt. Qr., 24th, 9h.51m. p.m.; N. Mo., 31st, 1h.54m. a.m.
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1	Sun	<i>Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation.</i>
2	M	Business is business, religion is religion, and if they be in
3	Tu	their right place, religion will govern all.
4	W	There is no power on earth that can hold back the mighty
5	Th	river from the ocean, or the Christian life from heaven.
6	F	Love is a seraph and faith and hope are but the wings
7	S	Father Mathew died, 1856. [by which it flies.
8	Sun	<i>In my father's house are many mansions.</i> [human life.
9	M	True cultivation gives us sympathy with every form of
10	Tu	It is joy to know that the Christians within the pale of
11	W	the church are not all the Christians that are to be
12	Th	found in the world.
13	F	If a man cannot be a Christian where he is, he is in the
14	S	Washington died, 1799. [wrong place.
15	Sun	<i>Lord lift thou up the light of thy countenance upon us.</i>
16	M	There is more living description of nature in the Psalms
17	Tu	alone than in all Greek and Roman literature.
18	W	A Christian merchant should so act that his customers
19	Th	shall see and know that he is a Christian.
20	F	Louis Napoleon proclaimed, 1848. [not God's refinement.
21	S	Refinement which carries us away from our fellow men is
22	Sun	<i>Watch and pray that ye enter not into temptation.</i>
23	M	Great Manchester Free Trade Meeting 1845.
24	Tu	What the Christian's future will bring he knows not,
25	W	CHRISTMAS DAY. [only that he shall awake up in God.
26	Th	A man who would benefit the world, must take leave of
27	F	his reputation first, for the world never let a man
28	S	bless it, but first it fought him.
29	Sun	<i>Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden.</i>
30	M	Business of itself ought to be subordinate and instru-
31	Tu	mental to the great purposes of life.

Let not the minds caprice nor clamour of the crowd move you from the path of rectitude.

THE ANNUAL COST OF LICENSES.

LICENSES PAID TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF INLAND REVENUE.

Brewers for sale by retail, not to be consumed on the premises £5 10 3	Retailers of beer to be drunk on the premises £3 6 13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Brewers of beer for sale who use sugar in brewing, an additional license of 1 0 0	Ditto not to be drunk on the premises 1 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sellers of beer only, not brewers 3 6 13 $\frac{1}{4}$	Retailers of spirits whose premises are rated under £10 per annum (England and Ireland) 2 4 1
Beer retailers (publicans) whose premises are rated under £20 per annum (England and Ireland) 1 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto at £10 and under £20 .. 4 8 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto at £20 or upwards 3 6 13 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ditto at £20 „ „ £25 .. 6 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Ditto at £25 „ „ £30 .. 7 14 4

REFRESHMENT HOUSES AND WINE LICENSES BILL.

This bill, which is of considerable importance to the future moral welfare of the people, contains a great number of clauses, but many of them relate rather to points of legal interpretation than to the main principles of the measure, all of which may be concisely stated. The bill, as it has been amended, fixes the following licence duties:—

For every licence to keep a refreshment house, if the rent be under £20 a-year	£ s. d.
£20 a-year	0 10 6
If the rent be £20 a-year or upwards	1 1 0
For every licence to such houses to retail foreign wine, to be consumed on the premises, if the rent be under £50	3 3 0
If the rent be above £50	5 5 0
For every licence for selling foreign wine in any shop by retail, and not to be consumed on the premises, if the rent be under £50	2 2 0
If the rent be £50 or upwards	3 3 0

The latter provisions will enable grocers or any other traders to sell wine to their customers. This wine, however, must not be drunk on the premises, and is to be vended only in reputed quarts or pint bottles, and in quantities below two gallons, or one dozen reputed quart bottles, to any single customer at one time. Sales of larger extent will require the usual wholesale licence of £10, 10s.

The taking out of these licences by shopkeepers not keeping refreshment houses will not subject them to any extra supervision by the police. Those only will be considered refreshment houses in which victuals or refreshments are to be consumed on the premises, and in which the sale of such articles constitutes the primary business.

Among the clauses is one for the infliction of a fine of not less than £10 or more than £20, on any person who shall "fraudulently dilute or in any ways adulterate" such wines as he may sell. A second offence to be visited by disqualification for selling wine by retail for five years, and a fine of not less than £20 or more than £50.

THE LEGAL SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE SOCIAL SCIENCE MEETING, GLASGOW, 1860.

(Lord Brougham's opinion).

At our last Congress great attention was given to the important subject of Temperance, and especially to the necessity of preparing public opinion for those repressive measures which experience daily proves more and more clearly to be required for lessening the consumption of spirituous liquors. The great source of pauperism and of crimes has hitherto only been attacked by palliatives, and although these have had a certain success, yet if there be any means not exposed to serious objections by which the evil may be extirpated, the gain to society would be incalculable. No measure of absolute repression can, of course, be recommended until the public mind has been not only prepared, but strongly inclined for it. But the proposal of the Grand Alliance (the United Kingdom Alliance) well deserves a careful consideration—the plan of enabling a certain proportion of the inhabitants in every district—a proportion considerably above the commercial majority—to give the magistrates authority for placing the district under a general repressive Act, passed with such modifications as, according to the Act's provisions, may be allowed in the peculiar local circumstances. A very extensive adhesion has been given to the proposal in the great districts of Manchester and Birmingham, and this, besides its intrinsic merits, will be quite sufficient to cause a searching examination by our departments, sanitary and of jurisprudence. That it deeply concerns both need not be added. But which of all our departments does it not most deeply concern? Remember the memorable expression of that great philanthropist, our eminent colleague, the Recorder of Birmingham—'Whatever step I take,' says Mr. Hill, 'and into whatever direction I may strike, the drink demon starts up before me and blocks the way.'

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SECOND ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE,
HELD IN THE ASSEMBLY HALL, SANS' STREET, SUNDERLAND,
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1860.
EDWARD BACKHOUSE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.



In the absence of the President, Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., the duties of Chairman were ably discharged by Edward Backhouse, Esq.

The meeting was opened by the singing of a Temperance Hymn, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Maughan, Incumbent of Benwell.

Letters were read from Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., the Dean of Carlisle, the Rev. J. T. Fox, and Mr. W. Slater, Carlisle.

The following Officers, Members of the Executive Committee and Delegates, were in attendance:—

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Edward Backhouse, Esq.; John Halcro, Esq.; T. H. Pyle, Esq.; and the Rev. J. H. Rutherford.

TREASURER—Mr. T. P. Barkas.

SECRETARIES—Mr. D. Oliver and Mr. J. Rewcastle.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Mr. George Charlton; Mr. George Dodds; Mr. W. Lapsley; Mr. W. Stewart; Mr. R. P. Bell; and Mr. F. Pickup.

AGENTS—Mr. Septimus Davis and Mr. John Rogers.

DELEGATES.

<i>Ayre's Quay</i>	Mr. Robert Harrison.
<i>Blaydon</i>	Mr. Robert Grey.
<i>Carlisle</i>	Mr. Richard Duncan.
<i>Cramlington</i>	Mr. Robert Tate and Mr. Joseph Forster.
<i>Cramlington, West</i> ...	Mr. William Rutherford and Mr. Luke Forster.
<i>Carr's Hill</i>	Mr. George Edward Almond.
<i>Darlington</i>	Mr. W. Falconer and Mr. W. Hobson.
<i>Earsdon</i>	Mr. Edward Elliott.
<i>Easington Lane</i>	Mr. Michael Hall.
<i>Elswick</i>	Rev. Mr. Maughan and Mr. B. C. Brown.
<i>Gateshead</i>	Mr. George Lucas and Mr. Thomas Rippon.
<i>Haydon Bridge</i>	Mr. James Davidson.
<i>Hartlepool, West</i>	Mr. Thomas Turner and Mr. Robert Cochrane.
<i>Hetton-le-Hole</i>	Mr. George Galloway and Mr. John Barras.
<i>Middlesbro'</i>	Mr. Charles Bell.

Murton Colliery.....Mr. W. Thompson and Mr. W. Hall.
NewcastleMr. George Dodds and Mr. W. Lapsley.
*N.castle Young Men's*Mr. Matthew Lawson and Mr. Josiah Thomas
SeghillMr. Alexander Bolton.
Seaton Delaval.....Mr. J. Manderson and Mr. Thomas Bainbridge.
Shields, NorthMr. Robert Robson and Mr. Thomas Lilly.
SouthwickMr. John King and Mr. Henry Percival.
Shotley BridgeRev. George Whitehead.
Sunderland.....Mr. Edward Backhouse and Mr. James Watson.
Swalwell
St. Anthony's.....Mr. William Cowall and Mr. John Wanless.
*Tudhoe & Spennymoor*Mr. W. Woodcock and Mr. John Smith.
WalkerMr. John Twentyman and Mr. Alex. M'Gregor.

There were several Members of the League present, and also the following Temperance Missionaries of the district, who took a deep interest in the proceedings:—Mr. Johnson of Darlington, Mr. Affleck of Bishop Auckland, and Mr. Swan of Sunderland.

BUSINESS COMMITTEE.

The Conference proceeded to the appointment of a Business Committee. Mr. R. Robson of North Shields, and Mr. T. H. Pyle of Earsdon, were elected in conjunction with Mr. D. Oliver, secretary, to whom the schedules of the delegates and other business resolutions were committed for examination and arrangement.

THE REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The secretary, Mr. Oliver, then read the report of the Executive Committee, which entered into a lengthened and minute detail of their proceedings, but it is considered only requisite to give the following very brief abstract in the Register:—

“The first duty which devolved upon the Executive Committee, on entering upon their duties for the year, was the appointment of Mr. George Charlton and Mr. George Dodds, as a Deputation to the Annual Meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance, at Manchester. This was felt to be due from the consideration of the kindness of the Executive of the Alliance having so freely granted the services of Mr. S. Pope, to attend the Annual Meeting of the League; and also as expressive of sympathy towards the national efforts made by the Alliance, for the legal suppression of the liquor traffic.

“The appointment of an additional agent, according to the resolution of the annual meeting, was next proceeded with; and this duty involved considerable time and anxious labour, arising from the numerous correspondents, and the conflicting merits of the various candidates—and there is no doubt, but that many of the applicants, from their experience, ability, and general recommendations of character, were well able to fulfil the duties of such office. The decision of the committee was to appoint Mr. John Rogers, of Barnard Castle, who has laboured throughout the year, with assiduity and general acceptableness.

"The subject of a periodical, which was referred to the Executive Committee by the annual meeting, was also taken into consideration ; but the liabilities involved in such a speculation were considered so onerous as to preclude the thought of a successful prosecution of the project in the present position of the League finances. It was considered that the end would be even better attained by the engagement of a column weekly, or at any other stated period, of the Daily News Press ; but even this was considered to involve larger pecuniary demands than the committee deemed expedient.

"The subject of the League Register came early before the attention of the committee ; and after due deliberation, it was resolved to issue a second Register, after the manner of the first, and which has so generally met the approval of the members of the League. But however important may be the information of its contents, it must form a point of consideration on the part of the new Executive, how far the advantages which accrue from such an annual document, are commensurate with the cost involved in its publication.

"The Wine Bills of the government during the past session, were deemed by the committee to be subjects of the greatest importance, demanding the most urgent opposition to prevent their enactment. For this end they appointed deputations to London, to co-operate with other delegates sent by the United Kingdom Alliance, and other Temperance Leagues, so that the various members of Parliament might be influenced individually to oppose these measures. Although these means were not successful, they yet commanded considerable respect and attention ; these conversations tended to enlighten the minds of the members, and greatly advanced the legal position of the question in the House of Commons ; while the discussion in Parliament brought the subject more fully before the public mind of the country.

"The half-yearly meeting was held at Middlesbro', and was attended by the members of the Executive and by several members of the League resident at Middlesbro'. The financial position of the League and the agency operations were severally considered, and improvements suggested ; amongst these were the recommendations that special efforts be made to influence the large employers of labour, so that they might be induced to discontinue the various drinking usages in connection with their works, and also to solicit contributions to aid the League Fund.

"During the year especial aid has been given to the League Meetings by the voluntary services rendered by the various Temperance Missionaries of the large towns, Mr. Swan of Sunderland, Mr. Johnson of Darlington, and Mr. Lapsley of Newcastle ; while the labours of the League Agents, Mr. Septimus Davis and Mr. John Rogers, have been almost universally acceptable, and their services most highly appreciated. And now that the time of their engagement draws to a close the Committee desire to express their fullest confidence in the integrity of their principles and in their zeal and ability as advocates of the Temperance cause.

"We must not fail to record the continued and zealous efforts of Mr.

Charlton and Mr. Dodds to advance the interests of the League. The time and labour devoted by them from year to year merit all praise, and are beyond all price. Their varied services have conferred great obligations upon those societies they have had opportunity to visit. The chief regret is that the invitations are so numerous as to render it quite impossible to fulfil them, considering their own more immediate business engagements.

"Your committee regret to add that during the year some few of the societies have withdrawn; and such we may expect will be the case to a lesser or greater extent every year, from the contingent and changeable circumstances to which so many of them are subject. In some cases the withdrawal has been unavoidable, but it is to be feared that in others it has proceeded from the want of a due sense of the true greatness and importance of the Temperance movement, and hence the lack of interest and niggardly pecuniary support bestowed upon the cause. Nevertheless the addition of other societies has more than kept up the strength of the League so far as it respects the number of affiliated societies.

"Your committee have now, in conclusion, only to express their confidence that the business arrangements of the present Conference will be such as to be greatly promotive of the interests of the League throughout the district during the coming year."

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE LEAGUE.

The statement of the financial position of the League was submitted by the Treasurer, Mr. BARKAS.

Dr. T. P. BARKAS IN ACCOUNT WITH THE NORTH OF ENGLAND Cr. TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

1860.			
Sep. 26.—	Cash in hand.....	£217 5 8½	
	Mr. Davis collected	58 10 7	
	Mr. J. Rewcastle..	39 4 6	
	Mr. G. Dodds.....	5 9 0	
	Mr. T. P. Barkas...	43 5 0	
	Mr. Rodgers.....	17 9 6	
	Mr. Lapsley	0 10 0	
		<hr/>	
		£381 14 3½	
	Cash in hands of		
	Treasurer	97 18 9	
	Cash since received	44 7 0	
		<hr/>	
		£142 5 9	

1860.			
Sep. 26.—	Printing and Tracts..	£36 6 10	
	Postage Stamps....	8 2 6	
	Mr. Davis' Salary...	88 0 0	
	Mr. Rodger's do.	75 0 0	
	Miscellaneous Agents		
	Salaries, and Ex-		
	penses, &c.....	21 4 8½	
	Rent of Rooms.....	6 17 6	
	Deputations to Lon-		
	don.....	19 0 0	
	Register Printing ..	29 4 0	
	Cash in hands of		
	Treasurer.....	97 18 9	
		<hr/>	
		£381 14 3½	

Messrs PYLE and ROBSON then brought up a summary of the returns from the societies, from which it appeared that nearly EIGHT HUNDRED PUBLIC MEETINGS had been held in the district, and upwards of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS expended by the affiliated societies. But it was seriously to be regretted that, although schedules had been sent to each of the societies, not more than one-half the number had made the due returns, or these statistics would have been very considerably increased.—*See Tables.*

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The Conference next proceeded to the consideration of the subjects embraced in the following resolutions, which were passed with a general unanimity, after having been severally amended in the course of discussion:—

1st.—Resolved, that in order to the improvement of the Funds of the League, the Executive Committee be empowered to appoint an Agent who shall act as Assistant Secretary and Collector, whose duties should include the general collecting of subscriptions from the large employers of labour and other influential parties in the district.

2nd.—That an especial effort be made to raise the sum of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, in aid of the funds of the League; and that the large employers of labour, and other influential parties in the district, be personally waited upon to solicit their contributions towards the realization of this object.

3rd.—Resolved that, considering the importance of instilling into the minds of the youth of our country a knowledge of the principles of true Temperance, and the advantages proceeding from the practice of its virtues, this Conference would especially recommend to the Committees of the respective Societies the duty of establishing a Band of Hope in connection with their general operations, to include, so far as may be practicable, the children of the various local Sunday Schools.

4th.—That this Conference express its most unqualified condemnation of the conduct of the Government regarding the late Wine Licenses Acts, considering them not only unnecessary and opposed to the wishes of the people, but calculated to be in their operations subversive of the morals and well-being of the people; and hereby records its approval of the efforts made by the Executive Committee of the League, and other kindred Institutions, to prevent their enactment.

5th.—That the proceedings of the Licensing Courts of our country, for many years now past, have afforded the most marked evidence of their insufficiency and defectiveness as preventatives and checks to the prevalence of Intemperance, making manifest the necessity of immediate and more stringent legislation on this branch of our social policy; and, that this Conference records its deliberate and unanimous judgment, that no legal action will be effective or satisfactory that gives not the preliminary power to the people to decide whether the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors shall, or shall not, continue to exist in their respective Parishes, Townships, Municipal Boundaries, or other local jurisdictions—such legal power being founded on and in accordance with the principles of Permissive Legislation.

6th.—That this Conference, under a sense of the Divine blessing, would acknowledge that abundant success which has marked the progress of the Temperance Reformation throughout the world, during its brief history; and, while it reviews with satisfaction the present general action and aspects of the cause, it deems this a fitting opportunity to impress upon all Temperance Reformers the necessity of

more cordial co-operation in sentiment and sympathy in the prosecution of the varied projects of this great enterprise; and though perfectly aware that all heads may not be reconciled, yet, that all hearts may nevertheless be made one.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

The meeting next proceeded to the election of officers, for which see list appended.

PLAN OF THE VISITS OF THE AGENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Places.	Number and Dates of Meetings.			Extra Meetings.
	1	2	3	
Ayton	Ot.24,25,D	Feb. 1,2, R		
Alnwick	Jan. 10, R		Aug. 29, R	
Allendale Town	Nov. 11, D	June 22, R	Sept. 19, R	
Allenheads	Nov. 9, D		Sept. 20, R	
Aspatria	Dec. 8, D	April 4, L	June 8, R	Sept. 11, R
Ayres' Quay.....	May 22, D	Aug. 9, R	Sept. 25, R	
Alston	Feb. 29, D	March 2, D	May 28, R	Aug. 28, D
Blackhill	Nov. 30, D	Apl. 18, R	June 20, J	
Brampton	Mar. 30, L	May, 31, R		
Berryedge.....	Dec. 1, D	Apl. 19, R	June 21, J	
Blaydon	Dec. 26, R	May 17, D	June 14, J	
Blenkinsopp & Greenhead.	Nov. 12, D		Aug. 28, D	
Bishop Auckland.....	Feb. 20, R			
Barnardcastle	June 9, D			R
Broughton and Kirby.....	Oct. 28, D	Jan. 31, R		R
Blackwall	Feb. 6, D	Mar. 14, D	Local Agts	
Bellingham	Mar. 28, D	July 11, R		
Ballast Hills.....	April 4, D	Local Agts	Local Agts	
Carlisle	April 2, L	June 11, R	Sept. 7,8, R	
Carville.....	Oct. 15, D	Jan. 21, D	June 2, J.	Sept. 15, D
Cambo	Oc.7,8,GD	Jan. 7, R	May 5, D	Aug. 25, R
Chester-le-Street.....	Dec. 21, R	Apl. 21, D		
Cramlington, East	Dec. 29, R	Apl. 26, D		
Cramlington, West.....	Oct. 1,G.D	Dec. 28, R	Apl. 27, D	
Coxhoe	Feb. 23, R	May, 7, R		
Catton	Nov. 7, D	Mar. 16, R	June 19, R	Aug. 17, D
Corbridge	Apl. 30, D	July 9, R		
Coanwood.....	Dec. 23, D	Mar. 26, R	June 15, R	Aug. 27, D
Curryhill and Ninebanks..	Nov. 15, D	Mar. 23, R	Sept. 21, R	
Carr's Hill	Feb. 17, L	June 13, J	Sept. 20, D	
Darlington	Nov. 28, D	Feb. 16, R	Apr. 12, D	June 5,6, D
Dearham	Dec. 16, D	April 5, L	June 7, R	
Dye House	June 29, R	Sep. 4, R		
EightonBks. & Wrekentn.	Dec. 20, R	March 1, R	Apl. 19, D	

Places.	Number and Dates of Meetings.			Extra Meetings.
	1	2	3	
Earsdon and Holywell	Apl. 28, D	June 9, J		
Eston Mines.....	Jan. 26, R	May 30, D		
Eston Junction	Jan. 25, R	May 29, D		
Easington Lane	Jan. 7, L	June 6, J	Aug. 2, R	
Elswick Engine Works ...	Apl. 20, D	Local Speakers.	Local Speakers.	
Easby	Jan. 30, R	July 30, R		
Ferryhill	Feb. 21, R	May 8, R	Aug. 16, R	
Gateshead.....	Dec. 12, R	May 15, D	Local Speakers.	
Glanton.....	Jan. 11, R	May 10, D	Sept. 1, R	
Glendale	Jan. 13, R			
Great Broughton.....	Dec. 17, D	April 6, R	June 6, R	
Guisbro'	Nov. 2, D	Feb. 9, R	June 1, D	
Hartlepool	Feb. 27, R	Aug. 3, D		
Hartlepool, West.....	Ja.18,19,R	Apl. 10, D	May 24, D	
Haydon Bridge	Mar. 14, R	June 16, R	Aug. 29, D	
Hutton Low Cross	Nov. 3, D	Feb. 10, R	May 31, D	
Haltwhistle	Dec. 31, L	Sept. 17, R		
Hexham	Mar. 2, R	June 28, R	Sept. 3, R	
Hurworth.....	Feb. 13, R	June 4, D		
Hetton-le-Hole	Apl. 28, R	June 23, J	Aug. 11, R	
Halton-le-Gate	Dec. 26, D	Apl. 28, R	May 30, R	
Haswell.....	Oc.22,G.D	Dec. 17, L	May 2, R	
Ingo	Jan. 5, R	May 2, D	Aug. 23, R	
Kirkheaton	Jan. 6, R	May 3, D	Aug. 24, R	
Kip Hill and Shiel Row...	Jan. 11, D	June 22, J	Aug. 22, R	
Keenley.....	Mar. 24, R	June 18, R	Aug. 18, D	
Langley Mills.....	Mar. 15, R	June 18, R	Sept. 18, R	Aug. 30, D
Low Row	Dec. 6, D	Mar. 29, L	June 14, R	Sept. 5, R
Leadgate	Nov. 29, D	Apl. 17, R	June 19, J	
Lane Head	Nov. 22, D	Feb. 25, D	May 26, R	Aug. 13, D
Ludworth	Mar. 10, R	May 3, R	Aug. 13, R	
Middlesbro'	Oc.31,G.D	Ja.21,23,R	Apl. 11, D	May 28, D
Morpeth	Jan. 16, R	May 8, 9, D	Aug. 28, R	
Middle Rainton ...	Oct. 10, D	Jan. 24, D	June 5, J	
Murton Colliery	Feb. 1, D	Apl. 26, R	Aug. 10, R	
Middleton in Teasdale		June 12, D		
Medomsley	Dec. 2, D	June 11, J		
Netherwitton	May 7, D	Aug. 27, R		
Newcastle.....	Dec. 15, R	May 16, D	July 4, D	Aug. 2, D
Newcastle (Young Men's)	Oct. 3, D	Mar. 10, R		
Newbrough	Dec. 5, D	Mar. 13, R	June 27, R	Oct.1, S. D
Newbottle & Philadelphia	Oct. 12, D	Apl. 25, R		
Otterburn	March 6, D	Mar. 23, R		
Rookhope	Nov. 23, D	Feb. 21, D	Oct. 2, D	
Romaldkirk	June 11, D		May 22, R	Aug. 10, D

Places.	Number and Dates of Meetings.			Extra Meetings.
	1	2	3	
St. Peter's.....	Jan. 3, R	May 13.	L	
Seaton Delaval.....	Dec. 30, R	Apl. 25, D	Oct. 4, R	
Seghill	Dec. 27, R	Apl. 24, D	Oct. 1, R	
Shields, North.....	Dec. 22, R	Jan. 2, D	Apl. 9, D	June 1, J
Southwick.....	Jan. 17, R	Apl. 18, D	Aug. 6, R	Sept. 25, G. C., & S.
Stockton	Nov. 1, G. D	Feb. 14, R	May 25, D	
Sunderland	Dec. 14, R	May 21, D	Sept. 25, D	Sep. 27, 28, R
Swalwell	Dec. 19, R	Apl. 16, D	June 15, J	Oct. 8, D
Shotley Bridge.....	Nov. 28, D	Apl. 16, R	June 18, J	
Scotswood	Dec. 17, R	June 16, J	Sept. 29, D	
Sinderhope	Nov. 10, D	Mar. 19, R	June 20, R	
Swinhope	Nov. 8, D	Mar. 20, R	June 21, R	Aug. 15, D
Slaggyford ..	Dec. 24, D	Mar. 1, D	May 29, R	Aug. 24, D
Stanhope	Feb. 20, D	May 21, R	Aug. 9, D	
St. Anthony's	Mar. 12, D	Local Speakers.	Sept. 24, D	
Thornley	Oct. 14, D	Feb. 25, R	June 7, J	Aug. 14, R
Tudhoe and Spennymoor..	Feb. 24, R	May 9, R	Aug. 18, R	
Walker	Oct. 1, D	Mar. 7, D	July 5, D	
Warwick Bridge	Mar. 31, L	June 12, R		
Witton Park.....	Feb. 22, R	May 11, R	Aug. 7, D	
Wooler	Jan. 12, R	May 11, D	Aug. 31, R	
Wingate	Feb. 8, D	Feb. 28, R	May 5, R	Aug. 15, R
Wearshead	Nov. 21, D	Feb. 24, D	May 25, R	
White-le-Shield	Nov. 16, D	Mar. 22, R	June 23, R	
Wigton	Dec. 7, D	Apl. 3, L		
Workington.....	Dec. 12, D	June 4, R	Sept. 14, R	
Woodburn	Mar. 27, D	July 13, R		
Washington	Apl. 24, R	June 4, J	Aug. 20, R	
Whickham	Apl. 14, D	July 28, R		
Wolsingham.....	Aug. 8, D			

Future Meeting
60. Backhouse, presented.
H. Rotherford
W. Wardrope (G. W. W. W.)
Applied. B. Mitchell
C. R. R. (Middletown)
W. Johnson (Washington)

NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER, 15, 1858.

GOVERNING BODY FOR THE YEAR 1860-61.

PRESIDENT.

Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Baronet.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. Priestman, Esq., Benwell
Ed. Backhouse, Esq., Sunderland
W. Backhouse, Esq., Woosingham
J. Richardson, Esq., Longborough
John Mounsey, Esq., Sunderland
Edward Pease, Esq., Darlington
Rev. F. Close, Dean of Carlisle
Rev. G. T. Fox, Durham
Rev. W. Maughan, Benwell
John Halcro, Esq., Sunderland

Arthur Trevelyan, East Lothian
E. Parsons, Esq., Darlington
Geo. Brewis, Esq., Newcastle
Errington Ridley, Esq., Newcastle
Thos. H. Pyle, Esq., Earsdon
Rev. J. H. Rutherford, Newcastle
Rev. W. Embleton, Newcastle
Rev. W. Booth, Gateshead
Mr. John Mawson, Gateshead
Mr. Ralph Cook, Byker

GENERAL COUNCIL.

<i>Berwick</i>	Mr. George Robson
<i>Blaydon</i>	Mr. W. Hawdon and Mr. John Charlton
<i>Brampton</i>	Mr. Jonathan Reed
<i>Bishop Auckland</i>	Mr. John Lingford and Mr. W. B. Affleck
<i>Cambo</i>	Mr. George Richardson
<i>Carlisle</i>	Mr. William Slater and Mr. James Cowan
<i>Chester-le-Street</i>	Mr. Henry Smith
<i>Cramlington</i>	Mr. William Hobkirk
<i>Cramlington West</i>	Mr. William Hughes
<i>Darlington</i>	Mr. Harrison Penny, Mr. W. T. Ord, Mr. W. Rutherford, and Mr. W. Thompson
<i>Earsdon</i>	Mr. Edward Elliott
<i>Gateshead</i>	Mr. G. Lucas, Mr. G. Sisson, & Rev. J. Dawson
<i>Hexham</i>	Mr. W. Robb, and Mr. W. A. Temperley
<i>Haltwhistle</i>	Mr. James Saint
<i>Haydon Bridge</i>	Mr. James Davison
<i>Middlesbro'</i>	Mr. C. Bell, Mr. T. R. Taylor, and Mr. T. Cook
<i>Morpeth</i>	Mr. Robert Oliver and Mr. Taylor
<i>Netherwitton</i>	Mr. Oliver

<i>Newcastle</i>	Rev. R. Brown, Mr. J. Benson, Mr. Isaac Pattison, and Mr. H. Taylor
<i>North Shields</i>	Mr. R. Robson, Mr. T. D. Hadaway, Captain Hogg, and Mr. Thomas Lilley
<i>Ryton</i>	Rev. James Pearson
<i>Seaton Delaval</i>	Mr. John Manderson
<i>Seghill</i>	Mr. Alexander Blyth
<i>Sheriff Hill</i>	Mr. George Patterson
<i>Shotley Bridge</i>	Rev. George Whitehead
<i>South Shields</i>	Mr. G. Bird, and Mr. Joseph Reed
<i>Southwick</i>	Mr. Thursfield, and Mr. Hugh Percival
<i>Stockton</i>	Mr. J. Alderson, and Mr. Dodgson
<i>Sunderland</i>	Mr. J. Hills, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. W. Binns, and Mr. Swan

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. George Charlton	Mr. R. P. Bell
Mr. George Dodds	Mr. James Stewart
Mr. William Stewart	Mr. F. Pickup
Mr. John Bradburn	Mr. Brignall
Mr. George Curry	Mr. T. N. Catherall
Mr. William Lapsley	Mr. J. F. Carlisle


TREASURER.

Mr. T. P. Barkas.

SECRETARIES.

Mr. Daniel Oliver, Minute Secretary

Mr. James Rewcastle, Corresponding Secretary

 Letters to the Cor. Sec. to be addressed, Bell's Hotel, 33, Mosley Street, Newcastle.

AGENTS.


Mr. John Brooks, Mr. G. H. Fea, and Mr. W. Lapsley

HONORARY AGENTS.

Mr. George Charlton, Bell's Hotel, Mosley Street, Newcastle
 Mr. James Rewcastle, Bell's Hotel, Mosley Street, Newcastle
 Mr. George Dodds, Bell's Court, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle
 Rev. J. H. Rutherford, West Parade, Newcastle
 Mr. John Watt, Union Terrace, Shieldfield, Newcastle
 Mr. George Lucas, Gateshead
 Mr. Edward Elliott, Earsdon
 Mr. Robert Robson, 16, Nile Street, North Shields
 Mr. Charles Bell, Middlesbro'
 Mr. Robert Swan, Temperance Office, Sunderland
 Mr. Johnson, Missionary, Darlington
 Mr. W. B. Affleck, Bishop Auckland

The Honorary Agents have agreed to supply the affiliated Societies in the case of lack of the services of the regular agents, and to attend especial meetings, festivals, &c., on the express understanding that such meetings be considered as equivalent to a visit of the agent, and that their travelling expenses be paid in full.

The Honorary Agents are expected to keep a correct list of the meetings they hold, and to forward an account of the same to the Corresponding Secretary.

 We are desired to inform the Secretaries, that when they have occasion to write to the Honorary Agents, they must *enclose a postage stamp for reply*, as the numerous applications make replies in the aggregate a very considerable tax.

PRINCIPLES.

Total abstinence from all Intoxicating Liquors as beverages, and the total suppression of the Liquor Traffic by legislative enactment.

OBJECTS.

On the basis of these principles, the objects of the North of England Temperance League are—*First*, An efficient organisation of the Temperance Societies throughout the North of England, so as to promote union of effort and promptness of action. *Second*, The Enrolment of the Teetotalers of the district as members of the League, so as to create an individual interest in the advancement of the general objects of the Temperance Cause. The Societies contributing an annual fee of £1 per annum, and each member subscribing not less than 2s. 6d. annually. *Third*, By means of the fund thus realised to supply the Societies with the services of regularly appointed Agents, and, as widely as possible, to diffuse Temperance information by tracts and other important documents; to promote memorials to magistrates and petitions to Parliament; and in such other modes as may be deemed expedient, efficiently and thoroughly to advance the paramount objects of a universal Temperance reformation.

LIST OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES; AND AMOUNT OF ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION.

By a minute of proceeding of the Executive Committee, it has been resolved "That the Annual Subscriptions of Societies be considered due on the *First of June*, so as to afford the opportunity for collecting previous to the Annual Meeting in September."

Alnwick	£1 0 0	Hetton-le-Hole	£1 0 0
Allenheads	1 0 0	Keenley	1 0 0
Anthony's, St.	0 10 0	Langley Mills	1 10 0
Aspatria	1 0 0	Lanehead	1 0 0
Ayre's Quay... ..	1 0 0	Medomsley	1 0 0
Ayton, Great	1 0 0	Middleton-in-Teesdale	1 0 0
Ballast Hills	1 0 0	Middle Rainton	1 0 0
Bellingham, (half-year)	0 10 0	Middlesbro'	2 10 0
Bishop Auckland, Ladies	1 0 0	Murton Colliery... ..	1 0 0
Blaydon	2 0 0	Netherwitton	1 0 0
Brampton	1 0 0	Newbrough	1 0 0
Broughton and Kirby... ..	1 0 0	Otterburn	1 0 0
Burnopfield Colliery	1 0 0	Philadelphia and Newbottle	1 0 0
Burradon and Hazlerigg	0 10 0	Rookhope	1 0 0
Cambo	1 0 0	Scotswood	1 0 0
Carlisle... ..	1 0 0	Seaton Delaval	1 0 0
Carr's Hill	1 0 0	Seghill	1 1 0
Corbridge	1 0 0	Shields, South	1 1 0
Coxhoe... ..	1 0 0	Shields, North	1 0 0
Coanwood	1 0 0	Shildon	1 0 0
Cramlington, East	1 0 0	Southwick	1 0 0
Cramlington, West	1 0 0	Spennymoor and Tudhoe	1 0 0
Crook	1 0 0	Staindrop	1 0 0
Darlington	1 0 0	Stainford	1 0 0
Darlgt. Alliance Auxiliary	1 0 0	Stanhope	1 0 0
Dearham	1 0 0	Swalwell	1 0 0
Dye House, Hexham... ..	1 0 0	Swainby and Cleaveland	1 0 0
Earsdon	1 0 0	Swinhope	1 0 0
Easby	1 0 0	St. Peter's	1 0 0
Easington Lane	1 1 0	Walker	1 0 0
Egglesstone and Romaldkirk	1 0 0	Wallsend	1 0 0
Elswick Works	1 1 0	Walton	1 0 0
Ferry Hill	1 0 0	Washington	1 0 0
Glanton	1 0 0	Whickham	1 0 0
Greenside	1 0 0	Whildon	1 0 0
Guisbro'	1 0 0	Wingate	1 0 0
Hartlepool, West... ..	1 0 0	Wolsingham	1 0 0
Haydon Bridge	1 0 0	Woodburn	1 0 0
Howdon	1 0 0	Young Men	1 1 0

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO THE

NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

By a minute of proceedings of the Executive Committee, it has been resolved "That the Annual Subscriptions of the Members be considered due on *First of June*, so as to give time for their collection previous to the Annual Meeting in September."

Subscriptions of £1 and upwards.

Backhouse, Edward, Esq.,	10	10	0	Pease, E., Esq., Darlington	5	0	0
Backhouse, W., Woisingham	1	1	0	Pease, Arthur, do.	2	0	0
Brown, B. C., Elswick ...	1	0	0	Pease, J. B., do.	1	0	0
Duck, G. N., South Stockton	1	0	0	Pyle, J. H., Earsdon ...	1	0	0
Fox, Rev. G. T., Durham...	1	1	0	Richardson, John, Gt. Ayton	1	0	0
Gilkes, E., Esq., Middlesbro'	1	0	0	Robson, Robt., Newcastle	1	0	0
Green, George, Newcastle...	1	0	0	Robinson, G. A., Reeth ...	1	0	0
Halcro, J., Esq., Sunderland	1	0	0	Rogers, J., Barnardcastle	1	0	0
J. P., Newcastle, p. G. Dodds	1	0	0	Slater, W., Carlisle ...	1	0	0
Maughan, Rev. Mr., Benwell	1	0	0	Stewart, W., Grainger St.	1	1	0
Mawson, J., Mosley Street	1	0	0	Trevelyan, Sir W. C., Bart.,	5	0	0
Parsons, E., Darlington ...	1	0	0	Trevelyan, Ar., Pencatland	1	0	0
Pease, J., Esq., Darlington	3	0	0	Wilson, W., Esq., Newcastle	1	0	0

Subscriptions of 5s. and upwards, and not amounting to £1.

Alderson, John, Stockton ...	5	0	Dixon, Thomas, Guisbro' ...	5	0
Atkin, David, Newcastle ...	5	0	Dixon, Charles Woodbridge, } Newcastle ...	5	0
Backhouse, Cath., Darlington	10	0	Dodgson, John, Guisbro' ...	5	0
Backhouse, Cath., (donation)	10	0	Green, George... ..	5	0
Bell, R. P., Newcastle ...	10	6	Green, John Thomas ...	5	0
Bell, Charles, Middlesbro'	5	0	Green, George, Wesley Street	5	0
Bell, Charles, quarter ...	5	0	Green, John Thomas do. ...	5	0
Bradburn, J., Clayton St.	10	0	Hardman, Thomas, Westgate	5	0
Breathal, T. Middlesbro ...	5	0	Hedley, James, Middlesbro' ...	5	0
Brown, Rev. Mr., Cromwell St.	5	0	Hughes, John, W. Cramlington	5	0
Carlisle, John F., Newcastle...	5	0	Lucas, George, Bensham ...	5	0
Charlton, John, B'aydon ...	5	0	Ord, Robson, Blackhill ...	5	0
Charlton, G., Newcastle ...	10	6	Ord, Chas. Wingate, Guisbro'...	5	0
Christie, John, Newcastle ...	5	0	Proctor, Joseph, North Shields	10	0
Cook, Thomas, Leicester ...	5	0	Proctor, John, do.	10	0
Cook, Ralph, Byker Bar ...	5	0	Proctor, Miss, Darlington ...	10	0
Davis, S. R., Myrtle Terrace ...	5	0			

Parker, W. C., Darlington ...	5	0	Sisson, George, Gateshead ...	5	0
Pease, Gurney, do. ...	5	0	Thompson, W., Darlington ...	10	0
Raine, Nicholas, Hutton Park ...	5	0	White, G., Grocer, Durham ...	5	0
Reed, Joseph, South Shields...	5	0	Wilcke, Thomas, Newcastle...	5	0
Rewcastle, James,	5	0	Wilson, Richard, Thornton-in- }	5	0
Richardson, E., Elswick Villas	5	0	Craven	5	0
Richardson, W., Darlington...	5	0	Wood, J. T. Corbridge ...	5	0
Ridley, Errington, West Parade	10	6			

General Subscriptions of 2s. 6d. For Addresses, see General List of Subscriptions.

Adair, Charles, Darlington ...	2	6	Brown, David, Sycamore Street	2	6
Adams, Rev. Josh., Napier St.	2	6	Brown, J. W., Guisbro' ...	2	6
Affleck, Wm., Bishop Auckland	2	6	Brown, John, Middlesbro' ...	2	6
Allison, Thomas, Gateshead ...	2	6	Brown, H., Monkwearmouth	2	6
Almond, E. A., High Street, }	2	6	Brown, Thomas, Bellingham...	2	6
Gateshead }			Brown, H., River Green, Mopth.	2	6
Anderson, Wm., St. James St.	2	6	Butterwick, George, Newcastle	2	6
Armstrong, J., West Hartlepool	2	6	Cathrall, T. N., Newcastle ...	2	6
Armstrong, G. W., Stockton	2	6	Catherall, Jno., Copeland Place	2	6
Atkinson, J., Crook	2	6	Cathrall, W. R., Monkwearmth.	2	6
Baker, Joseph	2	6	Carrick, T., Consett, Berryedge	2	6
Baker, Thomas, Carlisle ...	2	6	Cadworth, William, Crawcrook	2	6
Batey, John, Darlington ..	2	6	Campbell, Rev. T., W. Hartlepl.	2	6
Barras, John, Hetton-le-Hole	2	6	Charlton, George, Crawcrook,	2	6
Barkas, W., Shotley... ..	2	6	Charlton, Wm., Hilton Bridge	2	6
Baker, David, Guisbro' ...	2	6	Cheeseman, William, Leadgate	2	6
Bell, John, Coxhoe	2	6	Charlton, Thomas, Ingo ...	2	6
Bell, C., Woodburn	2	6	Clark, C. B., 151, High Street }	2	6
Bell, John, Bellingham ...	2	6	Sunderland }		
Bell, Thomas	2	6	Cook, Richard, Pandon Dean...	2	6
Bell, Chris., Newbrough ...	2	6	Cooper, William, Pilgrim St.,	2	6
Bell, Thomas, Broughton ...	2	6	Cowell, Joseph, Carlton Street	2	6
Bevan, Mrs. H., Darlington ...	2	6	Cochrane, Robt., W. Hartlepool	2	6
Berkley, James, High Felling	2	6	Cook, Thomas, Middlesbro' ...	2	6
Binns, Watson, Sunderland ...	2	6	Craig, Andrew, Millfield... ..	2	6
Bird, George, South Shields ...	2	6	Craik, George, Ewart Park ...	2	6
Blackett, R., Newcastle ...	2	6	Crow, W. S., Newcastle ...	2	6
Blagburn, John, Gateshead ...	2	6	Davidson, Mrs. J., Dean Row ...	2	6
Blacklock, Josh. Darlington ...	2	6	Davidson, James, do.	2	6
Black, Rev. W., Middlesbro' ...	2	6	Dawson, Rev. J., Gateshead ...	2	6
Blenkinsopp, John, Dunston ...	2	6	Davidson, Miss, Haydon Bridge	2	6
Blyth, Alexander, Dudley ...	2	6	Dent, George, Witton Park ...	2	6
Bolam, John, Chirton	2	6	Dixon, Isaac, Shotley Bridge...	2	6
Bowman, William, Gainford...	2	6	Dixon, George, Gt. Ayton ...	2	6
Branfoot, William, Sunderland	2	6	Dobinson, Joseph, Greenside ...	2	6
Brewis, R., Swirle, Newcastle...	2	6	Dodds, George, Bell's Court ...	2	6
Brignall, W. A., Bell's Court...	2	6	Dobson, Anthony, Ferry Hill...	2	6
Brodie, John, Shotley Bridge...	2	6	Dowson, John, Blackhill... ..	2	6
Brodie, Adam, do.	2	6	Douglas, John, Fallow Lees ...	2	6
Brodie, John, Sen.	2	6	Douglas, Mrs. Mary, Chartres	1	0

Douglass, Geo., Bishopwearmouth	2	6	Huston, Rev. J., East Parade	2	6				
Drausfield, John, Newcastle	...	2	6	Jameson, John W., Hexham	...	2	6		
Dresser, Jonathan, Darlington	...	2	6	Jaques, Chris., Ayre's Quay	...	2	6		
Dickenson, W., Haydon Bridge	2	6	Jardison, John, Middlesboro'	...	2	6			
Duncan, Mrs., Carlisle	...	...	2	6	Johnson, W., Darlington.(agent)	2	6
Dunn, W. C., Butcher Market	2	6	Jobson, Alfred, Crawcrook	...	2	6			
Elstob, Rev. John, York Street	2	6	Renmir, Thomas, Coxhoe	...	2	6			
Ellinger, Mr., Newcastle	2	6	Kane, John, Gateshead	...	2	6	
Ellenger, Mr., Newcastle	2	6	Kennis Thomas, Coxhoe	...	2	6	
Embleton, Rev. W., Newcastle	2	6	Kirkup, George W., Hartlepool	2	6				
Errington, W., Hetton-le-Hole	2	6	Laidlaw, R. F., Darlington	...	2	6			
Faddy, John, 5 Carlton Street	2	6	Lapsley, William, Newcastle	...	2	6			
Fenny, J. J., Stockton	2	6	Laws, Wm., Barracks	...	2	6	
Flockton, Joseph, Stockton	2	6	Lewins, Ralph, Wingate	...	2	6	
Foster, James, Gloucester Road	2	6	Lennard, Mrs., Middlesboro'	...	2	6			
Foster, Luke, West Cramlington	2	6	Lee, Matthew, Stanhope	...	2	6			
Fothergill, W. A., Darlington	2	6	Leech, Wm., Sandhill	...	...	2	6
Foster, Wm., Middlesboro'	2	6	Lilley, Thos., N. Shields	...	2	6	
Furness, T. W., Hartlepool	...	...	2	6	Lingford, Josh., Bp. Auckland	2	6
Furness, Thos., Wt. Hartlepool	2	6	Little, Thos., Alston	...	...	2	6
Gascoigne, H., 96, New Road	2	6	Leighton, W. B., Grainger St.	2	6				
Gascoigne, Chas., Hurworth	2	6	Little, Thos., Berryedge	...	2	6	
Gardhouse, John, Low Row	...	...	2	6	Little, John Thos., Blackhill	2	6
Gibson, John, Cambo	...	...	2	6	Lowes, John, Sandyford Lane	2	6
Gladstone, John, Berryedge	2	6	Lowes, Geo. Ralph, do.	2	6
Gruner, Josh., Crawcrook	...	...	2	6	Lowes, Josh., Haydon Bridge	2	6
Green, Ralph, Crawcrook	...	...	2	6	Lowden, E. Midton., Hartlepool	2	6
Grimshaw, Robt., Guisboro'	...	...	2	6	Lucas, Josh., Haydon Bridge	2	6
Hadaway, T. D., North Shields	2	6	Lyton, Thos., Darlington	...	...	2	6
Harrison, John, Ingo	...	...	2	6	Mackechnie, J., W. Hartlepool	2	6
Harrison, John, Jun.	...	...	2	6	Maunderson, J., Seaton Delaval	2	6
Harrison, Josh., Ingo	...	...	2	6	Makepeace, F., Haydon Bridge	2	6
Harrison, G., Belsey Dean House	2	6	Maddison, J., Bulman's Village	2	6				
Harrison, Robt., Ayre's Quay	2	6	Maughan, Thos., Elswick	2	6
Handyside, John, Cambo	...	...	2	6	Matthewson, James, Glanton	2	6
Hawdon, W. G., Blaydon	...	...	2	6	M'Callum, A., 77 Gloucester Rd.	2	6
Harrison, Richard, Stockton	2	6	M'Nay, John, Middlesboro'	2	6
Harrison, Thos., Stockton	2	6	M'Cree Andrew, Quayside	2	6
Hall, E. W., Hetton-le-Hole	2	6	M'Cree, Thos., do.	2	6
Harding, Wm., Darlington	2	6	M'Cree, Thos. J., do.	2	6
Harker, Wm., Guisboro'	2	6	Mews, Edwd., Langley Mills	2	6
Hedley, Andrew, Woodburn	2	6	Mews, Wm., Langley Mills	2	6
Henzell, Wm., Clayton St.	...	...	2	6	Miller, John, Elswick Terrace	2	6
Hedley, Alex., Gateshead	...	...	2	6	Millburn, R. bt., Ayre's Quay	2	6
Hewitson, John, Berryedge	2	6	Monkhouse, J. C., Eggeston	2	6
Hewitson, John, W. Hartlepool	2	6	Morrison, Walter, Newcastle	2	6				
Howie, Rev. Mr., Woodburn	2	6	Narsbitt, John, Ayre's Quay	...	...	2	6
Hodgson, Simpson, Sunderland	2	6	Narsbitt, Thomas, do.	...	...	2	6
Holloway, G., Hetton-le-Hole	2	6	Newton, James, Coxhoe	...	...	2	6
Holmes, Edw., East Clayton St.	2	6	Nichol, Thomas, Hexham	...	...	2	6
Hodgson, West Parade	2	6	Nicholson, T., 47, Blackett St.	2	6				
Hobson, Wm., Darlington	2	6	Oliver, Adam, Netherwitton	2	6
Hodge, John, Darlington	2	6	Oliver, Robert, Morpeth	2	6
Hoggett, C. W., Hartlepool	2	6	Ord, Charles O., Guisbro'	2	6
Hughes, Wm., W. Cramlington	2	6	Ord, W. J., Darlington	...	...	2	6

Ord, John, Darlington ...	2	6	Snowball, John, Walton ...	2	6
Pace, John Jobson, Argyle St.	2	6	Spoor, F., Whitton Park...	2	6
Paxton, William, Gateshead ...	2	6	Spoor, Benjamin, do. ...	2	6
Paxton, Andrew, do. ...	2	6	Starling, Enoch, W. Cramlington	2	6
Pattinson, John, 31, Side ...	2	6	Strachan, John, South Shields	2	6
Parker, Josh., Haydon Bridge...	2	6	Steven, John, Gateshead...	2	6
Peel, William, Newcastle ...	2	6	Stephenson, James, Holywell...	2	6
Postle, Joseph, Leadgate...	2	6	Stephenson, Ralph, Crook ...	2	6
Peveral, Hugh, Smethwick ...	2	6	Stewart, James, Camden Street	2	6
Penny, Harrison, Darlington...	2	6	Stokoe, B., Blaydon... ..	2	6
Phillips, A., Sunderland ...	2	6	Swan, Robert, Sunderland ...	2	6
Phillips, Rev. Mr., Westgate ...	2	6	Swan, James, Mosley Street ...	2	6
Pickup, F., Newgate Street ...	2	6	Symmonds, Charles, Guisbro'	2	6
Potts, John, Cloth Market ...	2	6	Taylor, James, Mitford ...	2	6
Potter, Richard, Middlesbro' ...	2	6	Taylor, Thos. R., Middlesbro'...	2	6
Proctor, Miss, Darlington ...	2	6	Taylor, James, do. ...	2	6
Race, George, Castlesides ...	2	6	Taylor, James, Wooler ...	2	6
Ray, Joshua, Haydon Bridge...	2	6	Taylor, Henry, Guisbro'...	2	6
Reed, George, Langley Mills ...	2	6	Temperley, William, Hexham...	2	6
Reid, Rev. Mr., Newcastle ...	2	6	Thompson, Wm., Hinde Street	2	6
Renwick, Robert, Stationer ...	2	6	Thompson, J., St. Peter's Quay	2	6
Reay, Joshua, Haydon Bridge	2	6	Thompson, Andrew, Felling ...	2	6
Richardson, G., jun., Albion St.	2	6	Thompson, Robert, New Road	2	6
Richardson, George, Cambo ...	2	6	Thomas, Josiah, Hinde Street...	2	6
Richardson, Wm., Darlington...	2	6	Thursfield, John, Southwick ...	2	6
Ridley, Joseph, Hexham... ..	2	6	Thompson, Geo., Ayre's Quay	2	6
Ritson, Joseph, Crook ...	2	6	Thompson, Miss, Marske ...	2	6
Rowell, Wm., Haydon Bridge...	2	6	Thompson, C., West Hartlepool	2	6
Robson, William, Woodburn ...	2	6	Thomas, William, Middlesbro'	2	6
Rodham, John, Guisbro' ...	2	6	Tregellis, A. E., Shotley... ..	2	6
Robson, Henry J., Hartlepool..	2	6	Turnbull, A., Cambo ...	2	6
Robson, Robt., North Shields...	2	6	Turnbull, Peter, Ayre's Quay...	2	6
Rougier, Charles, Grey Street...	2	6	Turnbull, Edward R., Fenwick	2	6
Robinson, Wm., Ayre's Quay...	2	6	Ventris, Joseph, Stockton ...	2	6
Routledge, John, Berry Edge...	2	6	Watt, Richard, Guisbro' ...	2	6
Robson, Wm., So. Middlesbro'	2	6	Watt, J., Union Row, Newcastle	2	6
Robinson, Thomas, Stockton...	2	6	Walton, James, Sunderland ...	2	6
Robson, Launcelot, Catcheside..	2	6	Watson, James, Green Market	2	6
Robinson, Isaac, Wt. Hartlepool	2	6	Watson, W. L., 32, Mosley Street	2	6
Robinson, Mrs., do. ...	2	6	Wardhaugh, E., Shotley Bridge	2	6
Rouse, Rev. F. G., do. ...	2	6	Watson, T. R., Morpeth ...	2	6
Rutherford, W., W. Cramlington	2	6	Wardle, Miss, Cambo ...	2	6
Rutherford, Rev. J. H., N'castle	2	6	Wake, John, Darlington...	2	6
Saint, James, Haltwhistle ...	2	6	Walton, Roland, Cornforth ...	2	6
Sewell, Robert, Stockton... ..	2	6	Ward, James, West Hartlepool	2	6
Sharp, Robt, Hett n-le-Hole...	2	6	Webster, Thomas, Guisbro' ...	2	6
Shields, Simon, Langley Mills	2	6	Weir, Jacob, Newgate Street ...	2	6
Shotton, Ellen, Ryton ...	2	6	Webber, Byron, Stockton ...	2	6
Shield, Abraham, Haydon Bridge	2	6	Webster, Thomas, Morpeth ...	2	6
Shield, Simon, Langley Mills	2	6	Whitehead, Rev. Jas., Shotley	2	6
Smith, George, Shieldfield ...	2	6	Wilkinson, George, Durham ...	2	6
Smith, Hen., Chester-le-Street	2	6	Winham, George, Glanton ...	2	6
Smith, John, Side, Newcastle...	2	6	Wigham, Thos., Langley Mills	2	6
Snowden, T. G., Shieldfield ...	2	6	Wilson, E., Crook ...	2	6
Snaith, Francis, Shotley Bridge	2	6	Wigham, John, do. ...	2	6

Wilson, John, Stockton	2	6	Wright, James, Dudley	2	6
Wigham, Robert, Coanwood ...	2	6	Wright, Thomas, Felling	2	6
Wise, Jacob, Langley Mills ...	2	6	Wray, John, Haydon Bridge...	2	6
Wilson, William, Shotley Bridge	2	6	Wright, John, High Bridge ...	2	6
Wilson, Hen., Monkwearmouth	2	6	Young, W. M., Wallington } ..	2	6
Wilde, Thomas, Shildon	2	6	Close House... ..		
Wood, John, Darlington... ..	2	6	Collections at various Meetings	14	2
Woodcock, Wm., Spennymoor	2	6	Donations towards Tracts	£1	1

LIST OF MINISTERS

MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE.

<i>Bellingham</i>	Rev. John Young, United Presbyterian
<i>Benwell</i>	Rev. W. Maughan, Incumbent
<i>Carlisle</i>	Rev. T. Close, Dean of Carlisle
<i>Durham</i>	Rev. G. T. Fox, Clergyman
<i>Gateshead</i>	Rev. W. Booth, New Connexion Methodist
"	Rev. J. Dawson, Primitive Methodist
<i>Hartlepool, West</i>	Rev. T. Campbell
"	Rev. E. G. Rouse
<i>Middlesbro'</i>	Rev. W. Black
<i>Newcastle</i>	Rev. W. Embleton, Wesleyan Free Church
"	Rev. R. Fenwick, Primitive Methodist
"	Rev. W. Huston
"	Rev. A. Reid, Congregationalist
"	Rev. J. H. Rutherford, Gospel Diffusion Church
"	Rev. R. Brown, United Presbyterian
"	Rev. J. Adams, Wesleyan
"	Rev. J. Elstob, Primitive Methodist
<i>Stanhope</i>	Rev. Mr. Matfie, Primitive Methodist

LIST OF DONORS AND MEMBERS, WITH THEIR RESIDENCES.



AYTON (GREAT)

Dixon, George
Richardson, John

ALSTON.

Little, Thomas

AYRE'S QUAY.

Hanson, Robert
Jacques, Christopher
Milburn, Robert
Narsmith, John
Narsmith, Thomas
Robinson, William
Thompson, George
Turnbull, Peter

BLACKHILL.

Dawson, John
Little, John Thomas
Ord, Robson

BERRY EDGE.

Carrick, Thomas
Gladstone, John
Hewitson, John
Little, Thomas
Routledge, John

BROUGHTON.

Bell, Thomas

BLAYDON.

Charlton, John
Howdon, W. G.
Stokoe, Bartholomew

BARNARDCASTLE.

Rogers, John

BELLINGHAM.

Bell, John
Bell, Thomas

BISHOP AUCKLAND.

Afflick, William
Lingford, Joseph

CHESTER-LE-STREET.

Smith, Henry

CORBRIDGE.

Wood, John, Thornbrough

CAMBO.

Trevelyan, Sir W. C., Bart.
Douglass, John, Fallow Lees
Douglass, Mrs. Mary, Chartres
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Handyside, John
Race, George, Castlesides

Richardson, George
 Robson, Lancelot, Catcheside
 Turnbull, A., Cambo
 Wardle, Miss
 Young, W. M. Close House
 Turnbull, Edward, Fenwick

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Forster, Luke
 Hughes, William
 Hughes, John
 Rutherford, William
 Sterling, Enock

COXHOE.

Newton, James
 Kenmir, Thomas
 Bell, John

COANWOOD.

Wigham, Robt.

CRAWCROOK & GREENSIDE.

Cudworth, William, Crawcrook
 Charlton, George, do.
 Dobinson, Joseph, Greenside
 Greener, Joseph, Crawcrook
 Green, Ralph, Crawcrook
 Jobson, Alfred, Crawcrook

CARLISLE.

Baker, Thomas
 Slater, William
 Duncan, Mr.

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Atkinson, J.
 Ritson, Joseph
 Stephenson, Ralph
 Wilson, Edward
 Renwick, Robert

DARLINGTON.

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 Pease, Edward
 Pease, J. B.
 Pease, Gurney
 Backhouse, Catherine
 Proctor, Miss
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 Richardson, William
 Thompson, William
 Adair, Charles
 Batey, John
 Blacklock Joseph
 Bevan, Mrs. H.
 Fothergill, W. A.
 Harding, William
 Hodge, John
 Hobson, William
 Johnson, W., Missionary
 Laidlaw, R. F.
 Lyton, Thomas
 Ord, W. J.
 Ord, John
 Dresser, Jonathan
 Penny, Harrison
 Proctor, Miss
 Richardson, William
 Wake, John
 Wood, John
 Pease, Arthur

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Blyth, Alexander
 Wright, James

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 White, George
 Wilkinson, George

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Pyle, Edward H.
 Stephenson, James Holywell Eggles-
 ston.
 Monkhouse, J.C.

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 Maughan, Thomas, Elswick Works

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Dobson, Anthony

GATESHEAD.

Lucas, George
 Sisson, George
 Allison, Thomas
 Almond, E. A., High Street
 Berkley, James, High Felling
 Blackburn, John, Mount Pleasant
 Dawson, Rev. J.
 Hedley, Alexander
 Kane, John
 Paxton, Andrew
 Paxton, William
 Steven, John, 10 Collingwood Terrace
 Thompson, Andrew, Felling
 Wright, Thomas, Felling

GLANTON.

Mathewson, James
 Whinnem, George

GLENDALE.

Craik, George, Ewart Park

GUISBRO'.

Baker, David
 Brown, J. W.
 Dixon, Thomas
 Dodson, John
 Grimshaw, Robert
 Harker, William
 Ord, Charles
 Ord, Charles Wingate
 Rodham, John
 Lymonds, Charles
 Taylor, Henry
 Watt, Richard
 Webster, Thomas

GAINFORD.

Bowman, William

HARTLEPOOL, EAST.

Lowdon, E. M.
 Hoggett, Christopher
 Robson, H. F.

HARTLEPOOL, WEST.

Anderson, James
 Cochrane, Robt.
 Campbell, Rev. Thomas
 Furness, Thomas
 Hewitson John
 Kirkup, George
 Mackenzie, J.
 Robinson, Isaac
 Robinson, Mr.
 Rouse, Rev. E. G.
 Thompson, Charles
 Ward, James

HEXHAM.

Jameson, John
 Nichol, Thomas
 Ridley, Joseph
 Temperley, William

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Gascoigne, Charles

HETTON-LE-HOLE.

Barras, John
 Errington, William
 Hall, E. W.
 Holloway, George
 Sharp, Robt.

HALTWHISTLE.

Saint, James

HAYDON BRIDGE.

Davidson, James, Dean Row
 Davidson, Mrs. James, do.
 Davidson, Miss
 Dickenson, William
 Lowes, Joseph
 Lucas, Joseph
 Makepeace, Francis
 Parker, Joseph
 Reay, Joshua
 Rowell, William
 Shield, Abraham
 Wray, John

INGO.

Charlton, Thomas
 Harrison, John
 Harrison, John, Jun.
 Harrison, Joseph
 Harrison, Geo. Belsay Dean House

LANGLEY MILLS.

Mews, Edward
 Mews, William
 Reed, George
 Shield, Simon
 Wigham, Thos.
 Wigham, John
 Wise, Jacob

LEADGATE.

Cheeseman, William
 Postle, Joseph

LOW ROW

Gardhouse, John

MIDDLESBRO'

Gilkes, Edward
 Bell, Chas.
 Breatrial, Thomas
 Hedley, James

Black, Rev. W.
 Brown, John
 Cook, Thomas
 Foster, William
 Jardison, John
 Leamand, Mr.
 M'Nay, John
 Potter, Richard
 Robson, William, South Middlesbro'
 Taylor, Thos. R.
 Taylor, James
 Thomas, William

MORPETH.

Oliver, Robert
 Brown, Henry, River Green
 Taylor, James, Mitford
 Watson, T. R. Morpeth
 Welster, Henry do.

NETHERWITTON.

Oliver, A.

NEWBROUGH.

Bell, Christopher

NEWCASTLE.

Adams, Rev. Joseph, Napier Street
 Anderson, Wm. St. James Street
 Baker, Joseph
 Blackett, R., Newcastle
 Butterwick, George, Blenheim Street
 Brewis, Robt., Swirle
 Brignall, W. A., Bell's Court
 Brown, David, Sycamore Street
 Cathrall, T. N., Grainger Street
 Cathrall, John, Copland Place
 Christie, John, Nelson Street
 Cook, Richard, Pandon Dean
 Cooper, William, Pilgrim Street
 Cowell, Joseph, Charlton Street
 Crow, W. S., Side
 Dodds, George, Bell's Court
 Dransfield, John, Grey Street
 Dixon, Charles, Woodbridge do.
 Dunn, W. C., Butcher Market

Elstobe, Rev. John, York Street
 Ellinger, Mosley Street
 Embleton, Rev. W
 Faddy, John, 5 Carlton Street
 Forster, James, Gloucester Road
 Gascoigne, Henry, 96 New Road
 Green, George, Blackett Street
 Holmes Edward, East Clayton Street
 Hodgson, West Parade
 Huston, Rev. J., East Parade
 Henzell, William, Clayton Street
 Lawson, William, Barracks
 Leech, William, Sandhill
 Lapsley, William, Agent
 Leighton, W. B., Grainger Street
 Lowes, John, Sandyford Lane
 Lowes, George, Ralph do.
 M'Cree, Andrew, Quay
 M'Cree, Thomas, do.
 M'Cree, Thos. J. do.
 M'Callum, Gloucester Road
 Miller, John, Elswick Terrace
 Morrison, Walter, Grainger Street
 Nicholson, Thomas, 47 Blackett St.
 Pace, John J., Argyle Street
 Pattinson, John, 31 Side
 Pickup, F., Newgate Street
 Potts, John, Cloth Market
 Peel, William, Queen's Street
 Rutherford, Rev. J. H., Ashfield Ter.
 Rougier, Charles, Grey Street
 Reid, Rev. A., Grainger Ville
 Richardson, George, Jun., Albion S.
 Smith, George, Shieldfield
 Smith, John, Side
 Snowdon, T. J., Shieldfield
 Stewart, James, Cambden Street
 Swan, James, Mosley Street
 Thompson, William, Hinde Street
 Thompson, James, St. Peter's Quay
 Thompson, Robt., New Road
 Thomas, Josiah, Hinde Street
 Watt, John, Union Row
 Watson, James, Green Market
 Watson, W. L., Mosley Street
 Weir, Jacob, Newgate Street
 Wright, John, High Bridge
 Wilcke, Thos., Westgate Street
 I. P., per Mr. Geo. Dodds
 Robson, Robert
 Stewart, William, Grainger Street
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 Atkin, David, Castle Stairs
 Bell, R. P. Mosley Street

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 Brown, Rev. R., Cromwell Street
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 Charlton, George
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 Davis, S. R., Myrtle Terrace
 Green, George, Wesley Street
 Green, John Thomas, Wesley Street
 Herdman, Thomas, Westgate Street
 Mawson, John, Mosley Street
 Rewcastle, James, 10 Elswick Row
 Richardson, Edward, Ashfield House
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SHIELDS, NORTH

Proctor, Joseph
 Proctor, John
 Lilley, Thomas
 Robson, Robert
 Hadaway, E. D.

SHIELDS, SOUTH

Reed, Joseph
 Strachan, John
 Bird, George

SUNDERLAND.

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 Burns, Watson
 Bramfoot, William
 Clark, C. B., 151 High Street
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 Phillips, A.
 Swan, Robert
 Walton, James
 Brown, Henderson, Monkwearmouth
 Wilson, Henry, do.
 Cathrall, W. R., do.
 Douglass, George, Bp. Wearmouth

SOUTHWICK.

Thursfield, John
 Peveral, Hugh

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Manderson, John

SHILDON.

Wilde, Thomas

STOCKTON.

Armstrong, G. W.
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 Alderson, John
 Flockton, Joseph
 Finney, J. J.
 Harrison, Richard
 Harrison, Thomas
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SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

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 Brodie, John, Jun.
 Brodie, Adam
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STANHOPE.

Lee, Matthew
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Raine, Nicholas
 Dent, George

Spoor, F.
 Spoor, Benjamin
 Shaw, John

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Snowball, John

WOOLER.

Taylor, James

WINGATE.

Lewins, Ralph

WOODBURN.

Bell, Christopher
 Hedley, Andrew
 Howie, Rev. Mr.
 Robson, William

WOLSINGHAM.

Backhouse, W.

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Pencaitland.....Arthur Trevelyan
Thornton-in-Craven Rutland Wilson
Leicester.....Thomas Cook
Marshe.....Miss Thompson
ReethG. A. Robinson
CornforthRonald Walton
DunstanJohn Blenkinsop
ChirtonJohn Bolam
Hilton Bridge ...William Charlton
Bulman's Village...John Maddison
Ryton.....Miss E. Shotton

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THE
NORTH OF ENGLAND
TEMPERANCE LEAGUE
REGISTER,
AND
ALMANAC FOR 1862.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER, 1858.

PRINCIPLES—ABSTINENCE AND PROHIBITION.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne:

PRINTED BY A. M'CALLUM, "HOME PIETY" OFFICE,
6 NUN STREET.

1862.

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PLAIN QUESTIONS PLAINLY ANSWERED.

QUESTION.

“What good has been done by the North of England Temperance League?”

ANSWER.

I beg to state for your encouragement, and of your co-workers, that the Northern Temperance League has given an impetus to this district, (the Crook district), which will not soon be forgotten. In some places where societies were broken up and dead, through the instrumentality of your League they have been re-animated, and placed in a healthy position. My opinion is, that the North of England League is the best organization we have yet known for the spread of Temperance principles in the agricultural and mining districts; and has a claim on the sympathy of every individual who wishes the social and moral well-being of his fellow men. In this district, comprising a circuit of perhaps nine miles, where we had but one society twelve months ago, we have now *ten* in good working order, and all affiliated with the League.—Yours faithfully in the good cause,

PEASE'S WEST, Dec. 4, 1861.

JOSEPH RITSON.

QUESTION.

“How have the Agents been received?”

ANSWER. Mr. BROOKS.

I have great pleasure in stating that the lecture given at Ayton, by John Brooks, was received, from all I have heard, with unmixed satisfaction. His style is lively and interesting, and his language forcible and excites attention. He treats his subject with a perfect knowledge of its importance, always adhering to the point he has in view. I should think he is well calculated to be an efficient visitor of delinquents at their homes.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

We are very much satisfied with Mr. Brook's advocacy, and congratulate your Executive on securing the services of such a man.

We are sure the manner the claims of total abstinence were advocated by him, must do good. The principle was well explained, and a good feeling prevailed.

GEORGE RICHARDSON.

CAMBO.

MR. G. H. FEA.

Mr. Fea's visit to this place has been a decided success. His lectures were to the point; his style is agreeable and well adapted to the working classes. His simple but natural illustrations, his humourous way of presenting the truth; and withal his unadorned eloquence, were such as to win for him the favour of all who heard him.

GUISBRO'.

JOHN M. BROWNE.

I may mention that your Mr. Fea gave the greatest satisfaction during his last and only visit here. I have been lately down the county on business, and everywhere I have found that he has been exceedingly successful and useful.

JAMES COWIN.

TEMPERANCE HOTEL, CARLISLE

MR. W. LAPSLEY.

We should like to have W. Lapsley out here for a week. He has given great satisfaction in the different places where he has been in this neighbourhood. He is the best agent we have seen here for some time.

ARTHUR E. TREGILLIS.

DERWENT FOUNDRY, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

We had a visit from Mr. Lapsley, and we are glad to say a very successful meeting; indeed, the best we have had for some time, both as it regards attendance and interest created. The reports from other collieries in our neighbourhood where Mr. Lapsley has laboured, are very encouraging and highly creditable to him. The friends thought it would be gratifying to you to know that your choice of an agent (so far as this colliery district is concerned), had not been misplaced.

E. PATTERSON.

SEATON DELAVAL.

Such testimonials could have been numerously added to—the difficulty has been in the selection in answer to the query.

PREFATORY ADDRESS TO THE SOCIETIES.



ALTHOUGH but six months have transpired since the issue of the last Register, we have had, during that brief period, continuous confirming evidence of the value and importance of the operations of the League. It has been a means of creating and extending a healthful spirited action for the advancement of Temperance throughout the northern district. It is true that that position of efficient organised operations, which we believe to be attainable by perseverance and attention, has not yet been reached, neither by individual societies nor in combination as a League; nevertheless there are improving indications everywhere, that the societies have been inspirited to greater activity, and are in many places in a better state of discipline than they were some months ago. This is no little matter for grateful acknowledgement, when the comparatively barren and neglected condition of the Northern Counties is remembered prior to the establishment of the League. Things are now greatly different; many hitherto neglected distant places have been missioned, and societies established, which bid fair for permanent and extensive usefulness. So far this is well; but the old proverb says, "we ought not to whistle till we are out of the wood." And a word of precautionary advice may be needful, because experience has taught the lesson, that it is more difficult to maintain and perpetuate a success, than it is simply to awaken first impulses. First zeal is often short lived, and in higher matters, as well as in Temperance, it is too frequently to be said, "You did run well, who did let?" Not that we are in doubtful mood respecting onward progress—never were combined and determined efforts more generally put forth into successful action. But still, we deem the word of advice and exhortation needful; to press home upon the minds and hearts of all that means are always needful to ends—that continuous pains, as well as constant prayers, are essential elements of combination in the accomplishment of all great moral purposes.

TO OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.

For these reasons would we endeavour to enforce two points of duty upon all that are interested and concerned. *First*, to see to it that the officials to whom the care and interests of the societies are committed, that they be faithful, zealous, and true men. It must be evident to every one that, unless the committees and officers be actively devoted to the cause; that unless the secretaries (more especially) be ardent, suggestive, and projective, the cause must languish, and the consequence is, the dolorous language of complaint is heard: "There's nothing doing"—"The interest is gone"—"The cause is dead." And why? Because the officials have folded their arms and become indifferent. In the physical, the body dies from the extremities; but in the moral, life dies first at the heart. And, therefore, it is requisite on the part of the members that they, with a kindly jealousy, have supervision of the doings of their committees, so that the objects for which they were appointed be conserved and promoted; and for this end, a quarterly meeting of the members would be of considerable advantage.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT.

Secondly, We would urgently impress the importance of due financial arrangements. The state of the funds is one of the best barometers of progress. System in finance is almost everything. Money, if saved, must be saved by system; and money, if rightly expended, must be systematically expended. Therefore, funds ought to be provided and disbursed according to rule. Subscriptions to be declared due at stated times, and to be collected at regular periods. This, the Executive of the League, under the sanction of the last annual meeting, expect they have attained. By making the financial year of the League run parallel with the current year of the calendar, they trust to avoid the errors and confusions of the past, and to calculate with greater certainty the amount of their annual returns. And they recommend the same rule to the affiliated societies. They would also further recommend the obligation of *one shilling annual subscription* from their members, which might be collected either yearly or half-yearly. Freely to record the

names of all who are made willing to take the pledge, but to place them in a probationary position ; not to be considered as full members, until they have complied with the requisition of an annual subscription of one shilling or upwards to the funds of the Society. The reason for such procedure is so plain as scarcely to require enforcement. Wherever work is to be done, of whatever kind, involving monied expenditure in the prosecution or completion of such work, it is manifestly the duty of all interested to contribute thereto. And as the Temperance cause cannot be carried on without expense, it necessarily involves the duty of monied support from its members, and if our members be rightly minded they will give liberally.

THE BAND OF HOPE MOVEMENT.

The Band of Hope movement presents one of the most interesting, and one of the most important aspects of Temperance operations. Perhaps it is also the most difficult to conduct. Much, we know, has been well written and well said on the subject. A numerous and influential Band of Hope Conference has just been held in Edinburgh; varied and valuable were the suggestions, and intelligent the remarks founded on experience or suggestive in theory, but our brief space will not admit even an analysis of them. Our own opinion is that the chief requirement of success lays in the obtaining of a duly qualified superintendant or conductor. A man more of tact than talent, or rather possessing the talent of tact, endowed with a large development of the love of children, of good general information, with musical capabilities, at least to the extent that would enable him to sing a Temperance song or hymn with zest and heartiness, and the being a good racy story-teller, and where-withal, a prudent man. Could such a person so gifted be found in each village, we should have little fear, under his care and management, about the success of our Bands of Hope. Generally we should like to see them engrafted as part and parcel of our Sunday School system. And if one teacher in each school would enrol the names of the children—and perhaps find among them a few to subscribe for the Band of Hope Review—and by the distribution of a few pictorial Temperance Tracts, the interest of the Temperance Movement among the young would be propagated and perpetuated without much

labour, formality, or cost. Occasionally when the agents visit the district, if there were a Union Meeting of the schools on the Sunday afternoon, or in week-day evenings for an hour before the adult meeting; the addresses delivered, and the advice given, would tend to train up the young in this department of a life of virtue.

LOCAL DISTRICTS.

The Executive are about making arrangements to form the local groups of societies into League districts. To convene local district meetings of members and delegates, to be met by deputations from the Executive. To confer and discuss such plans as may be projected to meet the circumstances of the locality; to correct defects in the operations of the League, so far as local circumstances may require; to attend to such suggestions that may likely prove effectual to extended usefulness. And, moreover, to have some devoted worker in the cause (who may be agreeable to others), appointed to undertake the arrangements and direction of the Agents' labours while in the district. It would of course be expected from his better local knowledge that fewer disappointments would ensue, and the visits of the Agents be better directed under such superintendence.

PETITIONS—THE SABBATH TRAFFIC.

There were *two* important resolutions passed at the annual meeting at Darlington, which will require attention, and devolve some labour which the Committees must be prepared to undertake. The first was the *Memorial to the Queen, from the wives, mothers, and daughters of England*, praying for the total suppression of the Sunday traffic. The Sunday trading is the most unwarranted and outrageous portion of the drinking system. The most remunerative to the publican, the most debasing to his customers, and the most prolific of evil to the community. Probably, it is in consequence the weakest point of attack, and certainly the greatest moral power may be brought against it; because, the whole religious sentiment of the country is arrayed against it. Therefore, we judge, that an appeal from the wives, mothers, and daughters of England, direct to the Queen, must be productive of good. Were such memorials simultaneous and universal throughout the country, it would produce an impress and a change upon the public mind.

THE PERMISSIVE BILL.

The second resolution we refer to was, the Permissive Bill petition to Parliament. Respecting this, we feel assured that our members everywhere will be up and doing. The principle of Permissive Legislation is so simple in itself, and so reasonable in its demand; and wherever applied to remedy other evils, or to supplement some additional good, it has wrought so satisfactorily, that we are assured it only requires to be rightly understood to be universally demanded by the people. We would recommend that, wherever practical, special public meetings be held explanatory of the principles and modes of operation of this Permissive measure. Copies of both the memorial and petition will be duly prepared and forwarded; and we trust that the number of signatures will be such as to make manifest the numerical power of the Temperance men and women of the North of England.

AGENTS' APPOINTMENTS.

This is one of the most difficult and most important departments of the League operations. Hitherto, the chief obstacle has arisen from the difficulty of obtaining from the societies correct information as to the convenient nights for meetings, whereby to regulate the appointments. This defect has now been overcome, with a few exceptions, by the late returns, and every care will be taken to arrange the appointments accordingly. But there are so many local circumstances continually occurring, which will ever intervene to prevent the inconvenience being altogether avoided. Nevertheless, could there be a better understanding come to amongst the sections of religious professors in the various localities, and a more genial spirit of accommodation and arrangement evinced, not a few of these intervening impediments might be overruled. We find, for instance, in some cases, the reason why the meeting cannot be held is, that there is to be a prayer-meeting, or that they are conducting revival services, or occasionally there may be preaching. Now, we most readily accord the importance, shall we say the paramount importance, of these means; yet, it appears to us, unless in very exceptional cases, they need not be entire preventatives to accepting the visits of the Agents. For two reasons, *first*, Our Agents are themselves professedly religious men, and would not personally object to take part in such meetings, if they were received in the spirit of an apostle; and we know that the attendance of strangers tends to give additional interest to such meetings, and, therefore, the visit might not only be accepted, but made profitable. *Second*, As to revival services, the true spirit of Temperance reform blends most harmoniously with such services. Temperance truths have been the chief

means of the gathering up of many a man into the higher enjoyments of a religious life; and it has formed the grand palladium against religious declension in hundreds of cases. In Ireland, where the revival movement took the deepest root, the renouncement of the drink system was an essential pre-requisite for the permanency of the conversion of every new convert. We want a purer temperance life and loftier temperance sentiment among religious men. We want the Church converted to the importance and necessity of the Temperance reformation before she can be prepared to do the work of conversion and revival in the world. We also want a deeper spirit of prayer and a higher tone of religious feeling among our Temperance reformers; and these we believe may be considerably promoted by their conjunction with the revival services.

THE "REGISTER."

The Executive now, with due respect, present the "Register" to the subscribers, and, in so doing, trust that its contents will prove interesting, instructive, and encouraging. The opinion of the Annual Meeting having been so decidedly expressed in favour of the publication, it is therefore now issued by the Executive with the greater confidence as to its acceptability. And, being presented in due time, it is fully expected that its influence and usefulness will be considerably extended. The benefit which the League will ultimately derive from the change to the present period of its publication, will be its correspondence with the change in the financial year of the League. The financial year now being declared to commence, and all subscriptions being considered due, on the 1st of January, the Register will hereafter contain a correct statement of all monies received during the year; and this arrangement will not only ensure more correctness, but must be more satisfactory to the subscribers and to the societies as to their periods of payment. Such simplification and regularity of the times and sources of income will be of great advantage to the future financial position of the League.

After the most careful scrutiny (every doubtful society having been expunged), the list of affiliated societies shows an increase of 12 more than the former "Register;" there now being 124 Auxiliary Societies, constituting the North of England Temperance League. This noble combination has been the product of much thought, much anxiety, and much laborious effort. And now, we would most strenuously impress upon the respective officers and committees of the united societies—of each and all of them—that they share equal and alike, individually and collectively, the responsibility of giving vitality, energy, efficiency and success to the future onward operations of this League.

Therefore, we say in the spirit and language of the Cornish motto—ONE AND ALL.

Signed on behalf of the Executive,

DANIEL OLIVER,
JAMES REWCASTLE, } Secretaries.

LIST OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES, AND THEIR OFFICERS,

Which have agreed to contribute the Sum required for enrolment with the League'

FOR THE YEAR 1862.



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John Harbottle, Treasurer.
John Dixon, Secretary.

ALNWICK.

James Allan, { Treasurer and
Secretary.

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(Via SUNDERLAND.)

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Geo. Thompson, Vice-President.
Robert Harrison, Treasurer.
Thomas Millican, Secretary.

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(Via HAYDON BRIDGE.)

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Isaac Hall, } Secretaries.
B. Harrison, }

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Robert M'Adam, Vice-President.
Thomas Ramsay, Treasurer.
Thomas Little, Secretary.

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(Via CARLISLE.)

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Douglas Bouch, Vice-President.
John Rawlings, Treasurer.
Joseph Smith, Secretary.

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W. F. Cuthbertson, President.
Blake Wood, Treasurer.
Thomas Melrose, } Secretaries.
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John Thos. Little, Treasurer.
A. E. Tregilles, Secretary.
A. E. Turner, Registrar.

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(Via HEXHAM.)

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John Bell, Treasurer.
Thomas Bell, Secretary.

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George Rutherford, President.
Jas. Hamilton, Vice-President.
Jonathan Reid, Treasurer.
John Rutherford, Secretary.

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Thomas Laverick, Treasurer.
William Urwin, Secretary.

BLAYDON.

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 Mark Barker, Secretary.

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Robert Thubron, Treasurer.
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 Ferdinand Spoor, Vice-Do.
 John Shaw, Treasurer.
 Edmund Lewis, Secretary.

WASHINGTON COLLIERY.

(Via GATESHEAD.)

Stephen Spark, {President &
 {Treasurer.
 William Dickenson, } Secs.
 James Percy. }

WOOLER.

Thomas Dixon, President.
 William Brand, Treasurer.
 Luke Atkinson, Secretary.

WINGATE.

(Via DURHAM.)

James Good, Secretary.

WHITE-LE-SHIELD.

(Via WEST ALLEN.)

Thos. Dawson, President.
 Christopher Makepeace, Treas.
 Hugh Dawson, junr., Secretary

WALTON.

(Via BRAMPTON.)

Thomas Proud, President.
 William Noble, Treasurer.
 John Scott, Secretary.

WEST WOODBURN.

(Via HEXHAM.)

William Robson, Treasurer.
 Thomas Hedley, Secretary.

WILLINGTON.

(Via DARLINGTON.)

Wm. Waine, Jun. {Treasurer &
 {Secretary.

WHITEHAVEN.

John Walker, President.
 Capt. J. Jackson, Vice-Do.
 John Taylor, Treasurer.
 John Garnett, Secretary.
 William Birkett, Assistant Sec.

A Digest of the Locations of the various Societies.

County of Durham	55
" " Northumberland	42
" " Cumberland	15
North Border of Yorkshire	11
Total Societies affiliated	123

A NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS.

BY J. REWCASTLE.

"MAN IS MADE UP OF THINGS THAT SEEM TO PERISH."

Time, moving steadily and stealthily on,
Has run through the cycle of *Sixty-one*;
And though it has silently slipped away,
Yet every hour, and every day,
Has left its indelible traces on you,
Which will mark the doings of *Sixty-two*.

For Time runs on from year to year,
Linking the actions of life's career;
Affecting our feelings—directing our thought,
And shaping our deeds by that which we've wrought;
And thus we're made up of things that are past—
In the olden moulds the new are cast—
And yet in the end of life 'twill appear
What we have been from year to year.

But still there's a spirit in man after all,
Which the mere force of circumstance may not enthrall;
Which can take of the old, and re-cast the new,
And change the condition of *Sixty-two*;
Make it richer and happier than that which is gone,
And brighter and better as time rolls on,
And open a pathway before you and me,
Leading on to a glorious destiny.

So may circumstance bend to the spirit's control,
And the heart be made purer, and nobler the soul,
And having, while here, made the most of this,
May drop, ready ripe for yon world of bliss.

But remember!—remember! as onward ye go,
There are multiplied duties to others you owe;
By a course of right action the world must be blest,
You must help on the weary, and shield the oppressed;
You must stand in defence of the good and the true,
And hold to the right whatever ensue.

As apostles of Temperance—disciples of truth,
Be the Christian directors and guardians of youth;
Your example, and precepts, and virtue unite,
And woo them by kindness to follow the right;
By the smile on the face—by the glance of the eye—
By the kind recognition just as you pass by;
By racy good humour—by hearty good-will,
These surely are duties that all may fulfil;
They need neither wealth, nor talents, nor power,
For these, men are equal in Nature's rich dower;
And if such course of duty ye nobly pursue,
Ye shall make the world better in *Sixty-two*.

Day of M. W.		MOON'S PHASES.	
		First Quarter, 7d, 10h. 47m. p.m.	Last Quarter 23d, 6h, 37m. a.m.
		Full Moon, 16d, 1h. 55m. a.m.	New Moon 30d, 2h. 50. a.m.
1	W	A new Year—A new book—Our life is a book of	
2	Th	account and every act is duly entered there.	
3	F	The design of christianity is to bring the will of man	
4	S	into harmony with the will of God.	
5	Sun	<i>Depart from evil and do good.</i> Ps. 33. 27.	
6	M	Beauty is indeed divine, but <i>duty</i> is diviner still.	
7	Tu	Book of Common Prayer authorised,	1549.
8	W	No man has a right perception of any truth, who is not	
9	Th	prepared to labour or to suffer for it.	
10	F	Penny Post established,	1840.
11	S	First Temperance Meeting in America,	1826.
12	Sun	<i>Grace and Truth came by Jesus Christ.</i> John i. 17.	
13	M	It is hard work to support a family out of the ink-pot	
14	Tu	but harder still out of the drink-pot.	
15	W	Christ's love removes the unworthiness of all who love him	
16	Th	Life in its highest moral exhibitions is sublime.	
17	F	God builds his temple in the heart.	
18	S	God hates sin because it destroys what he loves.	
19	Sun	<i>Let your speech be always with grace.</i> Col. iv. 6.	
20	M	First English Parliament,	1265.
21	Tu	Dr. Beecher's six Sermons published,	1827.
22	W	The spirit that is within us is an existence in itself vast	
23	Th	and imperishable.	
24	F	Indifferentism is more culpable than scepticism.	
25	S	Sunday Schools first established,	1784.
26	Sun	<i>My heart shall rejoice in thy Salvation.</i> Ps. xiii. 5.	
27	M	Christ never rolls back on us the burdens we lay on Him.	
28	Tu	The true meaning of <i>spiritual</i> is <i>real</i> .	
29	W	They who patient bear the yoke serve God best.	
30	Th	How bright the soul, whose sin's forgiven,	
31	F	And lighted with the beams direct from heaven.	

The printing of the Bible faced the language of Germany and England in their finest, purest, and strongest style.

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.

THE present population of the globe, as estimated by Mr. Dietrich, director of the office of statistics at Berlin, is as follows:—

The Caucasian race	369,000,000
The Mongol	552,000,000
The Ethiopian (Negros)	196,000,000
The American (Indians)	1,000,000
The Malays	200,000,000

1,318,000,000

The various Religions are estimated as follows:—

Christianity,	335,000,000	Of the Christian populations—	
Judaism,	5,000,000	Roman Catholics	175,000,000
Asiatics,	600,000,000	Protestant	85,000,000
Mahomedanism	160,000,000	Greek Church	75,000,000
Polytheism	200,000,000		
			<hr/> 335,000,000

ARGUMENT—FIRST PROPOSITION.

The Fundamental Principle of Civil Society.

IN the progress of any great movement, it is promotive of good occasionally to have reference to first principles. It gives steadfastness to the mind, and right action to effort, when we know that the basis is sound, that the means are right and adapted to the end, and that the object sought is worthy of attainment. It is with this view that we advert to the first principles of the Temperance Reformation.

On entering upon such process of thought, we are primarily led to an examination of the principles which form the base of Civil Society. To do this, we have to contrast the position of man in a state of nature with his position as a member of a community; that is, to consider him *first* in his own individuality, and *second* in his relationship to others. Now, in defining the freedom of nature, or the liberty of individual action in a state of nature, it may be said to be, the right to do whatever is willed to be done, if within individual capabilities of accomplishment, independent of the justifiableness of the means or the nature of the consequences; there being no superior power existing to check or to control. Civil Liberty differs from the freedom of nature, inasmuch as it supplies this controlling power; and limits the freedom of individual action in order to protect the freedom of others; therefore, Civil Liberty may be defined to be, the freedom of advancing our own individual interests, or the liberty of doing whatever we will, only in such modes as are compatible with the interests, and rights, and property of the members of the general community. Such Conventional Liberty implies the surrender of certain portions of integral freedom, and is of necessity destructive of the freedom of nature. Thus, as the constitution of Civil Society is simply the combination of individual interests, involving the united power of protection to those interests, it follows, as a corollary, that no one member of such community can have any right, or must at his own peril, carry out his own individual purposes or inclinations, either to the injury of his own health, or the waste of his own property, or to the damage of his neighbour's property, inasmuch as such mode of action, in its connections and consequences, is subversive of first principles, because injuriously affecting the welfare of all.—J. REWCASTLE.

Sovereigns and Population of the Principal States of Europe.

	Population.	Name and Title.	Birth.
Austria	34,473,516	Francis Joseph, Emperor.	Aug. 18, 1830.
Belgium	4,623,089	Leopold, King.	Dec. 16, 1790.
Denmark	2,468,713	Frederick VII, King.	Oct. 6, 1808.
France	36,877,806	Napoleon III., Emperor.	April 20, 1808.
Great Britain.....	29,337,098	Victoria, Queen.	May 24, 1819.
Holland	3,543,775	William III., King.	Feb. 19, 1817.
Prussia	17,739,913	Frederick Wm. IV., King.	Oct. 15, 1795.
Russia	63,932,081	Alexander II., Emperor.	April 29, 1818.
Spain	15,650,000	Isabella II., Queen.	Oct. 10, 1830.
Sweden and Norway.	5,131,647	Charles XV., King.	May 3, 1826.

		MOON'S PHASES.	
Day of	W.	First Quarter, 6d, 8h. 11m. p.m.	Last Quarter, 21d, 2h 17m. p.m.
M.		Full Moon, 14d, 5h. 6m. p.m.	New Moon, 28d, 4h. 49m. p.m.
1	S	Man has neither commission nor permission to be idle.	
2	Sun	<i>Speak not evil one of another, brethren.</i> James iv. 11.	
3	M	Christian principle is equal to every emergency; were it	
4	Tu	not, it would not be christian principle.	
5	W	Wherever there is sin be assured there will be sorrow.	
6	Th	It is a sublime and purifying thought—the consummation	
7	F	of mortality putting on immortality.	
8	S	Mary Queen of Scots beheaded. [<i>is sin.</i> Jas. i. 17.	
9	Sun	<i>To him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it</i>	
10	M	Wine glasses and beer glasses make bad spectacles.	
11	Tu	Commercial Treaty with France published, 1860.	
12	W	Knowledge is always in advance of daily practice.	
13	Th	That which is poisonous when it is concentrated must	
14	F	be so in degree when diluted.	
15	S	Only the intelligent and virtuous are free.	
16	Sun	<i>With well-doing put to silence foolish men.</i> 1 Peter ii. 15.	
17	M	Time is only given to us whereby to improve.	
18	Tu	Luther died, 1546.	
19	W	Can christians patronise public houses which are the	
20	Th	nurseries of all manner of sin.	
21	F	Temperance has been a jar of honey and a flask of oil	
22	S	to smooth and sweeten the pathway of life.	
23	Sun	<i>Love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous.</i> 1 Peter, iii. 8.	
24	M	One of the richest gifts of life is a taste for reading.	
25	Tu	Men are more easily convicted of their faults when they	
26	W	blush for them, than when they have to suffer for them.	
27	Th	There is no amount of knowledge that may not be	
28	F	Corn Laws repealed, 1849. [increased.	

Moderate drinking is improperly regarded as a mode of celebrating great events, of acknowledging signal mercies, and expressing benevolent desires.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

QUEEN Alexandrina Victoria, born 24th May, 1819; succeeded to the throne 20th June, 1837; married 10th February, 1840, to Francis Albert (Prince Consort) Duke of Saxe, Prince of Cobourg and Gotha, born August 26, 1819; died December 14th, 1861.

ISSUE.

1. Princess Victoria Adelaide (Princess Frederick William of Prussia) born November 21st, 1840.
2. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9th, 1841.
3. Princess Alice Maud Mary, born April 25, 1842.
4. Prince Alfred Earnest Albert, born August 6th, 1844.
5. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846.
6. Princess Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18, 1848.
7. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850.
8. Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853.
9. Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857.

ARGUMENT—SECOND PROPOSITION.

THE IDENTITY OF THE PRINCIPLES OF TEMPERANCE INSTITUTIONS WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY.

THE great leading principle which is thus deduced, and which as a cement holds society together, viz., "the surrender of certain portions of individual freedom for the attainment of the public good," we trust to be able to make out to be the basis principle of Temperance Institutions.

The existence of intemperance being admitted, independent of its nature or kind, proceeding from whatever cause it may, whether viewed in reference to useless individual consumption, or as affecting the health from excessive indulgence; whether viewed physically, morally, financially, or politically, intemperance must be considered as an evil inimical to the well-being of the state. And if it can be shown that such evil exists to any considerable extent, and beyond the power of individual counteraction, the establishment of societies for its suppression must not only be laudable, but necessary as conservative of the public weal.

This may be averred of intemperance in the abstract, and the logic of the argument applies equally to things useful as to things injurious; because every kind of ailment and every kind of article may be used or abused; the excessive use constituting intemperance. According to this view, considering intoxicating liquors as a good when used in moderation, and abstained from by those who consider them to be good, and who are induced to abstain from them only from a consideration of their general evil effects, they thereby surrender a certain portion of their individual freedom for the good of others; in conformity with the fundamental principle of Civil Society. And, however imperfect their views may be as to the nature of these drinks we feel bound to respect them; to approve their conduct from the purity of their motive, and the nobility of their object. But the major consideration applies with double force when the article abstained from is acknowledged to be injurious in itself; then self-preservation forms an essential element in the matter; and the full principle is realised, when in unison with those like-minded, they by such abstinence promote their own safety, and also combine in such course of action the welfare of others and the good of all.—J. R.

CENSUS TABLES.

EXTENT AND POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE Census was taken on the 8th of April, 1861, by 44,481 enumerators and 4,249 district registrars and superintending officers.

The total population of England and Wales and the Islands in the British Seas amounted to 20,205,504

Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen above, estimated at 162,021

The total population of Scotland 3,061,251

The total population of Ireland, being 787,842 less than 1851 5,764,543

The total Census for the United Kingdom gives 29,193,319

The Islands in the British Seas, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Man, & Sark 143,779

Total 29,337,098

		MOON'S PHASES.	
Day of		First Quarter, 8d, 5h. 21m. p.m.	Last Quarter, 22d, 9h. 46m. p.m.
M.	W.	Full Moon, 16d, 5h. 16m. a.m.	New Moon, 30d, 7h. 45m. a.m.
1	S	A wise and good man is always free. [vii. 37.	
2	Sun	<i>If any man thirst let him come unto me and drink.</i> John	
3	M	He who would be preserved in safety must needs keep	
4	Tu	sentinel of his liberty.	
5	W	Intemperance leads to the ruin of character.	
6	Th	A good man wills nothing but that which is just and	
7	F	right, and against his will he acts not.	
8	S	He is really lost who has lost the sense of shame. [viii. 12.	
9	Sun	<i>He that followeth me shall not walk in darkness.</i> John	
10	M	He that will do more than is fit, is on the way to do	
11	Tu	more than is lawful.	
12	W	He is a slave who serves none but himself.	
13	Th	A good education is a great preserver in the storms and	
14	F	tempests of life.	
15	S	All is peril where principle is not the guide. [viii. 12.	
16	Sun	<i>He that followeth me shall have the light of life.</i> John	
17	M	By good nature half the misery of life might be avoided.	
18	Tu	Books elevate the mind, and though silent to the ear	
19	W	they speak eloquently to the heart.	
20	Th	Bury not your faculties in the grave of idleness.	
21	F	The corruptions of the heart are like the impetuosity	
22	S	of an overwhelming flood. [viii. 31.	
23	Sun	<i>If ye continue in my word then are ye my disciples.</i> John	
24	M	Stand by good principles as you would your life.	
25	Tu	Destroy not your own health by drinking to the health	
26	W	of others.	
27	Th	Reading enriches the mind, conversation polishes it.	
28	F	Be careful not to mistake words for things, or proposi-	
29	S	tions for principles. [viii. 34.	
30	Sun	<i>Whosoever committeth sin, is the servant of sin.</i> John	
31	M	Be generous according to your ability.	

There is no system by which everything can be made clear and comprehensive to man but have faith that there is no mystery to you which is not clear to God.

RATE OF INCREASE OF POPULATION.

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.
England & Wales	9156171	10454529	12172664	14051986	16035198	18054170	20223746
Increase		1290350	1718135	1879322	1983212	2018972	2169576
Scotland	1608420	1805864	2091521	2364386	2620184	2888742	3061251
Increase		197444	285657	272865	255798	268558	172509
Ireland						6552385	5764543
						Decreas	787842

NUMBER OF HOUSES.

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.
Inhabited	1,575,923	1,797,504	2,088,156	2,481,544	2,943,945	3,278,049	3,745,463
Uninhabited	57,476	51,020	69,707	119,915	173,247	153,494	182,335
Building	noreturn	16,207	19,274	24,759	27,444	26,571	27,580

ARGUMENT—THIRD PROPOSITION.

THE RIGHT OF LEGISLATION ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC INVOLVED IN THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF CIVIL SOCIETY.

It will be apparent, from the foregoing argument, that the basis principle of society is simply the conservation of individual interests—a combination of power for the mutual protection of life and property—self-preservation being the first law of nature, and the principle of accumulation and enjoyment instinctive in man. In order to the attainment of these ends laws and regulations are needful. Legitimate power must be constituted for the enactment of such laws; their true limits must be strictly defined, lest they wantonly or injuriously restrict personal action. The executive power by which these laws are to be enforced requires also to be guarded, lest the application of such laws become excessive and tyrannical, and they thus frustrate their own purposes by encroaching upon individual freedom. An additional consideration here presents itself, which is, that the power constituted for the enactment of primary laws involves the right to abrogate or amend them; and to introduce new laws, with power to enforce them, according to the altered position or circumstances in which the community may find itself placed.

These natural and self-apparent principles are all that are needful to bring the liquor traffic within the legitimate range of legislative action. We need not revert to the fact that legislation has interfered with such traffic, for whether it had or had not would in no wise affect the logical application of the argument. It only requires to be shown, *First*, That the traffic is injurious in its nature and social effects, and destructive of the common interests, to place it within the category of prohibitory law; *Second*, The enlightenment of the public mind on the political injustice and the false political economy of such a nefarious system, in order to the enactment and strict enforcement of such law. To this end we labour—that by the virtue of an earnest rightful public opinion the traffic laws shall be botted from the statute book, and the people redeemed from the mldew and the curse of strong drinks and their consequences.—J. R.

CENSUS INCREASE

England and Wales are divided into 11 divisions; and the following shows the rate of increase in the respective divisions. Increase per cent.

1. London	19
2. Northern Division, Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland	19
3. North Western, Cheshire and Lancashire	18
4. West Midland, Glo'ster, Salop, and Staffordshire	14
5. South Eastern, Surrey, Kent, extra Metropolis, and Sussex	13
6. Yorkshire	13
7. Welsh division	11
8. North Midland, Leicester, Lincoln, and Nottingham	6
9. South Midland, Middlesex, extra Metropolis, Herts, &c.	5
10. Eastern division, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk	3
11. South Western, Wilts, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, and Somerset	2

Not.—While the average increase of England and Wales has been 12 per cent. the crease of the Northern Division has been 19 per cent. The Northern Counties ave increased 29,461 above the calculated natural increase.

		MOON'S PHASES.	
Day of M.	W.	First Quarter, 7d, 0h. 13m. p.m. Full Moon, 14, 2h. 58m. p.m.	Last Quarter, 22d, 6h. 3m. a.m. New Moon, 28d, 11h. 27m. p.m.
1	Tu	Temperance casts a lustre upon them who practice it.	
2	W	Burradon Explosion, 74 lives lost. 1860.	
3	Th	Find fault, if you must find fault, in private if possible,	
4	F	and some time after the offence rather than at the time.	
5	S.	Bonaparte signed his abdication. 1814.	
6	Sun	<i>They shall speak of the glory of thy kingdom.</i> Ps. cxlv. 11.	
7	M	Crystal Palace opened. 1860.	
8	Tu	A realization of the spiritual nature and eternal duration	
9	W	of man purifies and elevates the soul.	
10	Th	Why should any Christian think or feel himself poor?	
11	F	King William III. and Mary proclaimed. 1689.	
12	S	There is no system by which everything is made clear.	
13	Sun	PALM SUNDAY. <i>Hosanna to the son of David.</i> Matt.	
14	M	Reform Bill passed. 1832. [xxi. 9.	
15	Tu	Temperance is the sister of prudence.	
16	W	Great crimes ruin very few, the lesser destroy many.	
17	Th	Benjamin Franklin died. 1790.	
18	F	GOOD FRIDAY. <i>He was delivered for our offences.</i> Rom.	
19	S	Melancthon died. 1560. [iv. 25.	
20	Sun	EASTER SUN. <i>He was raised again for our justification.</i>	
21	M	First Drinking Fountain opened, 1859.	
22	Tu	Temperance is the parent or nurse of every other virtue.	
23	W	Firmness with gentleness and a regard to the feelings	
24	Th	constitute that authority which is respected and valued.	
25	F	To some men the mere fact of existence yields more true	
26	S	joy than others find in the whole round of idle pleasures.	
27	Sun	<i>The Lord is righteous in all his ways.</i> Ps. cxlv. 17.	
28	M	Temperance is a noble endowment of the mind.	
29	Tu	Live not for self 'tis mean, live that others may enjoy.	
30	W	In noble generous deeds your life employ.	

The most enlightened and Christian nations of the earth are those in which intemperance most prevails.

POPULATION OF THE NORTHERN COUNTIES.

	1851.	1861.	Male.	Female.	Increase
	Persons.	Persons.			
Yorkshire (North Riding)	215,214	244,804	121,845	122,959	29,50
Durham	390,997	509,018	258,343	250,675	118,01
Northumberland	303,568	343,028	170,359	172,669	39,40
Cumberland	195,492	205,293	100,218	105,075	9,81
Westmorland	58,287	60,809	30,665	30,144	2,72

NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS BETWEEN 1851 AND 1861.

English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Total.
640,210	183,626	1,230,986	194,532	2,249,354

HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.

"The physician should study his profession as a philosopher and practice it as a philanthropist."

"THERE can be no doubt," says Dr. B. V. Owen, "that health is the natural condition of man, and that we ought to pass through life in a state of vigour, enjoying every day of our existence. It is imperiously our duty to study the best means of promoting so happy a condition. If we thank the great Creator of all for the life he has bestowed upon us, we should endeavour to retain his gift in the fullest perfection. It would be well for mankind if the principles of physiology, and the laws of Hygiene as deduced therefrom, formed a part of every course of education, for then men acquainted with the great causes of disease, and the best means of preserving health would so conduct themselves as to avoid the one and preserve the other. And if at any time the evil did appear they would not become an easy prey to the unscrupulous effrontery of the ignorant charlatan.

It will perhaps seem incredible to many persons that health or length of days should be at all under our own control. Numbers of worthy people are so disposed to look upon everything that happens as a dispensation of providence, that has to be submitted to whether or not, that they will hardly like to be told of laws which regulate health or life, and by obedience to which the one may be promoted and the other lengthened. There is, however, no reason to doubt the fact, and every one may decide the question for himself, by living strictly in accordance with these laws and marking the satisfactory result.

Man lives and grows by the functions of digestion, respiration, circulation, and secretion. The food is converted into blood, and becomes vitalised, and in this state is propelled to every part of the system to nourish and renew, and to remove such matters as, having performed their functions, have become effete and require removal.

POPULATION OF THE NORTHERN CITIES & BOROUGHES.

	1851.	1861.
Durham	13,188	13,743
Sunderland	{63,897	{80,324
"	{67,394	{85,748
South Shields	28,974	35,223
Gateshead	25,568	33,589
Newcastle	87,784	109,291
Tynemouth	29,170	33,991
Morpeth	10,012	13,796
Berwick-on-Tweed	15,094	13,254
Carlisle	26,310	29,436

* Where two populations are given, the first gives the Municipal boundary, and the second the Parliamentary boundary.

GENERAL POPULATION STATISTICS.

In the United Kingdom there are 14,380,634 males, 14,954,154 females.

To every 100 males in the British islands there are 106 females.

In Scotland there are 111 females to every 100 males.

In Great Britain 105 boys are born to 100 girls. At 17 years the sexes are equal, after that period the females preponderate, owing to change of position, emigration, exposure to accident, &c. on the part of the males.

In the colonies the male population greatly abound.

		MOON'S PHASES.	
Day of M. W.		First Quarter, 7th, 3h. 24m. a.m.	Last Quarter, 20th, 3h. 39m. p.m.
		Full Moon, 13th, 11h. 0m. p.m.	New Moon, 28th, 3h. 26m. p.m.
1	Th	Union of England and Scotland, 1707.	
2	F	It is only by persevering and energetic efforts that an enlightened public opinion can be created.	
3	S		
4	Sun	<i>The things which are not seen are eternal.</i> 2 Cor. iv. 18.	
5	M	Shields port constituted, 1848. [standing.	
6	Tu	The temperance cause addresses itself to the under-	
7	W	Curfew bell established, 1068; abolished, 1100.	
8	Th	Only plain truth is written in the history of our lives.	
9	F	Lord Bacon died, 1626.	
10	S	Tears are often the telescope by which we see into heaven.	
11	Sun	<i>He that soweth bountifully shall also reap bountifully.</i>	
12	M	Scotswood bridge opened, 1834. [2 Cor. ix. 6.	
13	Tu	Catholic emancipation, 1829.	
14	W	God's work never goes backward, it is ever onward.	
15	Th	Battle of Hexham, 1464.	
16	F	Intemperance is the common foe of religion, social order, and domestic happiness.	
17	S		
18	Sun	<i>Though he was rich, for your sakes he became poor.</i> 2 Cor.	
19	M	There is in heaven that which will satisfy every mind.	
20	Tu	Cromwell expelled the Parliament, 1653.	
21	W	A man's religion is not a thing made in heaven, and forced into him: he shapes it by his own conduct.	
22	Th		
23	F	Shakespeare born, 1564.	
24	S	Cromwell born, 1599.	
25	Sun	<i>Examine yourselves whether ye be in the faith.</i> 2 Cor. xiii. 5.	
26	M	The principles of the Temperance reformation are calculated to give a higher moral tone to public sentiment.	
27	Tu		
28	W	A man has no more religion than he acts out in life.	
29	Th	Ascension Day.	
30	F	Peace with Russia proclaimed, 1856. [asylum.	
31	S	Drunkenness is the direct way to the gaol and lunatic	

Let no man bind or shackle another man's conscience, or try to walk by another man's light. Let each man be true to himself.

THE REVENUE.

The following is an Abstract of the gross produce of the Revenue of the United Kingdom compared with the corresponding

	Quarter ended Sept. 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1861.	1860.		
Customs	5,982,000	5,888,000	94,000	...
Excise	4,221,000	5,089,000	...	868,000
Stamps	2,013,000	2,058,000	...	40,000
Taxes	160,000	166,000	...	6,000
Property Tax	991,000	2,281,000	...	1,290,000
Post Office	870,000	800,000	70,000	...
Crown Lands	66,479	65,568	911	...
Miscellaneous	297,753	315,598	...	17,845
Total	14,601,232	16,658,166	164,911	2,221,845

Net Decrease, . . . £2,056,934

THE CONDITIONS OF HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.

In *infancy* and *childhood* the nutritive or building-up process is ceaseless and rapid; anything which tends to check it, such as deficient supply or bad quality of food, is not only to be avoided, but is highly blamable. Children require to be plentifully fed with suitable food; if the appetite be cheated, there will be disease and imperfect development in after life.

In *manhood*, however, when all the organs are fully developed, and the body has attained maturity, a different relation of the actions occur. The blood vessels are only called upon to replace what the absorbents remove, and for a period the normal condition of the frame may be regarded as one approaching to a perfect equilibrium. During this state of maturity the body should neither increase nor decrease in size, form, or vigour, except inasmuch as the continued exercise of some parts, or the disuse of others, may occasion a greater or less degree of development. Hence it is that persons in middle life should be careful to control their appetite, and rigidly refrain from eating too much. Whatever deranges the balance of the constitution tends to induce disease.

In *old age* the bulk diminishes, the muscles become stringy and fibrous, and often weak, and all the senses lose more or less of their delicacy with age. There is something in all this which makes a long life undesirable; yet we have many proofs that old age is not by any means incompatible with cheerfulness and a capacity for enjoyment. Thus Dr. Van Oven believes it might be with most men, if, in the place of being the slaves of their passions, they enjoyed life with moderation, submitted to the restraints of prudence, and allowed the counsels of learning and experience to guide their daily course.

There is reason to believe that the upper and middle classes of society eat a great deal too much, and that their moral and mental, as well as physical health, are seriously affected thereby. A wholesome abstinence in food as well as in drink is needed now-a-days; our minds would be rendered more and more active by the practice.

THE REVENUE.

Kingdom in the under-mentioned periods, ended September 30th, 1861, as compared of the preceding year:—

	Year ended Sept. 30—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1861.	1860.		
Customs	23,488,000	23,396,395	91,605	...
Excise	18,624,000	20,070,000	...	1,446,000
Stamps	8,426,170	8,267,258	158,912	...
Taxes	3,130,000	3,257,000	...	127,000
Property Tax	11,133,000	10,309,816	823,184	...
Post Office	3,470,000	3,370,000	100,000	...
Crown Lands	292,479	289,568	2,911	...
Miscellaneous	1,242,511	1,849,940	...	607,429
Total	69,806,160	70,809,977	1,176,612	2,180,429

Net Decrease £1,003,817

Days of		MOON'S PHASES.	
M.	W.	First Quarter, 5th, 2h. 43m. p.m.	Last Quarter, 19th, 3h. 12m. a.m.
		Full Moon, 12th, 6h. 17m. a.m.	New Moon, 27th, 6h. 54m. a.m.
1	Sun	<i>Make me to understand the way of thy precepts. Ps cxix.</i>	
2	M	<i>Make every act a religious act. [27.</i>	
3	Tu	<i>When Christians learn to do all things as unto Christ,</i>	
4	W	<i>then will the Church arise, and her light come.</i>	
5	Th	<i>Newcastle Gaol founded, 1823.</i>	
6	F	<i>To license a few is unjust to the many.</i>	
7	S	<i>Royal assent to the Reform Bill, 1832. [Acts ii. 4.</i>	
8	Sun	<i>WHIT SUNDAY. They were all filled with the Holy Ghost.</i>	
9	M	<i>Earthly pleasure wearies—spiritual pleasure never tires.</i>	
10	Tu	<i>Sydenham Palace opened, 1854.</i>	
11	W	<i>Sir John Franklin died, 1847.</i>	
12	Th	<i>Time and experience have pronounced judgment against</i>	
13	F	<i>the liquor traffic.</i>	
14	S	<i>The love of God, who can fathom it?</i>	
15	Sun	<i>TRINITY SUNDAY. That which is born of the Spirit is spirit.</i>	
16	M	<i>There are seasons when our souls burst forth and sing</i>	
17	Tu	<i>like birds on the tree of life.</i>	
18	W	<i>Battle of Waterloo, 1815.</i>	
19	Th	<i>Love is the vital air of the soul.</i>	
20	F	<i>Accession of the Queen, 1837.</i>	
21	S	<i>The heart grows rich in giving.</i>	
22	Sun	<i>The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous. Ps. i. 6.</i>	
23	M	<i>LONGEST DAY. Too short to tell of the mercies of God.</i>	
24	Tu	<i>Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.</i>	
25	W	<i>Religion, morality, politics, science, bear witness against</i>	
26	Th	<i>the use of intoxicating liquors. [smile.</i>	
27	F	<i>Man only of all God's creatures possesses the power to</i>	
28	S	<i>Queen's coronation, 1838.</i>	
29	Sun	<i>Heaven's heirs shall not be always the paupers of earth.</i>	
30	M	<i>One day they will rise to the rights of their birth.</i>	

God does not mock us.

He plants no yearning in the human soul which He does not intend to satisfy.

EXPENDITURE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Army and Navy	£26,739,102
Interest on National Debt	28,638,725
Diplomatic, Colonial, and Consular Expenditure	582,102
Education, including Reformatory Schools	982,575
Universities, Colleges, Museums, Pictures, Statuary and other grants for	
Science and Arts	285,417
Expenditure for all other purposes	12,391,345
	£69,619,266

The heaviest item in this expenditure is the interest of the national debt; and yet, if the calculation of the annual national cost of the drink traffic be any way tolerably correct, the capital of the debt itself might be paid off in less than twenty years, were the self-imposed drink tax redeemed and so directed.

THE RULES OF HEALTH AND LONG LIFE.

DR. VAN OVEN, in further treating of this subject, states the good which may be accomplished by a proper regimen faithfully followed. These consist in certain general rules, which, with a very trifling modification, are as follow:—

1. Do not take food except when the appetite demands it; that is, do not recruit a system but when the system has become exhausted.

2. Let the quantity of restorative nourishment be proportioned to the degree of exhaustion which previous labours have produced.

3. Select such food or foods, drink or drinks, as one best suited to your habits and easiest of digestion.

4. Let the food be varied and mixed, and when in health, do not torment yourself by too close an attention to any dietetic rules.

5. Take vegetable infusions, as tea and coffee, in moderation; but avoid intoxicating liquors altogether, except under the guidance of a physician.

6. Avoid active exertion or study immediately after taking food.

7. Let prudence govern the passions. To which may be added, that it is essential to the health and strength of all persons to have from six to eight hours of sound sleep, and to relieve the body of its secretions at least once a day. A steady observance of these rules will insure the highest health it is possible to attain.

When we thus contemplate a man in the full maturity of growth and power, there does not seem to be any reason why this glorious condition of humanity should not endure for ever. Life seeming to be a perpetual round, a series of circles acting harmoniously together, and all uniting in one homogeneous revolution.

WAR EXPENDITURE.

WITHIN the last twenty years, that is, from 1841 to 1861, the Government has extracted in the way of taxation no less a sum than L.1,171,728,784. *More than eleven hundred millions in twenty years.* This enormous amount has been expended in three ways:—*First*, for the interest of the war debt L.574,400,540, for the army, navy, and ordnance L.434,625,482, for all other purposes L.162,702,762, so that for the interest of the war debt and the preparations for future wars, we have paid L.1,009,026,022, while the whole expense of the civil government was only L.162,702,762. At the same time it is to be borne in mind that this war expenditure is annually augmenting. It has doubled itself in ten years, having advanced from L.14,000,000 in 1851 to L.28,000,000 in 1861, thus annually absorbing the annual savings of the nation.

Were a thorough peace policy adopted, and the annual war expenditure—that is, the army, navy, and ordnance expenditure—applied to internal national improvements, breakwaters, havens of refuge, piers, rivers, roads, bridges, railways, canals, or to sanitary and social requirements, or to the extension of arts, science, education, &c., what a glorious old England it would be.

		MOON'S PHASES.	
Days of M.	W.	First Quarter, 4th, 10h. 51m. p.m.	Last Quarter, 18th, 5h. 13m. p.m.
		Full Moon, 11th, 1h. 38m. p.m.	New Moon, 26th, 9h. 5m. p.m.
1	Tu	Moderate drinking is a delusion and a snare.	
2	W	Sir Robert Peel died, 1850.	
3	Th	Though morality does not include religion, religion	
4	F	always includes morality.	
5	S	Sir Henry Laurence died, 1857. [x. 17.	
6	Sun	<i>Their sins and iniquities will I remember no more.</i> Heb.	
7	M	Intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, are never necessary.	
8	Tu	The civilised world is raising its voice against the drink	
9	W	traffic, and its condemnation is sure.	
10	Th	Men are apt to think that after conversion religion will	
11	F	take care of itself—it's a mistake.	
12	S	Crimea evacuated, 1856.	
13	Sun	<i>Let us come boldly unto the throne of grace.</i> Heb. iv. 16.	
14	M	Depend not on showers of grace, be not content until	
15	Tu	the river flows through your own souls.	
16	W	First French revolution, 1789.	
17	Th	Earl Grey died, 1845.	
18	F	The traffic in intoxicating liquors involves an expensive	
19	S	administration of criminal law.	
20	Sun	<i>Be strong in the grace which is in Christ Jesus.</i> 2 Tim. ii. 1.	
21	M	Peace is preserved by mutual concessions.	
22	Tu	Intoxicating liquors are obstructives to all virtue.	
23	W	Gibraltar taken, 1704.	
24	Th	If teetotalism do not aid the Gospel, it must hinder it.	
25	F	Coleridge died, 1834.	
26	S	Be as solicitous for the rights of others as your own.	
27	Sun	<i>Hold fast the form of sound words.</i> 2 Tim. i. 13.	
28	M	Earl of Durham died, 1840.	
29	Tu	Wilberforce died, 1833.	
30	W	The way of error is the way of woe.	
31	Th	Pease, "The Father of Railways," died, 1858.	

Because a man is a Christian, he is not called to forswear the treasures of refinement. Consecrated using is God's law for the enjoyment of all earthly good.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

<i>First Lord of Treasury</i>	Viscount Palmerston, K.G., 94 Piccadilly.
<i>Lord High Chancellor</i>	Lord Westbury, 2 Upper Hyde Park Gardens.
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i>	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 11 Downing Street.
<i>Lord President of Council</i>	Earl Granville, K.G., 16, Bruton Street.
<i>Lord Privy Seal</i>	Duke of Argyle, Campden Hill, Kensington.
<i>Secretary Home Department</i>	Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., 14 Eaton Place.
„ <i>Foreign Affairs</i>	Earl Russell, 37 Chesham Place.
„ <i>Colonies</i>	Duke of Newcastle, 25 Berkeley Square.
„ <i>War</i>	Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart., Kent House, Knightsbridge.
„ <i>India</i>	Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Wood, Bt., 10 Belgrave Square.

THE IMPROVIDENCE OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

To spend money wisely requires intelligence even more than to earn money. The fact is, it is easier to work for money, to get money, than to know how to spend it properly; that is, to expend it only in procuring good and useful articles. To earn money needs industry, hard work, and in some branches trained mechanical skill. But none of them implies discretion, self control, or moral discipline. Indeed it may be said, there are too many clever workmen—clever with their hands, but as it respects their habits of living, they are only a bad sort of animal. They are drunken, spendthrift, and reckless. They seem to regard “good times” and “increased wages” only as a means of enabling them to indulge more freely in the gratification of their grosser animal appetites.

Amongst the best paid workmen in England are those employed in the iron trade. A gentleman who made inquiry as to the actual earnings of the iron rollers, puddlers, and ball-furnace men in the Midland Counties, found that the instances were numerous where *a man and his family* made, in “good times,” not less than £300. Even colliers, assisted by the members of their families, could make large wages. Earnings like these might enable such classes to become independent after twelve or fifteen years’ labour. But what is the actual condition of a majority of these men? They are rarely a day’s march ahead of destitution. They spend what they make in high living, chiefly in drink. Their houses are scenes of wretchedness; and these men, though they are high paid, have so little before them, that, if the works were to stop, they would, in a fortnight, have the most of their miserable furniture, watches, and clothes, to sell or to pawn for subsistence and for drink. Such is the improvidence of a numerous portion of the working classes. And is not this deeply to be deplored? And does it not make manifest the necessity for better moral training, and higher educational influences? But how are we to obtain them, while we have our multiplied schools of vice—the public-houses and beer-shops set up at every street corner, licensed by Government, and sanctioned by magistrates?

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

First Lord of the AdmiraltyDuke of Somerset, Admiralty.
President of Board of TradeRight Hon. T. M. Gibson, 3 Hyde Park Place.
Postmaster-GeneralLord Stanley of Alderley, 40 Dover Street.
Chan. of Duchy of LancasterRight Hon. Ed. Cardwell, 74 Eaton Square.
President Poor-Law BoardRight Hon. C. Pelham Villiers, 39 Sloane Street.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Commander-in-ChiefDuke of Cambridge, K.G.
Lord-Lieutenant of IrelandEarl of Carlisle, K.G.
Chief SecretarySir Robert Peel.
Attorney-GeneralSir William Atherton.
Solicitor-GeneralRoundell Palmer, Esq.
Scotland—Lord High Constable...Earl of Errol.

		MOON'S PHASES.	
Days of M.	W.	First Quarter, 3d, 4h. 57m. a.m.	Last Quarter, 17th, 9h. 47m. a.m.
		Full Moon, 9th, 9h. 53m. p.m.	New Moon, 25th, 9h. 40m. a.m.
1	F	Slavery abolished, 1834.	
2	S	Providence shapes our ends, rough hew them as we may.	
3	Sun	<i>He hath made Him to be sin for us who knew no sin.</i>	
4	M	The deep degeneracy of man's fallen nature cannot be	
5	Tu	cured by soothing external appliances.	
6	W	The social use of intoxicating liquors is destructive of	
7	Th	the physical and moral faculties of man.	
8	F	Canning died, 1827. [argument.	
9	S	It is always better to understate than overstate an	
10	Sun	<i>Examine yourselves whether ye be in the faith.</i> 2 Cor. xiii. 5.	
11	M	Every man ought to be all that God intended he should	
12	Tu	be—in mental and moral stature A MAN.	
13	W	The only security for the drunkard is in refraining	
14	Th	entirely from that which enslaves him.	
15	F	Gas introduced into London, 1807.	
16	S	Teetotalism is simply a means to an end. [xiii. 11.	
17	Sun	<i>Be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace.</i> 2 Cor.	
18	M	No Government has a right to hinder human progress:	
19	Tu	freedom of right action is every man's birthright.	
20	W	Intemperance is a chain which fetters the spirit and	
21	Th	enslaves it in wretchedness and woe.	
22	F	Peace Society established, 1849. [the soul.	
23	S	Abstinence will do you good; but it will not regenerate	
24	Sun	<i>Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift.</i> 2 Cor. ix. 15.	
25	M	Intemperance debases the whole man.	
26	Tu	Baths and washhouses established, 1846.	
27	W	No diamond ever sparkled with so radiant a light as	
28	Th	shines a smile upon the human face.	
29	F	Sir Charles Napier died, 1853.	
30	S	Intemperance is the idolatry of Britain.	
31	Sun	<i>He that glorieth, let him glory in the Lord.</i> 2 Cor. x. 17.	

All combined human endeavours, and all social growths in this world, have, at certain stages of their developments, required organizing.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR NORTHUMBERLAND.

North Northumberland.....Lord Lovaine.

Sir Mathew White Ridley, Bart.

South Northumberland.....Wentworth B. Beaumont.

Hon. Henry G. Liddell

NewcastleRt. Hon. T. E. Headlam, Judge-Advocate.

Som. Arch. Beaumont, Esq.

TynemouthRichard Hodgson, Esq.

BerwickCapt. Chas. W. Gordon.

David C. Majoribanks, Esq.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

(From Mr. Baines' speech before the House of Commons.)

THERE remains another class of institutions indicative of virtuous aspirations, and which prevails chiefly among the upper and better portion of the working classes—namely, the Temperance societies—the members of which abstain wholly from intoxicating liquors, either as a safeguard to their own morality, or by way of example to others. There are no general statistics of these societies, but I believe Mr. Tweedie the publisher, who has for many years been one of their most active promoters, has more knowledge of them than any other individual, and he writes to me as follows:—"I should say that there are at least 4,000 Temperance societies in the United Kingdom, and not less than 3,000,000 teetotallers, including all ages, three-fourths of whom are not likely to belong to any society. During last year I sold pledge-books sufficient to take 270,000 names, and during the same time sold over 200,000 pledge-cards. In the United Kingdom, last year, there were thirteen large Temperance associations, employing forty paid lecturers, with a united annual income of £20,000.

The movement sustains three weekly newspapers, with a united circulation of 25,000 weekly; also six monthly magazines, with a united circulation over 20,000. The 'British Workman' may also be classed as a Temperance monthly, and its circulation alone is upwards of 250,000. Besides these there are two periodicals for the young—namely, 'The Adviser,' whose circulation is over 50,000, and the 'Band of Hope Review,' with a circulation over 250,000. There are also two Quarterly Reviews, with a joint circulation of about 10,000. There are two societies on a large scale supported by teetotallers—the first, the Temperance Provident Institution, with an annual income of £114,000, and the second, the Temperance Permanent Land and Building Society, with an income of £77,000. As the excessive use of strong drink is the greatest curse of the country, so these societies must be reckoned among its greatest blessings. But if this is their general operation, peculiarly are they important at popular elections, when drink has, time out of mind, furnished the commonest and most degrading instrument of corruption. The Temperance societies have all risen since the year 1831."

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR DURHAM.

<i>Gateshead</i>	Right Hon. William Hutt.
<i>North Durham</i>	R. Duncombe Shafto, Esq. Lord A. F. Vane Tempest.
<i>South Durham</i>	Henry Pease, Esq. James Farrer, Esq.
<i>City of Durham</i>	Sir William Atherton, <i>Attorney-General</i> . Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray.
<i>Sunderland</i>	Henry Fenwick, Esq. William Shaw Lindsay, Esq.
<i>South Shields</i>	Robert Ingham, Esq.

		MOON'S PHASES.	
Day of M.	W.	Ft. Qr., 1st, 10h. 18m. a.m.; Full Mo., 8th, 7h. 57m. a.m.; Lt. Qr. 16th, 4h. 22m. a.m.; N. Mo. 23d, 8h. 58m. p.m.; Ft. Qr., 30th, 4h. 10m. p.m.	
1	M	Intoxicating liquors are doubtful and deceiving medi-	
2	Tu	Great Fire in London, 1666. [cines.	
3	W	When the smile upon the face emanates from a glad	
4	Th	heart, it has a priceless value.	
5	F	10,000 people died of plague in one week in London, 1665.	
6	S	The pledge is the tie which binds temp. men together.	
7	Sun	<i>Every one of us shall give account of himself to God.</i> Rom.	
8	M	Time wasted doubles the price of drink consumd. [xiv. 12	
9	Tu	Battle of Flodden, 10,000 slain, 1513.	
10	W	The testimony of thousands and tens of thousands is	
11	Th	that intoxicating drinks are a delusion and a snare.	
12	F	Battle of Vienna, 70,000 killed, 1683.	
13	S	Remember teetotalism will not save the soul.	
14	Sun	<i>Follow after the things which make for peace.</i> Rom. xiv. 19.	
15	M	Manchester and Liverpool Railway opened, 1830.	
16	Tu	In Heaven, the good things that we have here only in	
17	W	part will be made up and perfected.	
18	Th	Locke, the metaphysician, died, 1860.	
19	F	Intoxicating liquors may be "good creatures of God"	
20	S	as medicines, but in no case as daily beverages.	
21	Sun	<i>Whatsoever is not of faith is sin.</i> Rom. xiv. 23.	
22	M	Pestilence at Penrith, Kendal, Richmond, and Carlisle,	
23	Tu	10,000 died, 1597. [by drink.	
24	W	Where one is poisoned by arsenic, a thousand are slain	
25	Th	The South Sea discovered, 1513.	
26	F	Here we are like plants, kept in pots till we are ready	
27	S	to be transplanted.	
28	Sun	<i>Whether we live or die, we are the Lord's.</i> Rom. xiv. 8.	
29	M	Water! bright water! bright water for me!	
30	Tu	I shun the wine cup of the poor debauchee!	

The discovery of printing commenced a revolution in men's thoughts, feelings, principles, and modes of action, not to be stayed until freedom be universal.

CORN IMPORTED AND ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Kinds.	Month ending Sep. 30—		9 Months ending Sep. 30—	
	1860.	1861.	1861.	1861.
Barley qrs.	111,881	64,263	1,560,860	1,165,998
Oats "	175,943	205,067	1,798,770	1,482,712
Peas "	18,511	21,680	193,526	358,684
Beans "	45,544	67,391	306,747	440,919
Indian Corn "	125,594	377,985	1,410,898	2,193,567
Wheat, Meal, Cuts, and Flour from } various places, . . . }	537,960	221,863	3,001,052	5,252,144

THE NECESSITY OF ECONOMY.

As Economy is so important, and exercises so weighty an influence, not only on the happiness of individuals, but on the property of states, we think it not unreasonable to expect that its elements should be taught in schools as well as singing and drawing; and that men and women, when they engage in the work of self-culture, shall take up this art, and practice this work as one of the most important.

The real teachers of the people must teach them how to live in this world as well as for the next. One of a man's first duties is to husband his resources, and to exercise forethought and prudence with respect to them. It is this exercise of forethought which is the characteristic of MAN: his intelligence enables him to foresee and provide for the future. A true man does not live for the day, but also for the morrow. The least intelligent is the least provident, commonly living from hand to mouth; and when a time of adversity comes, if he has a wife and family, they become destitute.

It is sad to think that, from the want of economy, tens of thousands of poor families are always kept on the verge of want, scarcely a week's march ahead of absolute poverty. They spend as they get, and save nothing. Prosperous times are no greater advantage to them than adverse ones, further than enabling them to spend more, to live better, and to drink greater quantities of liquor. Those who, out of their improved earnings, save money with a view to their own future necessities, their social independence, or the wants of their family, form the exceptions. The common rule is to spend all—to "eat and to drink, for to-morrow we die."

We have strong confidence that the right influences of the Temperance reformation will widely and rapidly tend to check and change such a course of doing. That provident habits will be adopted and home happiness enjoyed. The lesson must be plainly taught, that the people are their own best helpers.

CORN IMPORTED AND ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Countries.		Month ending Sep. 30—		9 Months ending Sep. 30—	
WHEAT.		1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
From Russia,	qrs.	198,173	49,882	684,871	671,651
" Prussia,	"	104,321	40,401	881,157	717,642
" Denmark,	"	8,304	3,715	207,356	166,799
" Mecklenberg,	"	6,069	4,736	136,578	106,339
" Hanse Towns,	"	12,069	1,466	103,059	171,740
" France,	"	58,697	58	192,031	173,934
" Turkey, Moldavia, Wallachia,	"	12,965	7,042	136,934	215,562
" Egypt,	"	18,858	5,118	95,306	270,350
" United States,	"	193,345	132,158	580,712	1,922,370
" Other countries,	"	40,642	58,301	164,079	794,718
Total,		653,443	302,877	3,182,083	5,211,083

		MOON'S PHASES.	
Day of M.	W.	Full Moon, 7th, 8h. 46m. p. m. Lt. Quarter, 15th, 11h. 42m. p. m.	New Moon, 23d, 7h. 37m. a.m. Ft. Quarter, 29th, 11h. 44m. p. m.
1	W	Experience is a pocket-compass that few think of consulting until they have lost their way. [people.	
2	Th		
3	F	Pauperism proceeds from the reckless habits of the Sir John Rennie died, 1821. [Ps. lxxv. 2.	
4	S		
5	Sun	<i>O Thou that hearest prayer, unto Thee shall all flesh come.</i>	
6	M		
7	Tu	The war against Russia was more popular than is the war against the intemperance of the people.	
8	W		
9	Th	Much evil arises from bad domestic conditions.	
10	F		
11	S	Eddystone Lighthouse completed, 1759. [1527.	
12	Sun	Beer Houses opened, 1830. [1527.	
13	M	Defender of the Faith given to the Kings of England, <i>Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness.</i> Ps. lxxv. 11.	
14	Tu	Napoleon I. landed at St. Helena, 1815.	
15	W	Most of the shadows that cross our path through life are caused by our standing in our own light.	
16	Th		
17	F	Houses of Parliament burned, 1834.	
18	S	Bombardment of Sebastopol commenced, 1854.	
19	Sun	Ignorant populations are always on the brink of misery. <i>Thy loving-kindness is better than life.</i> Ps. lxxiii. 3	
20	M	Home-training includes both manners and mind.	
21	Tu	Battle of Trafalgar and death of Nelson, 1805.	
22	W	How delightful it is to feel fine weather peeping into your chamber window.	
23	Th		
24	F	It is to be feared that a very imperfect idea of education prevails throughout society.	
25	S		
26	Sun	<i>My soul, wait thou only on God.</i> Ps. lxxii. 5.	
27	M	The island of Cuba discovered by Columbus, 1472.	
28	Tu	King Alfred the Great died, 900.	
29	W	The happiness of home is chiefly woman's work.	
30	Th	The branch of peace is ever blest, and bright to see.	
31	F	We know its worth, and will not let Oppression fell the tree	

The grand doctrine, that every human being should have the means of self-culture, is slowly taking its place as the highest social truth.

CORN AVERAGES.

The average price for 52 weeks, ending September 28, 1861, are

Wheat	54s. 9d. per imperial quarter.
Barley	36s. 10d. " "
Oats	24s. 0d. " "

During the last quarter the average prices have been advancing, but the average price of wheat in October 1861 is not so high as it was in October 1860, caused by the deficient crop of that year.

During the former year, ending Michaelmas 1861, the following shows the period of the highest and lowest prices.

HIGHEST PRICES.

Wheat, 19th of June, 1860	61s. 1d. per quarter.
Barley, 23rd of November, 1860	41s. 4d. "
Oats, 2nd of August, 1861	26s. 10d. "

LOWEST PRICES.

Wheat, 19th of July, 1861	50s. 0d. per quarter.
Barley, 23d of August, 1861	30s. 0d. "
Oats, 28th of December, 1860	21s. 8d. "

A MAN'S DUTY TO ECONOMISE.

To save money merely for accumulation's sake is a very paltry thing. But when saving money is regarded as a means of independence, and as the defence of a family against poverty, it becomes truly noble. It is even a religious duty; for an apostle declares that "he who provides not for himself, and for those of his own household, hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." He is an unfaithful steward, and adversity comes upon him like an armed man. Many pass by such unfortunates, and leave them to their ignorance and their misery. But the philanthropic man will say to them, "Arise, help thyself; begin thy life again with renewed energy; shun drink; live virtuously; economise thy means; and so shalt thou become strong and prosperous in thy well-doing."

Much is now doing to help people to economise. The Savings' Banks have done much good in this way. But the great body of the working people do not, and have never made the full use of them. They want teaching as to the value of such institutions; and the lessons of economy must be brought home to them by the ministers of religion, their teachers, their masters; but more especially by working men and women themselves. The system of Penny Banks has been favoured with extraordinary success. The taking care of people's pennies has had a quickening influence in developing character, and giving a steady direction to industry. Benefit Societies have been encouraged to a large extent by the working class; and it is certainly one way of economising against sickness and death; but it is deeply to be regretted that so many of them are mere public-house clubs, got up for the benefit of the landlord, and where the members learn unthrift rather than economy. Land Societies and Building Societies have had a very considerable effect in improving the condition of the working classes. Mutual Life Insurance Societies are also admirably adapted to foster habits of care and forethought. Some of these modes ought to be adopted by all; not to do so is improvident, if not wicked.

THE TRAFFIC IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

MALT.—In the year ending September 30, 1860, there were 4,953,606 quarters. Quarters.
quarters of malt made in England; in Scotland, 672,941; in Ireland, 344,282 Total...5,970,829

The Wholesale Brewers used 3,685,517 quarters; Victuallers, 963,723 quarters; Retail Brewers, 446,565 quarters; Distillers, 633,238 quarters Total...5,709,063

				Leaving, as stock in hand	261,786
There were, for the year ending October 10, 1860—					
	Brewers.	Victuallers.	Beer-sellers.		
In England	2,326	64,455	44,504	Total	111,285
In Scotland	105	12,040	...		12,145
In Ireland	109	17,101	...		17,210

Total . . . 140,640

If there be added and included in this calculation the wives of each, and only two servants or waiters to each establishment, you have then upwards of Five Hundred and Sixty Thousand persons directly interested in carrying on this demoralizing and ruinous system.

		MOON'S PHASES.	
Day of M.	W.	Full Moon, 6th, 0h. 49m. p.m. Last Quarter, 14th, 6h. 11m. p.m.	New Moon, 21st, 6h. 15m. p.m. First Quarter, 28th, 10h. 2m. a.m.
1	S	Every public-house is a public nuisance.	
2	Sun	The mere giving of money will never do the work of philanthropy.	
3	M	William the Third landed, 1688.	
4	Tu	Battle of Inkermann, 1854.	
5	W	The way to Heaven is not a wearisome course of self-inflicted privation.	
6	Th	Milton died, 1674. [xii. 1.	
7	F	Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth. Eccl.	
8	S	Wherever you find an ignorant class, you will always find them "hewers of wood and drawers of water."	
9	Sun	Baxter born, 1615.	
10	M	George Fox died, 1690.	
11	Tu	Four great and grievous popular evils are "popping," "scotching," "drinking," and "shopping."	
12	W	God shall bring every work into judgment. Eccl. xii. 14.	
13	Th	Women ought to be enlisted to carry on the war against dirt in their own dwellings.	
14	F	Beneath the glittering pomp of war lies many a dreadful ghastly sight. [doing.	
15	S	The way to Heaven is a patient continuance in well-Lord Clive died, 1764.	
16	Sun	The spirit shall return unto God who gave it. Eccl. xii. 7.	
17	M	Our welfare as a nation depends in no small degree upon the well-being of our homes.	
18	Tu	Northumberland District Bank stopped payment, 1857.	
19	W	General Havelock died, 1857.	
20	Th	For want of economy tens of thousands of poor families are always kept on the verge of absolute poverty.	
21	F	It shall not be well with the wicked. Eccl. viii. 13.	
22	S		
23	Sun		
24	M		
25	Tu		
26	W		
27	Th		
28	F		
29	S		
30	Sun		

The practice of mutual insurance among working people is one of the most hopeful social features of the times.

SPIRITS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

		Month ending Sep. 30—		9 Months ending Sep. 30—	
		1860.	1861.	1860.	1861.
Rum	(Proof) gallons	236,179	241,457	2,692,838	2,394,175
Brandy	"	115,299	143,352	1,072,023	1,142,980
Geneva	"	8,976	7,452	229,904	73,397
Total		360,454	392,261	3,994,765	3,610,552

Spirits in Bond, September 30, 1861.		1860.	1861.
Rum	(Proof) gallons	6,989,386	7,759,586
Brandy	"	3,360,605	3,010,922
Total		10,349,991	10,770,508

NECESSITY OF ECONOMY TO WOMEN.

WOMEN ought also to be taught the important art of Economy. If they have not the earning of the family's weekly means, at least they have the spending of them; and their instruction ought to have a view to the spending of them wisely. Is their training ever conducted with a view to this end? We fear not. In our schools we give to girls a smattering of an education which can scarcely ever be of any comparative use to them, because they will never have leisure to carry it out. Mrs Norton says, "As long as our school girls answer more readily to such questions as, 'Where is Kamschatka? How do the Laplanders live? What is a fixed star? What is death said to ride on in the Revelations? How much is 426 times 1247?' instead of the more natural interrogations, 'What are the habits of an English labourer? How much flour and suet will make a pudding for six persons? How many yards of cotton or linen will cut into six shirts? What remedies would you apply if a child were seized with croup, and no medical help at hand?'"

Such information would be found practically useful in their after conditions of life, and they would be prepared when they go out into the world to begin lives of manual exertion, of daily privation, to direct cottage industry, and to make retail purchases, where every farthing wasted and lost is as a part of the poor man's strength expended." Thus, then, the art of Economy remains yet to be taught in our schools to the people. Many excellent housewives we know are to be found amongst the women of our working classes who take to housewifery as by a kind of instinct, yet we feel persuaded, that with a great number of them it is otherwise, and the comfort and happiness, and even respectability of their families, prevented from their defect in this most important branch of a sound, useful education.—*Abridged from Eliza Cook's Journal.*

WINE IMPORTED & ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION, AND RATE OF DUTY.

		Red.		White.		Total.	
		Month ending Sep. 30, 1861.	9Months ending Sep. 30, 1861.	Month ending Sep. 30, 1861.	9Months ending Sep. 30, 1861.	Month ending Sep. 30, 1861.	9Months ending Sep. 30, 1861.
Under 18 degrs.,	1/0, galls.,	49,462	816,802	1,492	51,568	50,954	868,370
" 26 "	1/9, "	17,744	257,151	5,700	103,243	23,444	360,394
" 40 "	2/5, "	253,111	2,559,480	311,663	3,661,746	564,774	6,221,226
" 45 "	2/11, "	4,432	72,753	5,290	68,766	9,722	141,519
" 40 (in botls.)	2/5, "	21,176	259,267	38,662	521,627	59,838	780,894
Arrears unclassified old duties,		394	2,063	768	3,322	1,162	5,385
Totals,		346,319	3,967,516	363,575	4,410,272	709,894	8,377,788

So far as it relates to the Chancellor's light wine scheme, it is to be observed, that the larger importation is upon the higher duties and the stronger wines.

Day of M. W.		MOON'S PHASES.	
		Full Moon, 6th, 7h. 38m. a.m. Lt. Quarter, 14th, 10h. 33m. a.m.	New Moon, 21st, 5h. 4m. a.m. First Quarter, 27th, 11h. 44. p.m.
1	M	No slavery like the bondage of the bottle.	
2	Tu	Home should be pervaded by comfort, cleanliness, affection, and intelligence.	
3	W		
4	Th	Earl of Liverpool died, 1828.	
5	F	The greater part of contributions given to charities are	
6	S	as unwisely given as alms to beggars in the streets.	
7	Sun	<i>The race is not to the swift nor the battle to the strong.</i>	
8	M	Richard Baxter died, 1691.	[Eccl. ix. 11.]
9	Tu	Milton born, 1608.	
10	W	In helping the poor we must be careful not to destroy	
11	Th	their power or desire for self-help.	
12	F	Cromwell declared Protector, 1653.	[principle.]
13	S	People give to charities more from instinct than	
14	Sun	<i>Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might.</i>	
15	M	As temperance reformers we should have more exalted	
16	Tu	views and grander purposes than merely serving self.	
17	W	The highest honours are the honours of virtue.	
18	Th	Great pestilence in London, 1592.	
19	F	The Christian minister, by his example, should say,	
20	S	"Come up higher."	
21	Sun	<i>Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God.</i> Ec. v. 1.	
22	M	As temperance advocates, we should be influenced by a	
23	Tu	consciousness of having a noble calling.	
24	W	Hugh Miller died, 1856.	
25	Th	CHRISTMAS DAY. <i>Unto us a child is born.</i>	
26	F	So intimate is the alliance between mind and heart that	
27	S	talent uniformly sinks with character. [Eccl. v. 4.]	
28	Sun	<i>When thou vowest a vow unto God, defer not to pay it.</i>	
29	M	The year that now his rapid flight is winging	
30	Tu	Takes with it much that's right and much that's wrong.	
31	W	The new year good and evil will be bringing, But may the ill be short, and what is good be long.	

Of all the arts yet propounded for the benefit of the industrial classes, the art of economy is the most important.

TAXES ON SMOKING AND DRINKING.

OF the forty-four millions and a-half yielded to the revenue by the Customs and Excise, twenty-six millions and a-half are produced, incredible as it may seem, by duties on drinking and smoking. The total is so astounding that we give the details. The items will be found in the Finance Accounts, page 26, last column. CUSTOMS—Tobacco and Snuff, £5,596,000; Foreign and Colonial Spirits, £2,521,000; Wine, £1,634,000. EXCISE—Malt, £6,648,000; Hops, £452,000; Spirits, 9,778,000.—Total produce of taxes on smoking and drinking, £26,629,000.

It is right that the luxuries of a people should be taxed, rather than the necessities of life. But, when these luxuries are carried to the extent that smoking and drinking are indulged in by the British people, they become vices which ought to be checked. For however much the revenue may be increased, the gain is positive loss to physical health, national wealth, and social advancement.

THE HOMES OF THE PEOPLE.

It is a subject of the greatest social importance—how to provide homes for the people? We may talk of the glory of Britain as we may, of the annual amount of her manufacturing productions, the extent of her commerce, her advanced civilization, the progress of science and the perfection of art, but if great numbers of the productive classes of the people are living in dwellings unworthy of the name of homes—if they are exposed to dirt, defilement, and disease—if our domestic idea is low, and people are contented to live in hovels not fit to stable brutes in—then our glory is

Mere tinsel, glitter, and outside show,
While the spirits of men are debased below.

It may be admitted that much of this is owing to the improvidence and recklessness of the people themselves, but it is not less true that in many places the poor cannot help themselves in this matter nor mend their condition. Better houses in many localities of our large towns and ancient cities cannot be had, and people are crowded into large old buildings which have been the residences of the wealthy in past times, and which have been converted into tenements, without due and proper arrangements for domestic purposes and other conveniences, and they become warrens of living beings, who may be said rather to exist than to live in them. The people are thus herded together, so that decent, cleanly, and wholesome life is not possible. The staircase common to all, and always dirty; the rooms small, inconvenient, and overcrowded; water scarce, and ventilation confined to a foul atmosphere, so that neither health nor comfort can be enjoyed under the circumstances. The same evils prevail to a large extent in the manufacturing districts and country towns. Provision is not made for the wholesome social accommodation of the people, and then it is complained that they are dirty, rude, and uncivilized.

The national resources expended on war armaments by the government, and the wasted expenditure of the people on strong drinks, would change this condition of things in twelve months.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY.

Between the ages of 45 and 55, out of every

1000 Farmers	12 died.	1000 Blacksmiths and Labourers, 17 died.	
1000 Shoemakers	15 "	1000 Tailors	17 "
1000 Grocers	16 "	1000 Miners	20 "
1000 Carpenters	17 "	1000 Inn & Beer-shop Keepers	28* "

Mr. Neison states that it is scientifically demonstrated, that between the ages of 21 and 30, the mortality of the drunkard is five times greater than the rest of the community. That between 30 and 50, it is twice as great. The drunken man, at the age of 20, may expect to live 15 years, and the sober man 44. At 30, the drunkard may expect to live 13 years, and the sober man 36. At 40, the drunkard may live 11 years, and the sober man 28 years.

* How happens it that the traffic in this very health-giving commodity kills off its conductors at such a fearful death-rate?

ALMANAC INFORMATION FOR 1862.

ECLIPSES.

THERE will be three eclipses of the sun and two of the moon, but as the second eclipse of the moon is the only one visible in Great Britain, we only give its details. A total eclipse of the moon, December 6, 1862, partly visible in London. First contact with Penumbra, Dec. 6, 4h. 33m. a.m.; first contact with shadow, 5h. 46m.; middle of eclipse, 7h. 40m.; last contact with shadow, 9h. 35m.; last contact with Penumbra, 10h. 48m.; only part of this eclipse will be visible.

FIXED AND MOVABLE FESTIVALS.

Epiphany	Jan. 6	Ascension Day	May 23
Shrove Sunday	Mar. 2	Pentecost (Whitsunday)	June 8
St Patrick	" 17	Trinity Sunday	" 15
Annunciation (Lady day)	" 25	St Jo. the Baptist (Midsum. day)	" 24
Palm Sunday	Apr. 13	St Michael (Michaelmas day)	Sep. 29
Good Friday	" 18	Birth of Prince of Wales	Nov. 9
Easter Sunday	" 20	First Sunday in Advent	" 30
Birth of Queen Victoria	May 24	Christmas day	Dec. 25

CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES FOR THE YEAR.

Golden Number	1	Dominical Letter	E
Epact	30	Roman Indiction	5
Solar Cycle	23	Julian Period	6575

SEASONS.

Spring Quarter commences March 20—Summer Quarter commences June 21.
Autumn Quarter commences September 23—Winter Quarter commences Dec. 21.

POSTAGE.

For Letters.—The rates of Postage are now uniform throughout the United Kingdom, as below:—

1d. per rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4d. per rate of 2 oz.
2d. per rate of 1 oz.	6d. per rate of 3 oz.

And so on, increasing 2d. for every ounce or fraction of an ounce.

For Books, &c.—Not exceeding 4 oz. 1d.; not exceeding 8 oz. 2d.; not exceeding 16 oz. 4d.; and 2d. additional for every additional 8 oz.; but no one parcel may exceed 24 inches in any way.

Money Orders.—Every Money Order must contain in full, the Surname and one Christian Name, both of the person who sends the Order and the person to whom the money is to be paid, together with the remitter's address. The commission on a Money Order, not exceeding £2, *threepence*; not exceeding £5, *sixpence*; not exceeding £7, 10s., *ninepence*; not exceeding £10, *one shilling*.

STAMPS.

Receipts for £2 and upwards, 1d. Persons receiving the money are to pay the duty.

Bills of Exchange, Inland Drafts, or Orders for Payment, and Promissory Notes.

s. d.		s. d.	
For any sum on demand not exceeding	£5 ... 0 1	Exceeding 100 and not exceeding	£200 ... 2 0
Exceeding £5 & not exceeding 10 ... 0 2		" 200	300 ... 3 0
" 10	25 ... 0 3	" 300	400 ... 4 0
" 25	50 ... 0 6	" 400	500 ... 5 0
" 50	75 ... 0 9	" 500	750 ... 7 6
" 75	100 ... 1 0	" 750	1000 ... 10 0

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
THIRD ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE,
HELD IN
THE CENTRAL HALL, DARLINGTON, SEPTEMBER 25, 1861.

Wm JAMES THOMPSON, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.



THE following Officers and Delegates were in attendance :—

VICE-PRESIDENTS—J. Richardson, Esq., Longbrough ; Rev. G. T. Fox, Durham ; Rev. W. Maughan, Benwell ; John Halcro, Esq., Sunderland ; Edward Pease, Esq., Darlington ; E. Parsons, Esq., Darlington ; George Brewis, Esq., Newcastle ; T. H. Pyle, Esq., Earsdon ; Mr. Ralph Cook, Newcastle.

SECRETARIES—Mr. D. Oliver and Mr. James Rewcastle.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Mr. George Charlton and Mr. George Dodds.

DELEGATES AND MEMBERS.

Blackhill.....Mr Arthur E Tregillis.
Berwick.....Mr George Robson.
Bishop Auckland.....Mr William Affleck, Temperance Missionary.
Beech Burn.....Mr Anthony Love and Mr John Moralee.
Beech Burn (North).....Mr Geo. Lascelles and Mr Thomas Punshon.
Crook.....Mr Joseph Ritson, Mr Isaac Wilson, and Mr Robert Renwick.
Carr's Hill.....Mr George Edward Almond.
Darlington.....Mr James Thompson and Mr Arthur Pease,
Mr Harrison Penney, Mr Jonathan Dresser,
Mr W. T. Ord, Mr Alfred Robinson, Mr
William Hobson, Mr John Horsley, Mr
William Falconer.
Darlington.....Alliance Auxiliary, Mr William Adair, and
Mr Joseph Pierson.

<i>Elswick</i>	Mr William Maughan and Mr George Hill.
<i>Easington Lane</i>	Mr Charles Cox.
<i>Easby</i>	Mr James Dixon.
<i>Eston Mines</i>	Mr William Dunn and Mr Geo. Wilkinson.
<i>Gateshead</i>	Mr George Lucas.
<i>Guisbrough</i>	Mr John M. Browne, Missionary Agent.
<i>Greatham</i>	Mr Walter Maxwell.
<i>Hetton-le-Hole</i>	Mr George Clough and Mr George Holloway.
<i>Haydon Bridge</i>	Mr James Davison.
<i>Hurworth</i>	Mr Charles Gascoigne and Mr Mark Denvele.
<i>Jarrow</i>	Mr Joseph Swinburne.
<i>Langley Mills</i>	Mr John Wigham and Mr James Weir.
<i>Middlesbro'</i>	Mr Charles Bell and Mr Thomas Cook.
<i>Newcastle</i>	Mr G. Richardson, junr., Mr J. Dransfield.
<i>N.castle Young Men's</i> ...	Mr Wm. Thompson, Mr Chas. B. Chipchase.
<i>Pease's West</i>	Mr Joseph Ritson and Mr Wm. Harkinson.
<i>Reeth</i>	Mr George Robinson.
<i>Sunderland</i>	Mr Simpson S. Hodgson, Mr Watson Binns, Dr. Shaw, Mr Robert Swan, Temperance Missionary.
<i>Shields (North)</i>	Mr Robert Robson.
<i>Shields (South)</i>	Mr Joseph Reed.
<i>Stockton</i>	Mr L. Hodgson, Mr. Thomas Robinson, and Mr Henry Briggs.
<i>Staindrop</i>	Mr Robert Dickinson.
<i>Southwick</i>	Mr John Thursfield.
<i>Swainby</i>	Mr William Lobley and Mr Elijah Smith.
<i>Whitton Park</i>	Mr Nicholas Raine, John Shaw, E. Lewis.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., President of the Darlington Society, was unanimously called upon to preside.

The Rev. W. MAUGHAN, Incumbent of Benwell, Newcastle, engaged in religious exercise.

The conference then proceeded to the appointment of a business committee. John Halcro, Esq. of Sunderland, Dr. Pyle of Earsdon, and Mr. George Lucas of Gateshead, were chosen; and the schedules of the various societies committed to them for collation.

Mr. D. OLIVER, Secretary, read a letter from Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart., regretting his inability to attend. The annual report was then read, of which we present the following abstract:—

On presenting the Third Annual Report of the NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, the Executive Committee have to express their great satisfaction at the generally prosperous position of the Temperance cause throughout the Northern Counties, and they have to congratulate the members and patrons of this Institution on the fact, that this prosperity is chiefly to be attributed to the healthful spirit and active agencies of this North of England League. There are now 110 affiliated Societies—40 in Northumberland, 48 in Durham, 10 on the north borders of Yorkshire, and 12 in Cumberland; and, in consequence of the increased railway facilities, it may shortly become a consideration how far it may be desirable to include

the county of Westmoreland in the limits of this League so as really to embrace in its operations the whole of the four northern counties. Very many of the societies connected with the League have been originated through the direct efforts, and are now chiefly sustained in their operations, by the visits and attentions of the Agents; and, perhaps, without vain boasting, it may be affirmed, that there is no district in England better sustained by Temperance efforts and general superintendence than is the extent of boundary mapped out as the limit for the operations of this League. It is true that there are very many places yet destitute of the virtuous influences of true Temperance, and those checks to vice which are ever the effect of Temperance operations; nevertheless, there is much cause of rejoicing, consequent upon the great success which has already distinguished the past efforts of the League, and, it is believed with confidence, that the blessing of God, which has hitherto been so manifestly vouchsafed, will be continued to render its operations a far more abundant and extended means of usefulness in the promotion of true Temperance throughout the north of England.

AGENCY PLAN.

The subject of forming a plan for the regulation of the labours of the Agents early required the attention of the Committee. It was expected such a plan would give more timely intimation and greater publicity to the public meetings, and thus prevent the irregularities and disappointments which had occasionally taken place by the appointments of the Agents on unsuitable nights. To this end a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs Charlton, Dodds, and the secretaries, but in consequence of the want of correct information from many of the societies, and the non-information from others, it was found to be impracticable to form such a plan, although special communication had been forwarded to several of the societies for the purpose of obtaining the required information. It is now expected that, from the immediate enquiries of the agents, and the return of the schedules connected with this annual meeting, that the required information will be obtained, and a correct and workable plan drawn up and forwarded to the societies.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE AND TEMPERANCE UNION.

On taking into consideration the close affinity subsisting between this League and the United Kingdom Alliance, and their identity of objects and operations, your committee resolved to continue their annual contribution of £2 to the funds of the Alliance, deeply regretting that the limited means at their disposal so much circumscribe their donation, considering their trifling subscription as indicative of their good will rather than as an adequate contribution to the important objects of the Alliance. As a further manifestation of their sympathy and confidence in the grand purpose of the Alliance, it was determined to appoint a deputation to their annual meeting. Mr Dodds kindly undertook, and ably fulfilled this duty. While on the same visit, Mr, Dodds also attended another important meeting of the friends of Temperance assembled at Leeds, which had for its object the promotion of a better understanding among Temperance reformers, and more harmonious co-operation throughout the country. This meeting was very influentially attended, and a cordial sympathy expressed towards its objects, as exceedingly desirable, but it was found needful to adjourn the business to allow time for the due consideration of its mode of operation. At a subsequent meeting, held again at Leeds—Joseph Pease Esq. in the chair—a numerous council was formed, and divided into sections, in order to collect statistics, and to compile and publish important and reliable national documents.

THE "REGISTER."

The subject of the Annual "Register" had also the early attention of the committee. The chief point of consideration was the expense involved. Admitting the general acceptability of the "Register" in its present form as a record of the annual proceedings, yet it presented the prudential question, how far its value as a Temperance document, was equivalent to the cost incurred?

After considerable deliberation, it was resolved to issue the same in its usual form; but as the subject will be fully brought before this conference for its due consideration, the committee refrain from further remark.

THE AGENTS.

The new Agents, Messrs Brooks, Fea, and Lapsley, entered upon their duties Tuesday, January 22, Mr. Backhouse having kindly subscribed £10 towards Mr. Lapsley's salary. They were respectfully entertained at a social tea held at Mr Bell's hotel, Newcastle, and attended by several of the Vice-Presidents, members of committee, and several other friends of the League. Previous to their entering upon their general duties, it was arranged that Messrs Brooks and Fea should attend a course of special meetings in all the large towns, by way of general introduction to the League district, and such meetings were held in Newcastle, Gateshead, Darlington, Middlesbro', Stockton, Hartlepool, and West Hartlepool. Mr Fea and Mr Lapsley's labours were then directed to the general meetings of the affiliated societies, and Mr Brooks to the more especial duties of his office as Collector. A suitable circular, explanatory of the objects of his mission, having been prepared and printed to aid him in his applications, and which have been very generally addressed to the leading manufacturers, merchants, and other influential parties in the district.

HALF-YEARLY MEETING.

According to arrangement the Half-yearly Meeting was held at Hexham, Edward Backhouse, Esq., presided. The financial circumstances of the League formed the chief business of the meeting, and after due consideration it was resolved to recommend to the Annual Meeting, that the subscriptions due June, 1861, should be collected and be considered to apply exclusively to the year 1861; and that in order to facilitate the future monetary business arrangements of the League, that the financial year commence January 1862. In compliance with this recommendation this subject will be brought before the present Conference for its consideration and decision, according to the business circular.

On the subject of the Agency, it was resolved, that Mr Lapsley be re-engaged for a further period of six months, to commence at the termination of his first engagement, Mr Backhouse most liberally contributing an additional £10 subscription towards his salary.

THE ANNUAL GALA.

The Annual Gala was held in the spacious and beautiful grounds of John Harris, Esq. of Darlington, the inhabitants extending a very liberal patronage by a very numerous attendance towards the gathering. The day proving remarkably auspicious, the whole assemblage appeared to be highly delighted with the enjoyments of the day. At the public meeting held in connection with the Gala, the thanks of the committee were unanimously passed to Mr and Mrs Harris for their great kindness on the occasion.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The holding of the Wesleyan Conference for 1861 in Newcastle presented a favourable opportunity of submitting the important claims of the Temperance reformation to that influential body. The committee therefore had a suitable memorial prepared, and permission being granted for its presentation, the memorial being duly forwarded, was most respectfully received and read before the Conference, and a most courteous reply returned, signed by the president, the Rev. John Rattenbury, and by the secretary, the Rev. John Farrer. Extracts from the memorial, with the official reply, appeared in several of the London and provincial newspapers, and in the various Temperance periodicals, so that your Executive trust the wide diffusion of a knowledge of this act of the Conference will have its due influence throughout the Wesleyan community, and in some degree prepare the way to a more general acceptance of Temperance truth among that influential Christian body.

AGENTS' LABOURS.

Regarding the labours of the Agents, and the general state of the societies in connection with the League, your Executive have to bear a very favourable report. The ordinary meetings of the Agents have been generally of a cheering and successful character, and the laudatory testimonies of the several secretaries and other officials of the societies which have been forwarded to the committee respect-

ing the abilities and labours of the Agents have been most satisfactory. Since the last anniversary held at Sunderland, the Agents of the League have attended 487 public meetings, viz.—Mr Davis 44, Mr Rogers 43, Mr Brooks 90, Mr Fea 158, and Mr Lapsley 152, to which, if there be added the various meetings held and taken part in by the Honorary Agents, then it may be truly reported that considerably upwards of 500 public meetings have been held during the year. It is to be observed, that the time and labour of Mr Brooks have been chiefly occupied in the collection of donations to the general fund, and not so devoted to the holding of public meetings as Mr Lapsley and Mr Fea.

HONORARY AGENTS.

It may, in this place, be most befitting to notice the labours of the Honorary Agents; and while the committee would thus publicly award their grateful acknowledgments to Messrs Charlton, and Dodds, and Elliot for sustaining the interests of the League at many of the distant meetings and festivals, they cannot fail but most heartily to confess their deep indebtedness to the various Temperance missionaries of the district for their disinterested, kind, and liberal services in aid of the operations and promotive of the objects of this Institution. We have had the free, and open, and warm-hearted services of Mr Johnson of Darlington; we have had the calm reasoning and sympathetic influences of the labours of Mr Swan of Sunderland; we have had the clear and intelligent directing mind of Mr Browne of Guisbro'; and we have also had the earnest and indefatigable efforts of Mr Ritson of Crook, and of others whom we may not mention. Thus circumstanced, and thus helped, the Agency has been as a pillar of strength and a tower of defence to render effective the work of this League.

THE AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

In regard to the state of the societies, a summary of the whole would evidence the most healthy action as to their operations and position. It is true that in some exceptional cases the societies must be reported in a low condition, but this ebbing and flowing must be allowed for, and even calculated upon, considering the various contingent circumstances upon which so many of the societies are entirely dependent. The statement will be found invariably correct, that where there are two or three active, zealous, and persevering friends connected with the societies, giving due attention to their interests, more especially to financial matters, there the cause prospers and is effective for good; but, under diverse circumstances, where the officials are lukewarm and indifferent, there the societies droop and languish; and while they have a name to live, in action they are dead. The monied arrangements of many of the societies are found to be very defective, and could the various committees be induced to adopt the simple arrangement of making it obligatory on each adult member to subscribe *one shilling a year*, it would greatly keep them free from all pecuniary embarrassments; more particularly if an annual meeting were regularly held whereat the state of the society was duly reported and officers appointed. More attention to these matters of organisation and arrangement on the part of the various committees would be more effective towards substantial progress than impulsive efforts at money getting and other means of popularity. In many cases it would be advisable to take a collection on the first visit of a new agent, which might be devoted to the payment of the annual affiliation fee, and thus make even this contribution less a burden or deduction from the funds of the societies. And your Executive are assured that there is no medium by which the societies can be so easily supplied with efficient lecturers as through the agency of this League.

NUMBER OF SOCIETIES.

As to the present position of the League, your committee have to report that, after making full allowance for the withdrawal of some of the societies that appeared in the Register of 1860, there is, notwithstanding, 16 additional new societies reported in the Register of 1861. The Register of 1860, containing 96 societies, and that of the present year 112. After having examined with a closest and strictest scrutiny the present list of societies on the Register, and allowing the due deductions for withdrawals and new additions, your committee have to report 110 affiliated societies. From the very nature of circumstances, these variations will be continuously occurring, demanding the greatest care and

supervision on the part of the Executive, and the closest attention and most zealous labours, on the part of the agents, to revive the drooping societies—to resuscitate the defunct ones, and more energetically to direct the operations of the League to wider and more extended fields of usefulness.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

The financial position of the League being better understood from the statement of the Treasurer's account. Your committee forbear any lengthened remarks. Suffice it to say, that although they have not done so much as they had desired, they have done what they could under the circumstances. Some few individuals have liberally responded to the appeals that have been made to them, Mr. Backhouse has nobly contributed £10 to the general fund, and £20 towards Mr. Lapsley's salary; the Rev. G. Fox, £5; Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., £5; Arthur E. Tregillis, £5, and Messrs Wilson, Brothers, Sunderland, £5.

Among the societies, the Elswick Engine Works, and the Keenly Society, deserve honourable mention—the Engine Works contributing £5, and the Keenly Society £2 towards the £500 effort. The Earsdon Society also, by Dr. Pyle, contributed £2. Other individuals, and other societies, have also done well, according to their circumstances, yet the committee regret to observe that their appeals have not been responded to in anywise corresponding with the importance and extent of the work to be accomplished.

SUBSCRIBERS.

With regard to the number of subscribers, there are 17 less in the list of the Register of 1861 than appeared in the Register of 1860; but this is to be accounted for by the fact, that no new subscribers, whose names had been obtained during the present year, were included in the last Register, or it would have increased the number upwards of 50 or 60 more than now appears. And this has been done with the view of effecting the change in the period in which the subscriptions shall be considered due; and in lieu of having the financial year from June to June, to make it run current with the calendar, from January to December. Such an arrangement is expected to work better, and with a clearer apprehension upon the minds of the subscribers and officers of committees. There is one consideration of considerable import which your committee feel bound to bring before this Conference, and it is the fact, that the Treasurer's statement includes at least three-fourths of the subscriptions of the current year as collected, whereas, at this period last year, perhaps not more than one-third had been received, thus placing the prospective financial income of the League in a much weaker position; and considering that the Executive will have to meet the responsibilities of the salaries of the three agents for the period of the four succeeding months, it demands the serious deliberation of this Conference, as to the means of future supplies.

Your committee having thus detailed the business proceedings of the year, and being now required to resign the responsibilities of office into the power of this Conference, would briefly and summarily add that, on a deliberate and impartial survey of past efforts, rightly estimating the present position of the League morally and financially, and duly considering its prospective openings of future usefulness, your committee feel bound to record that the League is in a substantially good working and prosperous condition, and they trust that the wisdom and earnestness of this Conference will be made manifest by the devising of liberal things.

As a mode of right action, your committee in conclusion, would respectfully suggest that it would materially advance the general interests of this institution were its influential members induced to undertake the duty of soliciting donations amongst those of their own station and business connections. There seems to be a wide field in this department ready for the harvest could we but find the right harvest-men to gather it in. Your committee are assured that such a course would be abundantly more productive than the humble system now pursued. It may be said, as it was said of old, "The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few. Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest that he would send forth labourers into the harvest."

The Treasurer's statement of account was then read, as follows:—

DR. Thomas P. Barkas, Treasurer, in account with the North of England Temperance League. CR.

<i>September, 1860,</i>		<i>to September, 1861.</i>	
Collected by Mr Rogers	... £13 10 0	Expences attending the Engagements of Assistant Agents	... £8 8 3
Balance of Pic Nic at Brancepeth	... 25 18 3	Printing, &c.	... 16 5 0
Collected by T. P. Barkas	... 98 18 8	Tracts	... 11 0 6
" J. Rewcastle	... 58 11 0	Mr. Roger's Salary	... 30 6 0
" Mr. Dodds	... 11 11 0	Mr. Davis'	... 44 0 0
" Mr. Davis	... 25 1 0	Pic Nic, Bracepeth	... 9 12 5
" Mr. Brooks	... 48 12 9	Alliance	... 2 0 0
" Mr. Fea	... 30 12 6	Stamps	... 11 12 6
" Mr. Lapsley	... 68 12 10	Travelling Expences	... 36 3 2½
Darlington Pic Nic	... 55 7 1½	Rent	... 8 15 0
Bank Interest	... 11 11 9	Mr. Brooks' Salary	... 102 13 4½
		Mr. Fea's	... 64 13 4
		Mr. Lapsley's	... 52 8 4
		Pic Nic at Darlington	... 44 2 7
		Lambert & Co.	... 23 12 6
		Miscellaneous	... 1 3 9
		Cash in hands of Treasurer	79 8 10
			<u>£546 5 7</u>
Balance brought forward from last year	... 97 18 9		
	<u>£546 5 7½</u>		

Sept. 24. Cash in hands of Treasurer ... £79 8 10½

Sept. 24, 1861.—*Audited and found correct,* {ANDREW M'CREE.
HENRY TAYLOR.

The Treasurer's statement thus showing that the regular income of the year had been £448, 6s. 10½d., which being added to the balance brought forward, of £97, 18s. 9d., makes a total receipt of £546, 5s. 7½d., of which sum there had been expended £466, 16s. 9d., leaving a balance of £79, 8s. 10½d. in the hands of the Treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN proposed—

That the report and statement of accounts be adopted.

Mr. S. S. HODGSON, Sunderland, seconded the proposition, adding to it the thanks of the meeting to the Executive for their attention to the interests of the League during the year, and the Secretaries particularly, for the able report they had given them. The resolution, with the suggested addition, was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. HALCRO, representing the Business Committee, brought up the

REPORT.

That returns had been received from 64 societies affiliated with the North of England Temperance League; and though some have omitted specifying the number of their members, those who have made returns exhibit a membership of 17,556.

We find that the following societies, viz., North Beechburn, West Cramlington, Blaydon, Wear's Head, and Wingate, suggest that they should be more frequently visited by parties from the League, to assist them at public meetings.

Suggestions are also made as follows:—

1. CURRY HILL SOCIETY recommend the Register to be continued.

2. CRAMLINGTON COLLIERY SOCIETY states that this society decidedly objects to the latter part of the second resolution of the Business proceedings, as being manifestly unfair to the other societies; indeed, they add the whole resolution is objectionable.

ASPATRIA SOCIETY respectfully urges the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of efforts for the attainment of the Permissive Bill, being satisfied of the insufficiency of the pledge alone, as daily evidenced in their locality.

4. From the return of public meetings held by the 76 societies during the last year it appears that they amount to 1222, making an average of 16 each, and that 61 societies have expended £1,045, 8s. 4d., being equal to an average of £17 each.*

THE AGENCY.

The subject of the Agency, in connection with the financial position of the League, was then taken into consideration.

Mr. REWCASTLE, in answer to an inquiry made by Mr. S. S. Hodgson of Sunderland, stated, that so far as he could view their present position, he considered they had fully more work than two agents could get through, and yet had scarcely sufficient work for the continued engagement of three agents. So far as it respected the condition of the funds, he estimated that their finances would really only support two agents. In his opinion, the needs of the district would require the occasional engagement of other parties, by way of helping through the year, and he trusted that there would be such generous liberality afforded that they should not only be able to support two efficient agents, but that zealous efforts would be put forth, to enable the committee permanently to increase their staff.

Mr. CHARLTON, Newcastle, was satisfied that the expense of the agency was too much for the League in its present circumstances, and that two agents, with occasional gratuitous help that could be got, would be sufficient.

Mr. BROWNE, Guisbrough, said it was a most important question. In his opinion, it would be well to call into requisition the services of some of those with whom they were acquainted, and who were well qualified to address large audiences. He was not going to mention names, nor offer his own services, but would say that, if it was thought fit to ask for them, he should be glad to render them.

Mr. DODDS, Newcastle, said his advice was, that societies should be exceedingly careful about the expense. He was sure that every village could work the League at a considerably less amount than it was at the present time.

Mr. THOMPSON, Newcastle, suggested that it would be better for the agents to reside in different parts of the district, instead of being located in Newcastle. It would save expense.

Mr BELL, Middlesbro', referred to the plan adopted by the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutions. In their report every year, they published a list of gentlemen who were willing to give gratuitous lectures, on the condition of their travelling expenses being paid.†

* It is much to be regretted, after such great care taken to forward even duplicates copies of the schedule, and limiting the inquiries to be answered to the plainest particulars, that *little more than one-half of the secretaries or committees made the returns*. Whether such inattention proceeded from a non-apprehension of the value and importance of such returns, or from mere indifference, we judge not. But we do expect that we shall not have to reiterate this complaint another year.

† The League Register has regularly contained such list of honorary agents, to whom we beg to refer the committees of the societies.

Mr. SWINBURNE, Jarrow, spoke of the success of Temperance in their locality through local agency.

Mr. S. S. HODGSON, Sunderland, observed that many societies entered into cordial co-operation by an exchange of agency; and if that object could be accomplished, it would meet the difficulty. He proposed—

That but two agents be employed during the next twelve months.

Mr. EDWARD PEASE, Darlington, seconded Mr. Hodgson's proposition, as he thought it was a bad thing to get into debt in a good work.

Mr. R. COOK, Newcastle, thought two agents would be sufficient, with other assistance that they might get.

Mr. RICHARDSON, Ayton, remarked that volunteers could never be done without, yet, at the same time, those that had anything to do with small societies knew the difficulty of keeping up a supply of lecturers; and the only way to ensure them was to have paid agents. It would not, however, do to depend upon them altogether.

Mr G. BREWIS, Newcastle, confessed to a strong desire to continue to employ three Agents, and suggested, that there be a more definite estimate of the probable income, that they might come to a successful conclusion.

Mr BINNS, Sunderland, suggested, that if the work could be done by two Agents it should, but if three were required, that it be left to the Executive to appoint them.

Mr REWCASTLE observed, that, from the tenor of the discussion, he would move—

That the subject of the Agency be referred to the Executive Committee for their control and action according to circumstances.

This amendment was ultimately carried.*

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENT.

The Rev. G. T. Fox, Durham (whose entrance after the meeting had commenced, was greeted with considerable applause), proposed, in order to a clear and more correct mode of account—

That the Financial Year be from January 1st to December 31st.

He was convinced it would be for the benefit of the League were that alteration made.

Mr DRANSFIELD, Newcastle, and Mr EDWARD PEASE, supported the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

* From the manifest anxiety expressed throughout this discussion to keep down expenditure and to economise the funds, our subscribers may have the utmost confidence that the most prudent care will ever be adopted to avoid unnecessary outlay or the involvement of pecuniary liabilities.

OFFICERS.

Mr OLIVER, Newcastle, proposed—

That as the list of the influential supporters of the League was now considerably increased, be it resolved that there be one Patron, one President, and a list of Vice-Presidents, who shall be subscribers of at least £1 or upwards to the funds of the League.

The Rev. G. T. Fox suggested, that it would be a suitable mark of respect to Edward Backhouse, Esq. of Sunderland, for his great interest in the League, if they placed him in the position of President; he would likewise add, that Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart. be the Patron, and that the Vice-Presidents be continued as before, subject to the preceding condition. The motions being combined,

The Rev. W. MAUGHAN, Benwell, seconded the proposition, which was carried.

Mr RALPH COOK proposed, and Mr W. AFFLECK, Bishop Auckland, seconded the motion—

That G. A. Robinson, Esq., Reeth, be added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

Mr Robinson from his multifarious engagements desired to decline, but it was passed with acclamation.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

It was then agreed by resolution—

That the Executive Committee should consist of twelve members of Newcastle and Gateshead; two representatives from Sunderland, and one each from North and South Shields. The committee were chosen, as follows:—Mr. Geo. Charlton, Mr. Geo. Dodds, Mr. W. Stewart, Mr. John Bradburn, Mr. James Stewart, Mr. G. Richardson, jun., Mr. R. P. Bell, Mr. Ralph Cook, Mr. T. N. Cathrall, Mr. W. Thompson, Mr Thomas Maughan, and Mr G. Hill, Newcastle.

Mr S. S. Hodgson and Mr Watson Binns, Sunderland.

Mr R. Robson, North Shields; and Mr Jos. Reed, South Shields.

It was moved by the Chairman—

That the Half-yearly Meetings not being considered equivalent to the expense, be discontinued,

which was agreed to.

THE REGISTER.

Mr HARRISON PENNEY, Darlington, proposed—

That the League Register be discontinued, and that a simple and inexpensive report and statement of accounts be sent to each subscriber.

The resolution being seconded gave rise to a lengthened discussion, the main ground of objection being the expense.

Mr HALCRO deprecated the cessation of that admirable little publication, and moved an amendment that it be continued.

Mr GEORGE RICHARDSON seconded and supported the amendment.

On the vote being taken the amendment was carried by a large majority.

SABBATH LEGISLATION—MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN.

Mr G. Charlton moved—

That a Memorial be prepared by the Executive, praying Her Majesty to use her great power and influence to put a stop to the traffic in intoxicating liquors on the Sabbath throughout the United Kingdom, to be signed by the wives, mothers, and daughters of England, to be presented by a deputation of ladies, if possible, and that the different Temperance auxiliary agencies throughout the kingdom be appealed to, to aid in the carrying out of this movement.

Mr. SWINBURNE seconded this resolution.

Mr DODDS moved as an amendment, which was seconded by Mr JOHNSON of Darlington, to the effect, if the petition be adopted, that it be sent to the House of Commons.

After some conversational discussion, the original proposition was carried with acclamation.

A letter having been read from the Hull Association for the prohibition of the Sunday Traffic, expressing a desire to have a branch organisation established in every town in England, and soliciting the co-operation of the North of England Temperance League, the secretaries were directed to forward a copy of the resolution to the Hull Association.

PERMISSIVE BILL PETITIONING.

Mr. DODDS proposed—

That this Conference desires to recommend to the United Kingdom Alliance the policy of a national petitioning in furtherance of the principle of Permissive legislation on the Liquor Traffic during the next session of Parliament. That this Conference hereby respectfully offers its co-operation to the Executive of the Alliance should they determine upon such course of action.

MR. R. COOK seconded the resolution.

MR. BREWIS mentioned, as an encouraging fact, that Lord Palmerston had ordered the discontinuance of all the public houses on his estate.

The resolution passed unanimously.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

MR. OLIVER moved—

That this Conference, impressed with the advantages of a community of feeling and sentiment existing upon the subject of Temperance, and co-operation in action, so far as may be attained, deems the period of the great Exhibition in London next year, a favourable opportunity for holding a second World's Temperance Convention, and desires, by this resolution, to direct the attention of the leading organisations, and friends of Temperance generally, to the assembling a Conference to consider the desirability and practicability of holding such Convention, and if affirmed, to devise the necessary ways and means for its successful accomplishment.

The resolution having been duly seconded was agreed to.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Conference fixed the next Annual Meeting to be held in Newcastle, and after some general conversation as to the best means of promoting the pecuniary position of the League, the business of the Conference closed by a unanimous vote of thanks to W. THOMPSON, Esq., for his energy and prompt business ability in directing the proceedings of the meeting.

PUBLIC MEETING.

The public meeting was held in the evening at seven o'clock, in the Central Hall, and was very numerous and respectably attended. The meeting was addressed by the following gentlemen:—Mr George Lucas, Gateshead; the Rev. G. T. Fox, Durham; J. H. Raper, Esq., Alliance Parliamentary Agent; G. Robinson, Esq., Reeth; Mr R. Swan, Temperance Agent, Sunderland; Mr George Charlton and Mr G. Dodds Newcastle, and the Rev. W. Maughan, Benwell. From such an array of advocates the character and interest of the meeting may be judged, our space precluding detail.

In the course of the meeting a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to W. Thompson, Esq., for his liberal hospitality in the entertainment of the delegates on the occasion. A vote of thanks was also passed to Edward Pease, Esq., chairman of the evening meeting. A collection was also taken, amounting to £6 15s. 5d., which was devoted to the funds of the League.

Thus closed one of the most interesting and effective business days connected with the Temperance movement in the North of England. And we feel it due to record our deep sense of the general kindness of the Temperance friends at Darlington, and of the judicious arrangements of the Darlington committee for the furtherance of the business proceedings.

PLAN OF THE VISITS OF THE AGENTS

DURING THE YEAR

UP TO NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

Places.	Number and Dates of Meetings.			Extra Meetings.
	1.	2	3	
Ayton Great.....	Mar. 8, L	May 12, F	Aug. 23, L	
Alnwick.....	Feb. 27, L	April 30, B	Aug. 28, F	Nov. 12, L
Ayres' Quay.....	Mar. 7, F	June 13, F	Oct. 17, B	3 Extra.
Allendale Town.....	May 3, L	Oct. 4, F	Nov. 1, F	
Alston	Ap. 16, L	June 27, B	Sept. 5, L	
Aspatia	Ap. 30, L	July 8, B	Sept. 24, F	
Bellingham.....	Ap. 2, L	May 28, B	Sept. 13, L	Nov. 12, F
Brampton.....	Ap. 22, L	July 1, B	Sept. 16, F	
Burradon	Mar. 11, F	Sept. 16, L	Nov. 4, B	Nov. 23, F
Blaydon.....	Jan. 24, B	July 11, F	Oct. 17, F	2 Extra.
Bishop Auckland.....	Feb. 13, L	April 26, F	Oct. 2, B	
Broughton and Kirby.....	Oct. 18, R	May 18, F	June 25, F	
Beechburn.....	Feb. 6, L	April 18, F	Oct. 23, L	
Beechburn, North.....	April 16, F	Oct. 15, L	Oct. 24, L	
Bebside	Mar. 20, B	Sep. 30, L	Nov. 25, F	
Brigham	April 27, L	July 13, B	Sep. 27, F	
Corbridge	Feb. 20, L	April 24, B	Aug. 21, F	Nov. 7, L
Carville	April 13, F	June 1, B	Oct. 10, F	2 Extra.
Cambo	Feb. 23, L	April 27, B	Aug. 24, F	Nov. 9, L
Cramlington Colliery	Mar. 9, F	May 11, L	Oct. 1, L	
Cramlington, West.....	May 29, L	July 6, F	Nov. 6, B	2 Extra.
Coxhoe	May 1, F	June 10, L	Sep. 23, L	Oct. 28, B
Caldbeck.....	Ap. 24, L	July 5 & 7, B	Sept. 23, F	
Coanwood.....	May 2, L	July 20, B	Sept. 10, L	Oct. 29, F
Curryhill.....	Mar. 29, L	May 23, B	Sept. 12, F	Oct. 31, F
Carr's Hill.....	Feb. 14, F	July 12, F		
Crook.....	Jan. 28, L	April 20, F	Oct. 14, L	3 Extra.
Carlisle	Ap. 23, L	July 16, B	Sept. 30, F	Oct. 1, F
Darlington.....	Jan. 30, B	May 2, F	May 3, F	June 19, L
Darlington, Alliance.....	Jan. 31, B	May 4, F	May 5, F	June 20, L
Dearham.....	Ap. 25, L	July 10, B	Sep. 28-9, F	
Dye House.....	Mar. 30, B	April 13, L	Nov. 9, F	
Dudley Colliery.....	Mar. 19, F	May 13, L	Nov. 30, F	

Places.	Number and Dates of Meetings.			Extra Meetings.
	1	2	3	
Earsdon.....	Feb. 23, B	May 18, L	Oct. 4, L	Oct. 23, B
Eston Mines.....	Mar. 7, L	May 16, F	Aug. 22, L	
Easington Lane	Mar. 21, F	June 14, F	Aug. 10, L	
Eston Junction	Mar. 6, L	May 15, F	Aug. 21, L	3 Extra.
Easby.....	May 20, F	June 26, F	Aug. 24, L	
Elswick.....	Jan. 25, F	April 1, B	Nov. 22, L	
Evenwood.....	April 4, F	Aug. 29, L		Wkly Mts.
Emma Colliery.....	Oct. 12, B	Nov. 2, L		
Ferryhill	Apr. 30, F	June 11, L	Oct. 29, B	
Flimby	Apr. 26, L	July 11, B	Sept. 26, F	Oct. 30, L
Frosterley.....	Sept. 3, L	Oct. 24, F		
Gateshead.....	Feb. 6 B&F	Aug. 7, F	Open Air	
Guisbro'.....	Mr. 9, 11, L	May 21-2 F	Aug. 26, L	Oct. 30, L
Greenside	Feb. 18, L	April 23, B	Aug. 19, F	
Greatham	May 25, F	June 8, F	Aug. 16, L	
Hartlepool.....	May 31, F	June 1, F		Aug. 13, L
Hartlepool, West.....	Jan. 28, BF	Mar. 14, L	My. 29, 30 F	
Haydon Bridge	April 1, L	May 27, B	Sep. 5, F	
Hexham	Mar. 8, B	July 19, B	Sep. 3, F	Nov. 15, F
Hurworth	Feb. 1, BF	Mar. 15, L	May 13, F	
Hetton-le-Hole.....	Mar. 27, F	June 8, L	Oct. 26, B	
Hedley-on-Hill	Aug. 17, F	Oct. 29, L		2 Extra.
Howdon.....	Apr. 22, B	July 4, F	Oct. 31, L	
Hunwick	Apr. 21, F	Sept. 14, L	Oct 21, L	
Irthington.....	May 1, L	July 2, B	Sept. 19, F	Nov. 6, L
Ingo.....	Feb. 21, L	April 25, B	Aug. 22, F	
Jarrow.....	June 1, L	Sept. 2, F	Oct. 19, F	
Kirkheaton.....	Feb. 22, L	April 26, B	Aug. 23, F	2 Extra.
Keenly.....	May 4, L	Sept. 7, F	Oct. 30, F	
Langley Mill.....	Mar. 30, L	June 29, B	Nov. 8, F	
Low Row.....	Apr. 19, L	July 4, B	Sept. 18, F	Oct. 26, F
Lane Head.....	Mar. 22, L	May 17, B	Sept. 4, L	
Ludworth	Mar. 28, F	June 6, L	Oct. 24, B	
Longtown.....	July 18, B	Sept. 20, F		2 Extra.
Middlesbro'.....	Feb. 3, BF	Mar. 12, L	May 23, F	
Murton Colliery	Mar. 29, F	June 7, L	Oct. 19, B	
Mickley.....	Mar. 27, B	Aug. 20, F	Oct. 28, L	Nov. 18, L
Marske.....	June 4, F			
Medomsley.....	Feb. 28, F			
Newcastle.....	Jan. 22, BF	April 17, B	Oct. 7, F	Meetings.
Newcastle, Young Men....	April 1, F	Open	Air	
Netherwitton	Feb. 25, L	April 29, B	Aug. 26, F	
Newbrough	March 7, B	May 16, L	Sept. 4, F	Nov. 13, F
Otterburn	April 3, L	May 29, B	Sept. 11, L	
Peases (West).....	Jan. 29, L	April 17, F	Oct. 16, L	
Potto	June 28, F	Aug. 28, L		Oct. 25, F
Rookhope.....	Mar. 21, L	May 16, B	Sept. 2, L	

Places.	Number and Dates of Meetings.			Extra Meetings.
	1	2	3	
Sunderland	Feb. 12, F	August 13	to 16, F	Sept. 6, B
Shields (North).....	Feb. 7, BF	April 11, L	Nov. 28, F	
Shields (South).....	April 16, B	June 20, F	Nov. 19, L	3 Extra
Stockton.....	Feb. 5, BF	Mar. 5, L	My. 27-8, F	Aug. 20, L
Stanhope.....	Mar. 20, L	May 15, B	Aug. 31, L	Oct. 23, F
Seghill	Mar. 12, F	May 14, L		
Seaton Delaval	Mar. 13, F	Sep. 19, L	Nov. 9, B	2 Extra
Seaton Burn.....	May 17, L	July 27, B	Sep. 21, L	
Swalwell.....	April 15, B	July 10, F	Nov. 4, L	2 Extra
St. Anthony's.....	June 24, L	Aug. 26, B	Oct. 14, F	3 Extra
Shotley Bridge District....	F a week.	L a week.		
Swainby	May 14, F	June 24, F	Aug. 27, L	
Staindrop.....	April 2, F	June 15, L		
St. Peter's.....	Mar. 5, F	Oct. 8, L	Nov. 19, F	
Southwick.....	Mar. 6, F	June 4, L	Oct. 15, B	Nov. 27, F
Shotley Bridge, Yng. Men	Mar. 2, F	May 25, L	Nov. 25, L	
Sinderhope	Nov. 2, F	Nov. 6, F		
Scotswood.....	Jan. 26, B	Mar. 26, F	April 6, F	
Scotswood, Band of Hope	Nov. 21, L			
Schildon	Jan. 31, L	Feb. 16, L	April 23, F	Oct. 17, L
Stainton	June 27, F	Aug. 19, L		
Tudhoe and Spennymoor..	Feb. 11, L	April 29, F	Sept. 26, L	Oct. 30, B
Thornley	Mar. 30, F	June 12, F	Oct. 22, B	
Whitton Park.....	Feb. 14, L	April 27, F	Aug. 30, L	
Washington Colliery	June 3, L	July 1, F	Oct. 14, B	
Wooler.....	Mar. 1, L	May 2, B	Nov. 14, L	
Wingate.....	Mar. 4, L	June 15, F	Oct. 21, B	2 Extra.
White-le-Shield.....	May 22, B	Sep. 11, F	Nov. 4, F	
Walton.....	Apr. 20, L	July 3, B	Sep. 17, F	
Woodburn	April 4, L	May 30, B	Sep. 12, L	Nov. 14, F
Willington.....	April 25, F	Oct. 26, L		

PLACES MISSIONED.

Allonby, Cockfield, Berwick, Castle Eden, Bowdon Close, Chester-le-Street, Durham, Garrigal, Haltwhistle, Gainford, Hesketh, Longhorsley, Marske, Redcar, Sparta Lea, Stanley, Sunnybrow, Seaham, Seaton Carew, Skelton. St. Helen's, Sunnyside, Tantobie, Upleatham, Wylam, Whitehaven, Wearhead.

SOCIETIES WITHDRAWN.

Allenheads, Ballast Hills, Berryedge, Eighton Banks, Glanton, Hobson Colliery, Halton-le-Gate, Leadgate, Middleton-in-Teesdale, Middle Rainton, Swinhope, Shotley Bridge, Slaggyford, Whickham, Wolingham.

North of England Temperance League.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 15, 1858.

GOVERNING BODY FOR THE YEAR 1862.

PATRON.

Sir W. E. TREVELYAN, Bart.

PRESIDENT.

EDWARD BACKHOUSE, Esq., Sunderland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. Priestman, Esq., Benwell	Arthur Trevelyan, East Lothian
W. Backhouse, Esq., Wolsingham	E. Parsons, Esq., Darlington
J. Richardson, Esq., Longborough	Geo. Brewis, Esq., Newcastle
Edward Pease, Esq., Darlington	Errington Ridley, Esq., Newcastle
Rev. F. Close, Dean of Carlisle	Thos. H. Pyle, Esq., Earsdon
Rev. G. T. Fox, Durham	John Mawson, Esq., Gateshead
Rev. W. Maughan, Benwell	Geo. Robinson, Esq., Reeth
John Halcro, Esq., Sunderland	

GENERAL COUNCIL.

<i>Blaydon</i>	Mr W. Hawdon and Mr John Charlton
<i>Brampton</i>	Mr Jonathan Reid
<i>Bishop Auckland</i>	Mr John Lingford and Mr W. B. Affleck
<i>Cambo</i>	Mr George Richardson
<i>Carlisle</i>	Mr William Slater and Mr James Cowan
<i>Cramlington</i>	Mr William Hobkirk
<i>Cramlington (West)</i>	Mr William Hughes
<i>Darlington</i>	Mr Harrison Penney, Mr W. T. Ord, Mr W. Rutherford, and Mr W. Thompson
<i>Earsdon</i>	Mr Edward Elliott
<i>Gateshead</i>	Mr G. Lucas and Mr G. Sisson
<i>Hexham</i>	Mr W. Robb and Mr W. A. Temperley
<i>Haydon Bridge</i>	Mr James Davison
<i>Middlesbro'</i>	Mr C. Bell, Mr T. R. Taylor, and Mr T. Cook

<i>Newcastle</i>	Rev. R. Brown, Mr J. Benson, Mr Isaac Pattison, and Mr H. Taylor
<i>North Shields</i>	Mr R. Robson, Mr T. D. Hadaway, Captain Hogg, and Mr Thomas Lilley
<i>Ryton</i>	Rev. James Pearson
<i>Seaton Delaval</i>	Mr John Manderson
<i>Seghill</i>	Mr Alexander Blyth
<i>Sheriff Hill</i>	Mr George Patterson
<i>Shotley Bridge</i>	Rev. George Whitehead
<i>South Shields</i>	Mr G. Bird, and Mr Joseph Reed
<i>Southwick</i>	Mr Thursfield and Mr Hugh Percival
<i>Stockton</i>	Mr J. Alderson and Mr Dodgson
<i>Sunderland</i>	Mr J. Hills, Mr J. Williams, Mr W. Binns, and Mr Swan

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr George Charlton	Mr R. P. Bell
Mr George Dodds	Mr James Stewart
Mr William Stewart	Mr William Maughan
Mr John Bradburn	Mr George Hill
Mr Ralph Cook	Mr T. N. Catherall
Mr G. Richardson, jun.	Mr William Thompson

Mr Simpson S. Hodgson and Mr Watson Binns, Sunderland
Mr Robert Robson, North Shields, and Mr Joseph Reed, South Shields


TREASURER.

Mr T. P. Barkas, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

SECRETARIES.

Mr Daniel Oliver, Minute Secretary.

Mr James Rewcastle, Corresponding Secretary.

 Letters to the Cor. Sec. to be addressed—Bell's Hotel, 8 West Clayton Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

AGENTS.

Mr John Brooks, Mr G. H. Fea, and Mr W. Lapsley.


HONORARY AGENTS.

Mr George Charlton, Bell's Hotel, 8, Clayton Street, Newcastle
Mr James Rewcastle, Bell's Hotel, 8, Clayton Street, Newcastle
Mr George Dodds, Bell's Court, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle
Rev. J. H. Rutherford, West Parade, Newcastle
Mr John Watt, Union Terrace, Shieldfield, Newcastle
Mr George Lucas, Gateshead

Mr Edward Elliott, Earsdon
 Mr Robert Robson, 16 Nile Street, North Shields.
 Mr Charles Bell, Middlesbro'
 Mr Robert Swan, Temperance Office, Sunderland
 Mr Johnson, Missionary, Darlington
 Mr W. B. Affleck, Bishop Auckland
 Mr. Joseph Ritson, Crook.

The Honorary Agents have agreed to supply the affiliated Societies in the case of lack of the services of the regular agents, and to attend especial meetings, festivals, &c., on the express understanding that such meetings be considered as equivalent to a visit of the agent, and that their travelling expenses be paid in full.

The Honorary Agents are expected to keep a correct list of the meetings they hold, and to forward an account of the same to the Corresponding Secretary.

 We are desired to inform the Secretaries, that when they have occasion to write to the Honorary Agents, they must *enclose a postage stamp for reply*, as the numerous applications make replies in the aggregate a very considerable tax.

A SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

PRINCIPLES.

Total abstinence from all Intoxicating Liquors as beverages, and the total suppression of the Liquor Traffic by legislative enactment.

OBJECTS.

On the basis of these principles, the objects of the North of England Temperance League are—*First*, An efficient organisation of the Temperance Societies throughout the North of England, so as to promote union of effort and promptness of action. *Second*, The Enrolment of the Teetotalers of the district as members of the League, so as to create an individual interest in the advancement of the general objects of the Temperance cause. To supply the Societies with the services of regularly appointed Agents; and as widely as possible to diffuse Temperance information by tracts and other important documents; to promote memorials to magistrates and petitions to Parliament; and in such other modes as may be deemed expedient efficiently and thoroughly to advance the chief objects of a universal Temperance reformation.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

That the League shall consist of members who personally abstain from all intoxicating liquors, and who shall subscribe annually 2s. 6d. and upwards to the League fund, and that societies be affiliated with the League on the payment of not less than £1 per annum.

HONORARY CONTRIBUTORS.

That a list of honorary contributors be opened; and it is hoped that the donations and subscriptions of influential individuals will constitute an important source of revenue in support of this Temperance League.

THE ADVOCACY.

That in the addresses, lectures, and public meetings held in connection with this League, and in the tracts, and other documents disseminated, all party politics and points of sectarian, controversy shall be carefully excluded; and that the advocacy be conducted with that courtesy of language and elevation of sentiment compatible with the high moral and Christian attributes of the cause.

OFFICERS.

That the League be governed and the business transacted by a Patron, President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, two Secretaries, a General Council, and Executive Committee.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

That an annual meeting of the members and delegates of societies be held in the month of September, for the election of officers, and the transaction of general business.

APPEAL.

While the promoters of the North of England Temperance League are bound to restrict its operations to those measures directly tending to the suppression of Intemperance, and the promotion of Temperance, they cannot contemplate its ultimate consequences without recording the conviction, that, in the ratio of its success, the causes of poverty, crime suffering, ignorance, and irreligion, will be discountenanced and diminished; and that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, will necessarily be promoted and established; and pledging to guide the operations of this League by the principles and precepts of the gospel, they most confidently put forth its claims for the pecuniary aid and patronage of the benevolent Christian public.

ADVANTAGES AND CONDITIONS OF AFFILIATION WITH THE LEAGUE.

THE INQUIRY.

What are the Advantages and Conditions of Societies being Affiliated with the League?

This inquiry is frequently made, and we here in brief give the reply.

ADVANTAGES.

First, The chief modes of promoting the Temperance Cause are by public meetings and by tract distribution. These objects are fully accomplished by the League providing accredited and efficient agents; who, in addition to their public advocacy, are directed to pursue a course of domiciliary visitation, and are duly supplied with tracts for distribution in the places they visit.

Second, By the combination of societies in a League, a system of efficient agency is more economically supported, and heavy travelling expenses avoided. The societies in the large towns and populous districts are generally well able to provide their own agents; and it is only by a Leagued Association that they are brought in to aid the smaller societies in the more scattered districts. The strong thus helping the weak; or by the combination of the smaller societies, they attain to equal advantages, and are thus enabled, independently, to help themselves.

Third, By being affiliated with the League, the agents are statedly and continuously sent; and the regularity of their visits keeps up a uniform interest in support of the cause, and thus prevent or counteract those relapses and depressions which too frequently either retard progress or undo the good done.

Fourth, By advice founded on experience, and the approving sympathy and co-operation of others embarked in the same noble enterprise, our minds are inspirited to effort and perseverance—to hope against hope—and though surrounded with obstacles, to work under the impress of a strong realizing faith, that we shall succeed if we faint not.

Fifth, The object of the institution of a Temperance society is aggression and extension, and being associated with the League, it opens up a sphere of more extensive mission enterprise than could possibly be attempted by any isolated society. The League is therefore to be looked upon as a great combined Temperance missionary effort, in which all societies affiliated with the League, are equally interested, and every individual who subscribes to its funds.

Sixth, The societies being conjoined in League relationship will be more effective in operation in any course of legislative action which may be deemed needful to enter upon for the attainment of the Permissive Bill, or other prohibitory measures. Petitions to Parliament will be more simultaneously promoted; and any other course of action more successfully prosecuted than by isolated effort; proving the truth of the maxim, that "union is strength."

These are some of the general advantages proceeding from being connected with the League, and which the League has been specially established to afford and to extend. But we would like our Temperance friends to rise above the minor, and comparatively narrow and somewhat self-seeking motive involved in the inquiry, "What will it benefit us if our Society join the League? There is a nobler and more becoming inquiry, evidencing a loftier sentiment and a better rule of life; and it is, What more extended good can we do by joining the League? This is the higher aim of Christian and philanthropic action, and makes manifest the true spirit of the Temperance movement. Such inquiry has its due and full reply in the former considerations presented.

CONDITIONS.

First, The Societies, on being affiliated with the League, shall subscribe an annual fee of *not less than one pound*. In the case of new societies, *payment to be made in advance*. The Executive agree to supply *three* visits of the agents during the year, or by the Honorary Agents of the League. The Executive are desirous to supply the visits of the agents *quarterly*; but under the present limited financial circumstances do not feel warranted to guarantee more than three, while they shall render four wherever practicable.

Second, That the Societies shall pay at each visit of the agents *Two Shillings* towards the travelling expenses, and provide board and lodging during his engagement with them. This uniform charge of two shillings is to equalise the travelling expenses to each Society, the League being formed on the mutual principle of equal cost and equal advantages.

Third, Any Society requiring the services of the agents out of their due course for anniversary meetings, or other special occasions, be charged Ten Shillings per lecture, and the full travelling expenses.

Fourth, Societies desirous of engaging the special services of the honorary agents, *see List*, p. 37, are directed to apply personally, or by letter *prepaid*, according to their address, and to *enclose a stamp for reply*. Their services being rendered on the express understanding, that such meetings be considered equivalent to a visit of the agent, and that their travelling expenses be paid in full.

Fifth, On the affiliation of any new Society, in addition to the condition of payment being made in advance, each Society shall furnish to the Corresponding Secretary of the League the proper title of the Society—the names of the officers, President, Vice-President, Treasurer and Secretary, with the name of the nearest post town by

which letters are addressed. They must also supply the information what evenings of the week it is most convenient for their holding meetings—giving the choice of more than one, if possible.

Sixth, That each Society be obligated to make the due returns of the information required for the general Annual Meeting, according to the schedules supplied by the Secretaries of the League.

A WORD WITH OUR AGENTS AND ADVOCATES.

ST. PAUL, in writing to the Corinthian Church, says, "He was determined not to know anything among them save Jesus Christ and him crucified." That was his mission. On that object his whole energies were centred; and, keeping the entirety of his subject constantly before him, he prosecuted it to a successful issue.

This ought to be the spirit of the undertaking of every Temperance advocate; and the purpose of these brief words is to exhort every one of you "to walk by the same rule."

To this end many things may be desirable; but the main thing is, that you believe in the subject for yourselves. Not because you have been pressed into its service by others; but because, by deep ponderings and close communings with your own heart, you know that it is of immense importance. Being thus made fully alive to the vast responsibilities involved, the mind will become impressed with a due sense of the true greatness of the object, its moral dignity, its essential purity, and its true nobility. And these will have their deep reflective influences upon your souls, elevating your thoughts, ennobling your sentiments, and purifying your feelings; and their inward realizations would also have their special outward manifestations in your daily conversation and walk in life.

Right in these two essential particulars, we may safely trust the rest. Right in your views of the subject as to its social as well as its mere monetary interests—right in your apprehension of its spiritual as well as of its intellectual tendencies, it will put away all vanity and trifling, and mere verbiage, directing you by the power of its own moral forces to an energetic development of its truths, facts, and principles—not perhaps always logically, nor learnedly, nor even sometimes grammatically, but free from all coarseness and vulgarity, and with that warm earnestness, that directness of speech, and sturdy common sense, which, in spite of errors in the manner, will force the conviction on the minds of your hearers that you are right, and that your cause cannot be gainsaid.

Such course of thought and feeling will raise you above all petty, passing, squabbling circumstances and mere individualisms. It will teach you a true catholicity of spirit, guiding to a charitable and forgiving judgment on the conduct of others; and it will endue your spirit with a kindred magnanimity of thought to that which led St. Paul to the noble determination "to know nothing among men," but the grand and special object of his mission. This is the advice of one who is fully sensible of its importance, however far he himself may have come short of it.—J. R.

LIST OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID UP.

By a resolution of the Annual Meeting at Darlington, Sept. 25th, 1861, it was directed that the financial year should in future commence on the first of January, and run current with the year; the meeting being persuaded that such arrangement would prevent all further misunderstanding, and work more satisfactorily to the members and committees as to the time of payment.

Ayton, Great ...	£1	0	0	Dyehouse ...	£1	0	0
Allendale Town ...	1	0	0	Dudley ...	1	0	0
Aspatria ...	1	0	0	Durham ...	1	0	0
Alnwick ...	1	0	0	Earsdon ...	1	0	0
Ayre's Quay ...	1	0	0	Eston Mines ...	2	0	0
Alston ...	1	10	0	Easington Lane ...	1	0	0
Blackhill ...	1	0	0	Elswick Engine Works	1	0	0
Blaydon ...	2	0	0	Easby ...	1	0	0
Brampton ...	1	0	0	Eston Junction and } South Bank .. }	1	0	0
Bishop Auckland ...	1	0	0	Emma Colliery ...	2	0	0
Bellingham ...	0	10	0	Ferryhill ...	1	0	0
Bebside ...	1	1	0	Flimby ...	1	0	0
Brigham ...	1	0	0	Frosterly ...	1	1	0
Beechburn ...	1	0	0	Gateshead ...	1	0	0
Beechburn, North ...	1	0	0	Guisebro' ...	1	0	0
Bedlington ...	1	0	0	Garrigill ...	1	0	0
Burradon & Hazlerigg	0	10	0	Gainford ...	1	0	0
Bowdon Close ...	1	0	0	Greenside ...	1	0	0
Broughton and Kirby ...	1	0	0	Hartlepool ...	1	0	0
Cambo	1	0	0	Hartlepool, West ...	1	0	0
Carville and Wallsend	1	0	0	Haydon Bridge ...	1	0	0
Cramlington, East ...	1	0	0	Hexham ...	1	0	0
Cramlington, West ...	1	0	0	Hurworth ...	1	0	0
Coxhoe ...	1	0	0	Halton-le-Gate ...	1	0	0
Coanwood ...	1	0	0	Hetton-le-Hole ...	2	0	0
Curryhill ...	1	10	0	Hedley-on-the-Hill ...	1	0	0
Corbridge ...	1	0	0	Hunwick ...	1	0	0
Caldbeck ...	1	0	0	Jarrow ...	1	0	0
Crook ...	1	0	0	Irthington ...	1	0	0
Darlington ...	1	0	0	Keenley ...	1	0	0
Darlington Alliance } Auxiliary ... }	1	0	0	Langley Mills ...	1	10	0
Dearham ...	1	0	0	Lane Head ...	1	0	0

Longtown £1 1 0	Sildon... .. £1 0 0
Middlesbro' 2 10 0	Shields, North 1 0 0
Murton Colliery 1 0 0	Shields, South 1 0 0
Medomsley 1 0 0	Sinderhope 1 0 0
Mickley 1 0 0	Stanhope 1 0 0
Marske... .. 1 0 0	St. Anthony's 1 0 0
Newcastle 2 10 0	Seaton Burn 1 0 0
Newcastle Young Men's 1 1 0	Staindrop 1 0 0
Newbrough 1 0 0	Swainby 1 0 0
Otterburn 1 0 0	Seaton Carew 1 0 0
Pease's West 1 0 0	Shotley Bridge Young } 1 0 0
Potto 1 0 0	Men's }
St. Peter's 1 0 0	Shotton Colliery 1 0 0
Seaton Delaval 1 0 0	Tyne Docks... .. 1 0 0
Seghill 1 1 0	Thornley' 1 0 0
Southwick 1 0 0	Wingate 1 0 0
Stainton 0 10 0	Whitton Park 1 0 0
Stockton' 1 0 0	White-le-Shield 1 0 0
Swalwell 1 0 0	Woodburn 0 10 0
Spennymoor & Tudhoe 1 0 0	Washington... .. 1 0 0
Scotswood 1 0 0	Walton 1 0 0
Swinhope 1 0 0	Whitehaven... .. 1 0 0

Societies paid up	...	...	...	...	...	107
Do. in arrears	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total number of Societies	...	...	...	...	...	124

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO THE

NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

By a resolution at the Annual Meeting at Darlington, Sept. 25th, 1861, it was directed that the financial year should in future commence on the first of January, and run current with the year.

Subscriptions of £1 and upwards.

Backhouse, Ed., Esq. £20	0	0	Pease, Jos., Darlington £3	0	0
Backhouse, W., Wol-			Pease, Ed., do.	5	0
singham	1	0	Pease, Arthur, do.	2	0
Brewis, George, N'castle	2	0	Pease, J. B., do.	1	0
Barkas, T. P. do.	2	0	Parsons, E., do.	1	0
Close, Rev. T., Dean of			Pyle, J. H., Earsdon ...	1	0
Carlisle	1	0	I. P., per Mr. G. Dodds,		
Cowen, Jos., Blaydon	1	0	Newcastle	1	0
Fox, Rev. G. T., Durham	5	0	Richardson, Jno., Ayton	1	0
Green, George, N'castle	1	0	Robinson, Geo., Reeth	1	0
Halcro, Jno, Sunderland	1	0	Stewart, W., Newcastle	1	0
Latimer, W., Brampton	1	0	Trevelyan, Sir W. C.,	4	0
Maughan, Rev. Wm.,			Trevelyan, A.	2	0
Benwell	1	0	Taylor, Hy., Newcastle	1	1
Mawson, J., Gateshead	1	0	Wilson, Wm., do.	1	0

Subscriptions of 5s. and upwards, and not amounting to £1.

Atkin, David, Newcastle	5	0	Dixon, Chas. W., N'castle	5	0
Atkinson, John, Bowdon			Dodshon, John, Stockton	5	0
Close	5	0	Daglish, Wm., Carville ...	5	0
Backhouse, Mrs. K., Dar-			Dixon, Thos., Guisbro' ...	5	0
lington	10	0	Fea, Geo. H., Newcastle...	5	0
Bell, R. P., Newcastle ...	10	6	Green, Geo., do. ...	5	0
Bell, Chas., Middlesbro'	5	0	Gascoigne, Chs., Hurworth	5	0
Bradburn, J., Clayton St.	10	0	Herdman, Thos., Westgate	5	0
Brown, Rev. R., Crom-			Hedley, Jas., Middlesbro'	5	0
well Street	5	0	Hughes, J. W., Cramlington	5	0
Brown, David, Sycamore St.	5	0	Harker, Rev. John, Alston	5	0
Binas, Henry, Sunderland	5	0	Hills, E. S., Grey Street ...	5	0
Bulman, Thos., Irthington	5	0	Hill, George, Low Benwell	5	0
Benson, John, Grainger St.	10	0	Jarbut, Robert, Shildon ...	5	0
Binns, Henry, Sunderland	5	0	Kelly, Walter, Crook ...	5	0
Baker, Jos., North Shields	5	0	Lucas, George, Gateshead	5	0
Carlisle, Jno F., Newcastle	5	0	Laidler, R. F., Darlington	5	0
Charlton, John, Blaydon	5	0	Maxwell, W., Greatham ..	5	0
Cook, Ralph, Byker Bar	5	0	Mews, J., Haydon Bridge	5	0
Charlton, Geo., Bensham	10	6	Oliver, D., Newcastle, }		
Cheeseman, T., Berryedge	5	0	(2 years) }	1	0

Ord, Charles, O., Guisbro'	5	0	Richardson, W., Darlington	5	0
Ord, Robson, Newcastle ...	5	0	Ridley, E., Newcastle ...	10	0
Proctor, J., North Shields	10	0	Richardson, G., jun., do.	5	0
Proctor, J. R., do.	10	0	Ridley, Joseph, Hexham ...	5	0
Proctor, Miss, Darlington	10	0	Robson, R., Newcastle ...	10	0
Parker, W. C., do.	5	0	Sisson, Geo., Gateshead ...	5	0
Pease, Gurney, do.	5	0	Sewell, Robert, Stockton ...	5	0
Proctor, B. S., Newcastle	5	0	Tregillis, A. E., Shotley ...	5	0
Rewcastle, J., Newcastle	5	0	Thompson, W., Darlington	10	0
Raine, N., Whitton Park	5	0	White, G., Durham ...	5	0
Reed, J., South Shields ...	5	0	Wilcke, T., Newcastle ...	5	0
Richardson, E., Elswick }	10	0	Wood, J. T., Corbridge ...	5	0
Villas }					

General Subscription of 2s. 6d. For Addresses, see General List of Members.

Adair, William, Darlington	2	6	Barker, E., Guisbro'	2	6
Adams, J., Rev. Newcastle	2	6	Bouch, Mrs. Shildon 2 years	5	0
Affleck W., Bhp. Auckland	2	6	Brown, A., Howard Street	2	6
Allison, T., Gateshead, ...	2	6	Burdon, John, Stockton ...	2	6
Almond, E. A., do. ...	2	6	Baker, David, Guisbro' ...	2	6
Anderson, W., Newcastle...	2	6	Blair, Paul, W. Hartlepool	2	6
Armstrong, G. W., Stockton	2	6	Blair, John, do. ...	2	6
Allan, James, Alnwick ...	2	6	Bell, George, Beechburn ...	2	6
Allan, Alex., South Shields	2	6	Brand, William, Wooler ...	2	6
Anderson, F., Gateshead...	2	6	Barras, T., Hetton-le- }	2	6
Atkinson, Joseph, Walker	2	6	Hole }		
Allen, Henry, Brigham ...	2	6	Barras, John, do. ...	2	6
Ainsley, Mr., Carville ...	2	6	Barkas, W., Shotley	2	6
Aitkin, W., Kirkheaton ...	2	6	Bell, John, Coxhoe	2	6
Anderson, J., do. ...	2	6	Bell, C., Woodburn	2	6
Bolam, John, Chirton ...	2	6	Bell, John, Bellingham ...	2	6
Bowman, W., Gainford ...	2	6	Bell, Thomas, do. ...	2	6
Branfoot, W., Sunderland...	2	6	Bell, C., Newbrough	2	6
Baker, Thomas, Carlisle ...	2	6	Bell, Rev. Thos., Penrith...	2	6
Brewis, R., Newcastle ...	2	6	Berkley, J., High Felling...	2	6
Brignall, W. A., do. ...	2	6	Binns, Watson, Sunderland	2	6
Brodie, J., Shotley Bridge	2	6	Bird, Geo., South Shields...	2	6
Brodie, Adam, do. ...	2	6	Blackett, R., Newcastle ...	2	6
Brodie, J., jun., do. ...	2	6	Blagburn John, Gateshead	2	6
Browne, J. M., Guisbro' ...	2	6	Blacklock, J., Darlington	2	6
Bevan, Mrs., Darlington ...	2	6	Black, Rev. W., Middlesbro'	2	6
Brown, H., Monkwearth. ...	2	6	Blenkinsop, J., Dunston ...	2	6
Brown, Thomas, Bell- }	2	6	Blyth, Alexander, Dudley	2	6
ingham }			Christie, John, Newcastle...	2	6
Brown, Henry, River Green	2	6	Cook, Thomas, Leicester ...	2	6
Butterwick, Geo., New- }	2	6	Cathrall, T. N., Newcastle	2	6
castle }			Cathrall, John, do. ...	2	6
Boag, H., Netherwitton ...	2	6	Cathrall, W. R., Monk- }	2	6
Brown, W., Old Shildon ...	2	6	wearmouth }		

Carrick, T., Consett,	2	6	Dryden, C., Newcastle	2	6
Campbell, Rev. T., West } Hartlepool }	2	6	Dixon, Mr. Sunderland	2	6
Charlton, Geo., Crawcrook	2	6	Dowling, John, Newcastle ...	2	6
Cheeseman, W., Leadgate	2	6	Daglish, William, do. } 2 years) }	7	6
Clark, C. B., Sunderland ...	2	6	Elstob, Rev., J., Newcastle	2	6
Cook, R., Copland Terrace	2	6	Ellenger, William do. ...	2	6
Cooper, W., Pilgrim Street	2	6	Errington, W., Hetton-) le-Hole }	2	6
Cochrane, Robt., West } Hartlepool }	2	6	Eldon, T., Great Ayton ...	2	6
Cook, Thomas, Middlesbro'	2	6	Elliott, J., Stanhope	2	6
Crow, W. S., Newcastle ...	2	6	Faddy, J., Newcastle	2	6
Corner, William, Crook ...	2	6	Fenny, J. J., Stockton	2	6
Coates, John, Pease's West	2	6	Flockton, J., do.	2	6
Carrick, John, Greenside ...	2	6	Forster, Jos., Newcastle ...	2	6
Charlton, W., Woodside ...	2	6	Forster, Luke, West } Cramlington }	2	6
Cunningham W., Ayre's Quay	2	6	Fothergill, W. A., Darlington	2	6
Cockburn W., Hartlepool	2	6	Foster, W., Middlesbro' ...	2	6
Colley, E., Blackhill	2	6	Furness, T. W., Hartlepool	2	6
Curry, George, Newcastle	2	6	Forster, W., Bowdon Close	2	6
Chambers, Jos., do. ...	2	6	Fells, John, Spennymoor ...	2	6
Christie, Mr., Carville	2	6	Ferens, R., Willington ...	2	6
Colman, Mr., Sunderland ...	2	6	Forster, R., Stockton	2	6
Cuthbertson, W. F., Berwick	2	6	Fisher, John, Durham	2	6
Calvert, J. S., do. ...	2	6	Gascoigne, H., Newcastle ...	2	6
Davidson, James, Lang- } ley Mill }	2	6	Gardhouse, J., Low Row ...	2	6
Davidson, Mrs. do. ...	2	6	Gibson, J., Cambo	2	6
Dawson, Rev. J., Kendal ...	2	6	Gladstone, J., Berry Edge ...	2	6
Davidson, Miss, D., Hay- } don Bridge }	2	6	Green, Ralph, Crawcrook ...	2	6
Dent, Geo., Whitton Park	2	6	Gibbs, R. B., Pease's West	2	6
Dixon, I., Shotley Bridge ...	2	6	Golightly, H., do. ...	2	6
Dixon, George, Ayton ...	2	6	Gradon, Mr., Durham	2	6
Davidson, Joshua, Newcastle	2	6	Greaves, J., Carville	2	6
Dodds, George, Bell's court	2	6	Garbutt, Thomas, North } Beechburn }	2	6
Dobson, Anthony, Ferryhill	2	6	Greaves, J., Cramlington ...	2	6
Davison, John, Blackhill ...	2	6	Hadaway, T. D., N. Shields	2	6
Douglass, G., Bishopwearmouth	2	6	Harrison, John, Ingo	2	6
Dransfield, John, Newcastle	2	6	Harrison, John, jun., Ingo ...	2	6
Dresser, Jon., Darlington ...	2	6	Harrison, Joseph, do. ...	2	6
Dunn, W. C., Newcastle ...	2	6	Harrison, G., Belsay } Dean House }	2	6
Dixon, Robert, Pease's West	2	6	Harrison, R., Ayre's Quay ...	2	6
Douglas, T., Pease's West ...	2	6	Handyside, John, Cambo ...	2	6
Dunn, D. S., Mickley Square	2	6	Hawdon, W., Newcastle ...	2	6
Davidson, Dr. Wolsingham	2	6	Harrison, Richard, Stockton	2	6
Dawson, J., Hetton-le- } Hole }	2	6	Hedley, Andrew, Woodburn	2	6
Dining Robert, Eston	2	6	Henzell, W., Newcastle ...	2	6
Dargue, John, Newcastle ...	2	6	Hedley, Alex., Gateshead ...	2	6

Hodgson, S. S., Sunderland	2	6	Little, Thos., Berry Edge	2	6
Holloway, G., Hetton- le-Hole... .. }	2	6	Little, J. T., Blackhill	2	6
Holmes, Ed., Newcastle	2	6	Littlefair, M., Ayre's Quay	2	6
Hobson, W., Darlington	2	6	Leatherd, J. B., N. Beechburn	2	6
Hodge, John. do.	2	6	Lynn, Rev. A., Willington	2	6
Hoggett, C., W. Hartlepool	2	6	Lascellas, G., N. Beechburn	2	6
Hughes, W., W. Cram- lington }	2	6	Lishman, T., Elswick	2	6
Huston, Rev. J., Newcastle	2	6	Lingford. S. S., Bp. Auckland	2	6
Hodgson, Robert, Crook	2	6	Mackechnie, D., West Hartlepool... .. }	2	6
Havelock, William, Dilston	2	6	Manderson, J., Seaton Delaval }	2	6
Humble, Em., Lane Head	2	6	Makepeace, F., Haydon Bridge }	2	6
Hunter, J. R., Newcastle	2	6	Maddison, J., Bulman Village }	2	6
Hedley, Walker, Woodburn	2	6	Maughan, T., Elswick	2	6
Hills, John, Sunderland	2	6	M'Callum, A., Newcastle	2	6
Hewitson, Wm., Wingate	2	6	M'Nay, J., Middlesbro'	2	6
Hall, Joseph, Swainby	2	6	M'Cree, A., Newcastle	2	6
Heughan, S., Newcastle	2	6	M'Cree, T., do.	2	6
Hope, John, Hexham	2	6	M'Cree, T., jun. do.	2	6
Hope, John, junr. do.	2	6	Mws, W., Langley Mills	2	6
Hunter, J., Sunderland	2	6	Miller, John, Elswick Lane	2	6
Hutchinson, Miss, Bavington	2	6	Milburn, R., Ayre's Quay	2	6
Jameson, John, W. Hexham	2	6	Monkhouse, J. C., Eggle- stone }	2	6
Jaques, Christ, Ayre's Quay	2	6	Morrison, W., Newcastle	2	6
Johnson, W. Darlington	2	6	Moore, R., Pease's West	2	6
Jobson, Alfred, do.	2	6	M'Adam, Robert, Alston	2	0
Jeffrey, William, Caldbeck	2	6	Marshall, Wm., Mickley Square }	2	6
Jackson, Charles, Hexham	2	6	Monkchester, J., Hurworth	2	6
Iveson, Phillip, Gateshead	2	6	Maxwell, Wm., Greatham	2	6
Kenmir, Thomas, Coxhoe	2	6	Marshall, E., Carville	2	6
Kirkup, Geo., Hartlepool	2	6	Maxfield, Mr. do.	2	6
Kellet, John, Crook	2	6	Matthews, G., Sunderland	2	6
Kell, Miss., Woodburn	2	6	Magall, Wm., Newcastle	2	6
Lapsley, W., Newcastle	2	6	Muras, Geo., Newcastle	2	6
Leonard, Mrs., Middlesbro'	2	6	Mews, Ed., Haydon Bridge	2	6
Lee, Mathew, Swinhope	2	6	Naisbit, John Ayre's Quay	2	6
Lilley, T., North Shields	2	6	Naisbit, Thomas do.	2	6
Lingford, J., Bp. Auckland	2	6	Newton, James Coxhoe	2	6
Little, Thomas, Alston	2	6	Nesham, Wm., Newcastle	2	6
Leighton, W. B., Newcastle	2	6	Nicholson, T., Newcastle	2	6
Little, Thomas, Berry Edge	2	6	Nellis, Wm., Newcastle	2	6
Lowes, J., Sandyford Lane	2	6	Oliver, A., St. Anthony's	2	6
Lowes, G. R., do.	2	6	Oliver, Robert, Morpeth	2	6
Lowdon, E. M., Hartlepool	2	6	Ord, W. F., Darlington	2	6
Love, Anthony, Beechburn	2	6	Ord, John, do.	2	6
Love, George, do.	2	6			
Linton, Thomas, Crook	2	6			
Little, Samuel, Mickley	2	6			
Lewis, Ralph	2	6			

Ord, T. B., Guisbro'	2	6	Rayne, James, Stanhope ...	2	6
Ord's Workmen	2	0	Ritson, Joseph, Ninebanks	2	6
Pace, John J., Newcastle...	2	6	Rawling, John, Aspatria ...	2	6
Paxton, Wm., Gateshead...	2	6	Robinson, A. F., Darlington	2	6
Paxton, Andrew, do. ...	2	6	Ridley, J., Hexham, (2 yrs.)	5	0
Pattinson, J., Newcastle ...	2	6	Richardson, John, West	}	2 6
Peel, William, Newcastle...	2	6	Cramlington... ..		
Percival, Hugh, Southwick	2	6	Rowell, John, Newcastle ...	2	6
Penney, H., Darlington ...	2	6	Rowell, James, Elswick ...	2	6
Phillips, A., Sunderland ...	2	6	Robinson, R., Pease's West	2	6
Pickup, Fen., Newcastle ...	2	6	Robb, William, Hexham ...	2	6
Potts, John, Newcastle ...	2	6	Robson, Jno. E., Hartlepool	2	6
Peacock, Ralph, Crook ...	2	6	Ritson, William, Keenley...	2	6
Potts, G., Mickley Square	2	6	Ridley, John, Weardale ...	2	6
Pallister, R., Blackhill ...	2	6	Robson, L., Kirkley Mills	2	6
Pickett, G. C., Sunderland	2	6	Rewcastle, Miss, Newcastle	2	6
Pierson, Jos., Darlington	2	6	Reay, Richard, Kirkheaton	2	6
Pringle, James, Wooler ...	2	6	Saint, James, Haltwhistle	2	6
Purvis, R., Shotley Bridge	2	6	Sharp, R., Hetton-le-Hole	2	6
Potts, E. C., Newcastle ...	2	6	Shield, S., Langley Mills	2	6
Pattison, Wm., Hexham ...	2	6	Shotton, Miss Ellen, Ryton	2	6
Pope, R., Sunderland...	2	6	Smith, George, Newcastle	2	6
Pattison, R., Shotley Bridge	2	6	Smith, John, ditto	2	6
Punshon, T., N. Beechburn	2	6	Snowdon, T. G., ditto	2	6
Potts, T. A., Newcastle ...	2	0	Snaith, F., Shotley Bridge	2	6
Pyburn, J., M.D., N'castle	2	6	Spoor, F., Whitton Park...	2	6
Reid, Rev. A., do. ...	2	6	Spoor, B., ditto ...	2	6
Renwick, Robt., Crook ...	2	6	Strachan, John, S. Shields	2	6
Reay, Josh., Haydon Bridge	2	6	Stephen, John, Gateshead	2	6
Reed, George, Plankey Mill	2	6	Stephenson, Robert, Crook	2	6
Richardson, Geo., Cambo	2	6	Stewart, James, Newcastle	2	6
Ritson, Joseph, Crook ...	2	6	Stokoe, B., Blaydon	2	6
Rowell, W., Haydon Bridge	2	6	Swan, Robert, Sunderland	2	6
Roddam, John, Guisbro' ...	2	6	Symonds, Charles, Guisbro'	2	6
Robson, J., Hartlepool ...	2	6	Scott, William, Sunniside...	2	6
Robson, R., North Shields	2	6	Scott, John, Pease's West	2	6
Rougier, Charles, Newcastle	2	6	Smith, John, Spennymoor	2	6
Robinson, W., Ayre's Quay	2	6	Spencer, James, Greenside	2	6
Routledge, Jno., Berryedge	2	6	Smart, David, Mickley Sqr.	2	6
Robson, W., S. Middleton	2	6	Stoker, Wm., Netherwitton	2	6
Robinson, Thos., Stockton	2	6	Stoker, Nicholas, ditto	2	6
Robson, L., Catcheside ...	2	6	Spencer, Wm., Eston Mines	2	6
Robinson, L. W. Hartlepool	2	6	Snowdon, W., Great Ayton	2	6
Robinson, Mrs., ditto	2	6	Smailes, W., W. Hartlepool	2	6
Rowe, Rev. E. G., ditto	2	6	Swan, John, Whitton Park	2	6
Rutherford, W., West	}	2 6	Scott, P., Haydon Bridge	2	6
Cramlington... ..			Skelton, Jos., Sunderland	2	6
Rutherford, Rev. J. H.,	}	2 6	Sharer, James, ditto	2	6
Newcastle			Stoker, James, ditto	2	6
Robinson, Geo., Guisbro'...	2	6	Steavenson, A. L., Whitelee	2	6

Stephenson, T. D., Wil- lington }	2	6	Wardhaugh, E., Shotley Br.	2	6
Shaw, J., Ayre's Quay ...	2	6	Wake, John, Darlington ...	2	6
Softly, John, Longtown ...	2	6	Walton, Richard, Cornforth	2	6
Shivers, George, Gateshead	2	6	Ward, J. W., West Hartlepl.	2	6
Swan, J. W., Newcastle ...	2	6	Webster, T., Guisbro' (2 yrs.)	5	0
Smith, G., Ayre's Quay ...	2	6	Weir, Jacob, Newcastle ...	2	6
Sykes, Wm., Bp. Auckland	2	6	Whitehead, Rev., Geo. ...	2	6
Sutherland, W. Bellingham	2	6	Wigham, T., Langley Mills	2	6
Shield, Ed., Cramlington...	2	6	Wigham, J., do. ...	2	6
Stephenson, J., Newcastle	2	6	Weir, Jacob, do. ...	2	6
Taylor, J., Mitford, (2 yrs.)	5	0	Wilson, W., Shotley Bridge	2	6
Taylor, T. R., Middlesbro'	2	6	Wild, Thomas, Shildon ...	2	6
Taylor, James, do.	2	6	Wood, John, Darlington ...	2	6
Taylor, Henry, Stockton...	2	6	Woodecock, W., Spennymoor	2	6
Temperley, Wm., Hexham	2	6	Wray, John, Haydon Bridge	2	6
Thompson, W., Newcastle	2	6	Walker, Joseph, Wingate	2	6
Thompson, Jas., St. Peter's	2	6	Williams, T., Eston Mines	2	6
Thompson, R., Newcastle	2	6	Williams, M. G., G. Ayton	2	6
Thomas, J., Newcastle ...	2	6	Woodcock, W., Guisbro' ...	2	6
Thursfield, John, Southwick	2	6	Westgarth, W., Stanhope...	2	6
Thompson, G., Ayres Quay	2	6	Wigham, Jacob, Coanwood	2	6
Thompson, Chas., West Hartlepool }	2	6	Wilson, Thomas, Stockton	2	6
Turnbull, A., Cambo	2	6	Williams, Rev. J. W., Willington }	2	6
Turnbull, P., Ayre's Quay	2	6	Winship, J., M.D., Crook...	2	6
Thompson, W., Mickley Square }	2	6	Wilson, Isaac, do.	2	6
Tweddle, G., Guisbro'	2	6	Wilson, C. C., do.	2	6
Tinniswood, J., Slaggyford	2	6	Walton, Young, Stockton	2	6
Taylor, Jas., South Shields	2	6	Wilson, W., West Cram- lington }	2	6
Turnbull, Jas., Brampton	2	6	Weir, Jas., Langley Mills	2	6
Tait, Thomas, Longtown	2	6	Wigham, J., do.	2	6
Thompson, W., Newcastle	2	6	Weatherall, T., North Beechburn }	2	6
Tweedie, John, Stockton...	2	6	Wilson, Rev. J., Agent, Newcastle }	2	6
Thwaites, Robert, Durham	2	6	Weston, T., N. Beechburn	2	6
Tingate, J., Allendale Town	2	6	Whinfield, W. A., Newcastle	2	6
Traill, T. H., Newcastle ...	2	6	Wilson, John, Longtown...	2	6
Watt, Richard, Guisbro' ...	2	6	Watson, R., Ayres Quay...	2	6
Watt, John, Newcastle ...	2	6	Wardle, Mrs M. A., Corridge	2	6
Walton, J., Sunderland ...	2	6	Wright, J., Newcastle...	2	6
Watson, J., Newcastle ...	2	6	Webster, Henry, Morpeth	2	6
Watson, W. L., do. ...	2	6	Young, W. M., Cambo ...	2	6
Watson, T. R., Morpeth ...	2	6			

Being an increase of 128 Subscribers more than the former Register; but we would urge the truth, that the number of the Subscribers must be doubled* before the League realizes a thorough, self-supporting, and efficient working position.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FIVE HUNDRED POUND EFFORT.

NEWCASTLE.

Robert, Wilson, Esq...	£1	0	0
J. W. Pease, Esq. ...	1	0	0
H. Ingledew, Esq. ...	1	0	0
W. Beaumont, Esq. ...	1	0	0
The Reverend the Vicar	1	1	0
H. Milvain, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Mr. Robson, Mosely St.	1	1	0
Mr. G. Shield, do.	1	0	0
G. T. Gibson, Esq. do.	1	0	0
Young Men's Temperance Society ...	1	1	0
Mr. E. Ridley ...	0	10	0
Mr. J. Elliott ...	0	10	0
Mr. G. Bargate ...	0	10	0
Mr. E. Richardson ...	0	10	0
Mr. G. Brewis ...	0	10	0
Miss Morrison ...	0	10	0
Mr. R. Forster, Rye Hill	0	10	0
Mr. George Angus ...	0	10	0
Mr. W. Lowes ...	0	10	0
Dr. Brady (Gateshead)	0	10	0
Mr. J. Wood, ...	0	5	0
Mr. G. Richardson ...	0	5	0
Mr. J. Watson, Arcade	0	5	0
Mrs. Mennell ...	0	5	0
Mr. G. R. Pumphrey...	0	5	0
Mr. Thos. Pumphrey	0	5	0
Mr. W. C. Marshall ...	0	5	0
Mr. Falconer ...	0	5	0
Mr. S. Culley ...	0	5	0
Mr. Christie ...	0	2	6
Mr. J. Greaves ...	0	2	6
Mr. Ainsley... ..	0	2	6
Mr. E. Marshall...	0	2	6
Mr. Maxfield ...	0	2	6
Rev. W. H. Wright ...	0	2	6
Mr. Phillipson, Pilgrim Street ...	0	2	6

SUNDERLAND.

Backhouse, Edward ...	£10	0	0
Messrs Wilson Brothers	5	0	0
Mr. R., Wrightson ...	1	0	0
Mrs. M., Mounsey ...	1	0	0
Mr. G. R. Berth ...	0	10	0
Mr. J. Mounsey ...	0	10	0
Mr. Thos. Blain ...	0	10	0
Mr. H. Armstrong ...	0	10	0
Mr. J. Priestly ...	0	5	0
Mr. E. C. Robson ...	0	5	0
Mr. W. R. Catherall, } Monkwearmouth ... }	0	2	6
Mr. G. Mathews ...	0	2	6
Mr. Dixon ...	0	2	6
Mr. Cohen ...	0	2	6
Mr. J. Sharer ...	0	2	6
Mr. S. Hodgson ...	0	2	6
Mr. J. Hunter ...	0	2	6
Mr. G. Smith, Ayre's Qy.	0	2	6
Mr. M. Littlefair, do.	0	2	6
Mr. R. Pope ...	0	2	6
Mr. J. Walton ...	0	2	6
Mr. Robert Swan ...	0	2	6

DURHAM.

Rev. G. T. Fox ...	5	0	0
J. Love, Esq. ...	1	0	0
W. L. Wharton, Esq...	1	1	0
J. Shields, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Mr. Jos. Fowler ...	0	10	0
Mr. Geo. Graydon ...	0	5	0
Mr. Robert Thwaites	0	2	6

STOCKTON.

Mr. J. Dodgshon ...	0	10	0
Mr. P. Romyn ...	0	5	0

Mr. A. Brady ...	£0	5	0
Mr. J. Tweedie ...	0	2	0

NORTH SHIELDS.

S. Mease, Esq. ...	1	1	0
J. F. Spence, Esq. ...	0	10	0
Mr. J. Fawcus ...	0	5	0
Mr. James Hunter ...	0	5	0
Mr. Thomas Hepple ...	0	5	0
Mr. J. Proctor, Tyne- mouth ...	0	10	0

VARIOUS.

WALLINGTON.

Sir W. C. Trevelyan...	5	0	0
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SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Arthur E. Tregillis ...	5	0	0
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BRAYTON HALL.

Sir W. Lawson, Bart.	2	10	0
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SOUTH SHIELDS.

Mr. J. Reed ...	0	5	0
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BISHOP AUCKLAND.

Mr. M. Richley ...	0	5	0
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CARVILLE.

Mr. J. Reay ...	0	10	0
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RYTON.

J. C. Lamb, Esq. ...	0	10	0
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GUISBRO'.

Mr. Thomas Dixon ...	£0	7	0
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WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Mr. C. Emmerson ...	0	5	0
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SOCIETIES.

Elswick Engine Works Society ...	5	0	0
Keenley Society Col- lecting Card, W. Johnson...	2	0	0
Earsdon Society, Dr. Pyle ...	2	0	0
Easby Collecting Card Mr. Dixon ...	0	11	0
Scotswood Collecting Card, Mr. Greener	0	5	0
Bp. Auckland Col- lecting Card, W. Affleck ...	0	7	6
Mickley Society Col- lecting Card, W. Phillipson ...	0	15	6
Middle Rainton Col- lecting Card, Henry Lowry ...	0	9	6
Lane Head Society Collecting Card ...	0	5	6
Easington Lane Society Collecting Card ...	1	0	0
Mr. Brignall's Col- lecting Card ...	0	4	0
Various Donations of one shilling each ...	0	12	0

Dr. Statement of Treasurer's Account to Dec. 31, 1861. Cr.

Balance at Annual Meeting	£79	8	10½
Cash received to Dec. 31, 1861	120	7	5½

£199 16 4

Disbursements	£108	14	10
Balance	91	1	6

£199 16 4

Balance carried forward .	£91	1	6
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T. P. BARKAS, Treasurer.

LIST OF DONORS AND MEMBERS,

WITH THEIR RESIDENCES.

ALNWICK.

Allen, James

ALLENDALE TOWN.

Tingate, John

AYRE'S QUAY.

Cunningham, Wm., Ballast Hills
Harrison, Robert
Jacques, Christopher
Littlefair, Mark, Ayre's Quay
Naisbit, Thomas do.
Naisbit, John, do.
Robinson, William, do.
Shaw, Jonathan, M.D.
Smith, G., Ayre's Quay
Thompson, George
Turnbull, Peter
Watson, Robert

GREAT AYTON.

Dixon, George
Eldon, Thomas
Richardson, John
Snowdon, William
William, M. G.

ALSTON.

Harker, Rev. J.
Little, Thomas
M'Adam, Robert

ASPATRIA.

Rawlin, John

BERRYEDGE.

Brodie, Adam
Cheeseman, Thomas
Gladstone, John
Little, Thomas
Routledge, John
Carrick, Thomas, Consett
Cheeseman, William, Leadgate

BLACKHILL.

Colley, Edward
Dawson, John
Little, John Thomas
Little, Thomas
Pallister, Richard
Tregillis, Arthur
Whitehead, Rev. G.

BEECHBURN.

Love, Anthony, Beechburn
Love, George, do.
Bell, George, North Beechburn
Garbutt, Thomas do.
Leatherd, J. B., do.
Lascellas, George, do.
Punshon, Thomas, do.
Weatherall, Thomas
Weston, Thomas

BOWDON CLOSE.

Atkinson, John
Forster, Walter

BELLINGHAM.

Bell, John
Bell, Thomas
Brown, Thomas
Sutherland, William

BERWICK.

Cuthbertson, W. F.
Calvert, J. S., Palace Green

BISHOP AUCKLAND.

Affleck, William
Lingford, Joseph
Lingford, Samuel S.
Sykes, William

BLAYDON.

Charlton, John
Cowan, Joseph
Stokoe, Bartholomew

BRAMPTON.

Lattimer, William
Turnbull, James

BRIGHAM.

Allen, Henry

CAMBO.

Gibson, John
Hutchinson, Miss, Bavington
Handyside, John
Richardson, George
Robson, Wm., South Middleton
Robson, Lancelot, Catcheside
Robson, L., Kirkley Mills
Trevelyan, Sir W. C.
Turnbull, A.
Wardle, Mrs. M. A., Corridge

CARLISLE.

Rev. F. Close, Dean of Carlisle

CALDBECK.

Jeffrey, William

COANWOOD.

Wigham, Jacob

CORBRIDGE.

Havelock, William, Dilston
Wood, I. F., Corbridge

CARVILLE.

Ainsley, Mr.
Christie, Mr.
Greaves, J.
Marshall, E.
Maxfield, Mr.

COXHOE.

Bell, John
Kenmir, Thomas
Newton, James

CRAMLINGTON (East).

Greaves, John, Shank House
Hobkirk, William
Shield, Edward

CRAMLINGTON (West)

Forster, Luke
Hughes, John
Hughes, William
Rutherford, William
Richardson, John
Wilson, William

CROOK.

Corner, William
Hodgson, Robert
Kellelt, John
Kelley, W., M.D.
Sinton, Thomas
Peacock, Ralph
Renwick, Robert
Ritson, Joseph
Stephenson, Robert
Winship, John, M.D.
Wilson, Isaac
Wilson, C. C.
Wilson, Edward

DARLINGTON.

Adair, William
Backhouse, Katherine
Blacklock, Joseph
Bevan, Mrs H.

Dresser, Jonathan
 Fothergill, W. A.
 Hobson, William
 Hodge, John
 Johnson, W.
 Jobson, Alfred
 Laidlaw, R. F.
 Ord, W. T.
 Ord, John
 Parsons, E.
 Pease, Joseph
 Pease, Edward
 Pease, Arthur
 Pease, J. B.
 Proctor, Miss Jane
 Parker, W. C.
 Penney, Harrison
 Pierson, Joseph
 Richardson, W.
 Robinson, Alfred F.
 Thompson, William
 Wake, John
 Wood, John

DURHAM.

Fox, Rev. G. T
 Fisher, John
 Graydon, M.
 Thwaites, Robert
 White, G.

DUDLEY

Blyth, Alexander

EARSDON.

Pyle, J. H.

ELSWICK ENGINE WORKS.

Lishman, Thomas
 Maughan, Thomas
 Rowell, James
 Hill, George, Low Benwell
 Maughan, Rev. W., Benwell

ESTON JUNCTION.

Dinning, Robert

ESTON MINES.

Spencer, William
 Williams, Thomas

FERRY HILL.

Dobson, Anthony

GAINFORD.

Bowman, William

GATESHEAD.

Allison, Thomas
 Almond, C. A., High Street
 Anderson, Francis, Redheugh
 Berkley, James, High Felling
 Blagburn, John, Mount Pleasant
 Blenkinsopp, John, Dunston
 Hedley, Alexander
 Ivison, Phillip
 Lucas, Gorge
 Paxton, William
 Paxton, Andrew
 Sisson, George
 Steven, John
 Shivers, George

GREENSIDE.

Carrick, Joseph
 Ord, T. B.
 Spencer, James
 Charlton, George, Crawcrook
 Green, Ralph, do.
 Shotton, Miss Ellen, Ryton
 Charlton, William, Woodside

GREATHAM.

Maxwell, William
 Maxwell, Walter

GUISBRO'.

Browne, J. M.
 Barker, Edward
 Baker, David
 Dixon, Thomas
 Ord, Charles O.
 Ord's Workmen

Roddam, John
 Robinson, George
 Symmonds, Charles
 Tweddle, George
 Watt, Richard
 Webster, Thomas
 Woodcock, William

HARTLEPOOL.

Cockburn, William
 Hoggett, C. W.
 Kirkup, George
 Lowden, E. M.
 Robson, Henry F.
 Robson, John E.

WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Blair, Paul
 Blair, John
 Campbell, Rev. T.
 Cochrane, Robert
 Furness, Thomas
 Mackechine, D.
 Robinson, Isaac
 Robinson, Mrs.
 Rowe, Rev. E. G.
 Smailes, William
 Thompson, Charles
 Ward, James W.

HAYDON BRIDGE.

Davidson, Dorothy
 Makepeace, F.
 Mews, John
 Mews, Edward, Bounderlands
 Reay, Joshua
 Rowell, William
 Scott, Peter
 Wray, John

HETTON-LE-HOLE.

Barras, Thomas
 Barras, John
 Dawson, John
 Errington, Wm.
 Holloway, G.
 Sharp, Robert

HEXHAM.

Hope, John
 Hope, John, jun.
 Jamieson, J. W.
 Jackson, Charles
 Pattison, William
 Ridley, Joseph
 Ridley, John
 Robb, William
 Temperley, William

HURWORTH.

Gascoigne, Charles
 Monkchester, John

INGO.

Harrison, John
 Harrison, John jun.
 Harrison, Joseph
 Harrison, G., Belsay, Dean House

IRTHINGTON.

Bulman, Thomas

KEENLY.

Ritson, William

KIRKHEATON.

Anderson, John
 Aitkin, William
 Reay, Richard

LANGLEY MILL.

Davidson, James
 Davidson, Mrs. J.
 Mews, William
 Shield, Simon
 Wigham, Thomas
 Wigham, John
 Wigham, Jacob
 Weir, James
 Reed, George, Planky Mill

LONGTOWN.

Softley, John
 Tait, Thomas
 Wilson, John

LOW ROW (near Carlisle).
Gardhouse, John

MICKLEY SQUARE,

Dunn, D. S.
Little, Samuel
Marshall, William
Potts, George
Smart, David
Thompson, William

MIDDLESBRO'.

Bell, Charles
Black, Rev. W.
Cook, Thomas
Forster, William
Hedley, James
Leonard, Mrs.
M'Nay, John
Taylor, Thomas R.
Taylor, James

MORPETH.

Oliver, Robert
Watson, T. R.
Webster, Henry
Brown, Henry, River Green
Taylor, James, Mitford

NETHERWITTON.

Boag, Hugh
Stoker, William
Stoker, Nicholas

NEWBROUGH.

Bell, Christopher

NEWCASTLE.

Atkin, David, Castle Stairs
Anderson, William, Arcade
Bell, R. P., Clayton Street
Blackett, R., Quayside
Brewis, R. Swirle
Brignall, W. A., Bell's Court
Brown, David, Sycamore Street
Butterwick, Geo., 43, Blenheim St.
Benson, John, Grainger Street

Brown, Allen, Howard Street
Barkas, T. P., Grainger Street
Brewis, Geo., Grey Street
Bradburn, J., Clayton Street
Brown, Rev. R., Cromwell Street
Carlisle, J. F., Hinde St. (West)
Christie, John, Nelson Street
Cook, Ralph, Byker Bar
Cathrall, T. N., Grainger Street
Cathrall, John, Copland Terrace
Cook, Richard, Copland Terrace
Cooper, William, Pilgrim Street
Crow, W. S., Side
Currie, George, Rewcastle Chare
Chambers, J., High Friar Lane
Charlton, George, Bell's Hotel
Dixon, Charles W., Grey Street
Dodds, George, Bell's Court
Dransfield, John, Grey Street
Dunn, W. C., Butcher Market
Dargue, John, Clayton Street
Dryden, Cuthbert, Bath Lane
Daglish, William, Pilgrim Street
Dowling, John, 5, Smith Court
Davidson, J., Gloucester Road
Ellenger, Mr., Mosley Street
Faddy, John, 5, Carlton Street
Fea, George, H., Gallowgate
Forster, Joseph, Gloucester St.
Green, George, Blackett Street
Green, George, Side
Gascoigne, Henry, New Road
Hunter, John R., 136 Pilgrim St.
Heughan, Samuel, Mosley Street
Hills, E. S., Grey Street
Herdman, Thomas, Westgate
Hawdon, W., Maple Terrace
Henzell, W., Clayton Street
Holmes, Ed., East clayton Street
Huston, Rev. J., East Parade
Lapsley, William, Glo'ster Street
Laws, William, Barracks
Leighton, W. B., Grainger Street
Lowes John, Sandyford Lane
Lowes, Ralph George, do.
Loton, John, Union St. Shieldfield
Mawson, John, Mosley Street
M'Callum, A., Nun Street
M'Cree, Andrew, Quayside
M'Cree, Thomas, Quayside

Mc'Cree, Thomas, Arcade
 Miller, John, Elswick E. Terrace
 Morrison, W., Grainger Street
 Magall, William, Carlhol Street
 Muras, G., Northumberland St.
 Nellis, William, Pitt Street
 Nicholson, T., 47, Blackett Street
 Nesham, W., Northumberland St.
 Ord, Robson, Rillel Villas
 Oliver, Adam, St. Anthony's
 Oliver, Daniel, Bigg Market
 Pace, John J., Argyle Street
 Pattinson, John, 31, Side
 Peel, William, Queen's Street
 Pickup, F., Newgate Street
 Potts, John, Cloth Market
 Pyburn, Jas., M.D., Newcastle
 Potts, E. C., Shieldfield
 Proctor, B. S., Grey Street
 Potts, T. A., Clayton Street
 P. L., per Mr. G. Dodds
 Rewcastle, Jas., 10, Elswick Row
 Rewcastle, Miss, do.
 Richardson, E., Elswick Villa
 Ridley, Errington, West Parade
 Reed, Rev. A., Grainger Villa
 Richardson, G., jun., Cloth Market
 Rougier, Charles, Grey Street
 Rutherford, Rev. J. H., Elswick
 Lane
 Robson, Robert, Nun Street
 Rowell, John, North Shore
 Stewart, William, Grainger Street
 Smith, George, Copland Terrace
 Smith, John, Side
 Snowdon, T. G., 31, Blackett St.
 Stewart, James, Camden Street
 Swau, Joseph Wm., Mosley Street
 Stephenson, Jos., Wesley Street
 Thompson, William, Hinde St.
 Thompson, Robert, New Road
 Thomas, Josiah, Hinde Street
 Taylor, Henry, Quayside
 Trail, Thos. H., Sumner Street
 Wilson, Wm., Pilgrim Street
 Wilcke, Thomas, Westgate Street
 Watt, John, Union Row
 Watson, James, Green Market
 Weir, Jacob, Newgate Street

Wilson, Rev. Jas., Blenheim St.
 Whinfield, W. A., Pilgrim Street
 Watson, W. L., Cumberland Row
 Wright, John, High Bridge

NORTH SHIELDS.

Baker, Joseph
 Bolam, John, Chirton
 Hadaway, T. D.
 Lilley, Thomas
 Proctor, Joseph
 Proctor, R.
 Robson, Robert, Nile Street

NINE BANKS.

Ritson, Joseph

PEASE'S (WEST).

Coates, John
 Dixon, Robert
 Douglass, Thomas
 Gibbs, R. B.
 Golightly, Henry
 Moore, Robert
 Robinson, Robert
 Scott, John
 Scott, William, Sunnyside
 Stevenson, A. L. White Lee

PENRITH.

Bell, Rev. Thomas, Park Head

SEATON DELAVAL.

Manderson, John

SHILDON.

Brown, William
 Bouch, Wm.
 Jarbutt, Robert
 Wilde, Thomson

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Barkas, William
 Brodie, John
 Brodie, John, jun.
 Dixon, Isaac

Purvis, Ralph
 Pattison, Richard
 Snaith, Francis
 Wardhaugh, Edward
 Wilson, William

SOUTH SHIELDS.

Bird, George
 Allan, Alexander
 Reed, Joseph
 Strachan, John
 Taylor, James

SOUTHWICK.

Percival, Hugh
 Thursfield, John

ST. PETER'S.

Thompson, James

ST. ANTHONY'S.

Oliver, Adam

STANHOPE.

Elliott, John
 Rayne, James
 Westgarth, William

SPENNYMOOR.

Fells, John
 Smith, John
 Woodcock, William

STOCKTON.

Armstrong, G. W.
 Burdon, John
 Dodshon, John
 Fenney, J. S., Bishop Street
 Flockton, Joseph
 Forster, Robert
 Harrison, Richard
 Robinson, Thomas
 Sewell, Robert
 Taylor, Henry
 Tweedie, John
 Wilson, Thomas
 Jualton, Young

SUNDERLAND.

Backhouse, Edward
 Binns, Watson
 Branfoot, William
 Binns, Henry
 Clarke, C. B., 151, High Street
 Coleman, William
 Dixon, Mr.
 Hills, John
 Hunter, J.
 Halcro, John
 Hodgson, Simpson S.
 Matthews, G.
 Phillips, A.
 Pickett, George C.
 Pope, R.
 Swan, Robert
 Skelton, Joseph
 Sharer, James
 Stokoe, James
 Walton, James
 Douglas, Geo., Bishopwearmouth
 Brown, Henderson, Monkwearmouth.
 Catrall, W. R., Monkwearmouth

SWAINBY.

Hall, Joseph

SWINHOPE.

Lée, Matthew

WEARDALE.

Backhouse, W., Wolsingham
 Davidson, Dr., Wolsingham
 Humble, Emerson, Lane Head
 Ridley, J., Lane Head

WHITTON PARK.

Dent, George
 Raine, Nicholas
 Spoor, F.
 Spoor, Benjamin
 Shaw, John

WINGATE.

Hewitson, William
 Lewins, Ralph

WILLINGTON.

Ferens, Robinson
 Lynn, Rev. A.
 Stephenson, T. D.
 Williams, Rev. J. W.

WOOLER

Brand, William
 Pringle, James

WOODBURN.

Bell, C.
 Hedley, Walker

Hedley, Andrew
 Kell, Miss

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bulman's Village... John Maddison
Cornforth..... Richd. Walton
Egglesstone..... J. C. Monkhouse
Haltwhistle James Saint
Leicester Thomas Cook
Reeth G. A. Robinson
Slaggyford. Jonathan Tinniswood
Walker Colliery ... Jos. Atkinson
Pencaitland..... Arthur Trevelian
Kendal Rev. J. Dawson

LIST OF MINISTERS CONNECTED WITH THE LEAGUE.

Rev. T Close	<i>Dean of Carlisle.</i>
„ G. T. Fox	<i>Durham.</i>
„ W. Maughan	<i>Benwell.</i>
„ R. Brown	<i>Newcastle.</i>
„ A. Reid	<i>Do.</i>
„ J. H. Rutherford	<i>Do.</i>
„ J. Adams	<i>Do.</i>
„ J. Elstob	<i>Do.</i>
„ J. Huston	<i>Do.</i>
„ J. Wilson	<i>Do.</i>
„ W. Black	<i>Middlesbro'.</i>
„ T. Bell	<i>Penrith.</i>
„ J. Dawson	<i>Kendal.</i>
„ T. Campbell	<i>West Hartlepool.</i>
„ E. G. Rowe	<i>Do.</i>
„ J. Harker	<i>Alston.</i>
„ G. Whitehead	<i>Shotley Bridge.</i>
„ A. Lynn	<i>Willington.</i>
„ J. Williams	<i>Do.</i>

We are sensible that this list could be considerably extended.

THE
NORTH OF ENGLAND
TEMPERANCE LEAGUE
REGISTER,
AND
ALMANAC FOR 1863.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER, 1858.

PRINCIPLES—ABSTINENCE AND PROHIBITION.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne:
PRINTED BY A. M'CALLUM, "HOME PIETY" OFFICE,
6, NUN STREET.

1863.

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AN ADDRESS

TO

THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS.



THE distinguishing characteristic of modern times is the power of combined operations, in contradistinction to the individual efforts of the past. The power of numbers and of wealth united, have been immensely developed throughout the world by engineering skill and commercial enterprise; by shipping, docks, canals, railways, tunnels, bridges, viaducts, and other great important undertakings. The power of this principle has also been manifested in moral, as well as in secular pursuits, in religious efforts, in Bible diffusion, in missionary operations, in tract distribution, and other kindred philanthropic and educational institutions. What one is unable to accomplish, is made easy by a union of the many of kindred interests and mutual sympathies. Whatever be the bent of a man's mind, if he can make plain the scheme, and that the means are adapted to the end, and the end worth the attainment, he may soon find fellows who are willing to embark in a co partnery for the realisation of the object. This is indicated by every phase of society, in all its diversified out-goings; and such facts present to the reflective mind—to the mind of the philosopher and the Christian, the most encouraging confirmation of the world's progression in intelligence, physical enjoyments, social arrangements; in virtue, religion, and happiness throughout its extended civilisation. It is true that there exist mighty barriers of sin—undercurrents of pollution—powerfully opposing forces of evil to be encountered and overcome; right to be arrayed against might, truth against error, virtue against vice, religion against sin; and, in the nature of things, it is destined that thus the conflict shall be perpetuated. Nevertheless, it is a glorious warfare; and, in this great warfare of the world's advancement, the united operations of Temperance Societies, in their ceaseless activities, in their widely-diffused influences, and extended organisations, are become vast auxiliary agencies in furtherance of a speedy and successful issue. We hesitate not to place them in the fore-front of the battle, as the vanguard of the great army, assured that the cause of virtue and of truth shall eventually triumph, because "we know that HE who is for us is greater than all that be against us."

Let, then, the members and friends, officers and patrons of this institution take courage, and be resolved by their pecuniary aid and personal influence, by example and by precept, to make this Temperance League effective throughout the Northern Counties, for the realisation of the great and virtuous purposes comprised in its establishment.—J. R.

AN ADDRESS

TO

THE COMMITTEES OF THE AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.



How shall we address you? Our words must be few. A kindred responsibility rests upon you towards your local societies with that which rests upon the Executive in their general administration and superintendence. Suffice it to say, that if you be faithful in the discharge of the duties involved in your respective offices, the pathway of progress is made plain, and the success of the League in its affiliated operations is made sure. Motives to faithfulness and diligence cannot be wanting. The drink-deluged condition of society demands your continuous effort, while the success of the past ought to cheer you on to greater enterprise. We record for your instruction the conviction of thirty years' experience, that a committee cannot be efficient without an active, zealous, and intelligent Secretary—and, we further know, that if two or three be agreed in prudent persevering action, the society cannot fail in any locality; they are as "a three-fold cord that cannot be broken."

We would further observe that in all the obstacles which impede progress and prevent healthy working, DEBT is to be most especially avoided; and considering generally the smallness of the demands upon the members to meet the current expenses of the Societies, *debt* ought never to be incurred. One of the chief objects of the League is to supply an accredited and duly qualified agency at the most moderate cost; but if the committees indulge in riskful speculations, by the employment of flashy agents who spout their tawdry verbiage, loudly mouthing their tinsel sentiments, and strut upon the stage, and play the orator for two or three guineas a night; men, thoroughly heartless in the work and solely selfish in their aims; who exhaust the finances, and leave bankrupt the Committees that have been duped and befooled into their engagements—we say if the committees will do so, so be it; but it is neither wise nor right for all that, and the more prudent will avoid the pit that others fall into.

There are just two matters to which we would briefly direct attention. The one is the BAND OF HOPE movement; its importance needs only to be noticed to be approved and promoted. The Agents at each visit will render all help. The second is the combining the services of the Agents in connection with the REVIVAL movement. Temperance influences associated with Revivals is as an outer fence thrown around the new converts for their preservation and protection. Besides, a short temperance address gives variety and added interest to the meetings, and has been productive of the happiest results. Therefore, we recommend the acceptance of the Agents' services on all such occasions.

INTRODUCTION.

WHEN we review the result of the past five years' efforts put forth for the furtherance of the objects of the NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, as presented in this year's *Register*, we are satisfied that, however anxious and arduous have been the labours bestowed, they have been eminently successful in the accomplishment of the great purpose to which they have been undeviatingly and unceasingly directed. The work done has had more than money's worth to recommend it; it has been distinguished by especial disinterestedness; it has been prompted to by the purest benevolence, and it has hitherto been sustained by the free and unbought services of the men who originated the undertaking, and who, from the first, resolved, God helping them, that it should be a success; and now, when they contemplate the result of these past five years' labours, feel satisfied that, without boasting, they have made it such.

The whole area primarily designed by the institutors of the LEAGUE, has now been encompassed. The four Northern Counties are now ranged over by its agents, sowing the seeds of true Temperance principles and practices in the neglected and desert places within their borders, and giving vitality and extension to the operations of the Temperance Societies that comprise the LEAGUE. In the list of the *One Hundred and Thirty-four Societies* affiliated, many of them have been originated by the agents, others have been supported and encouraged to go on; and, though some of the large towns may not have been so immediately and manifestly benefited, yet they must rejoice with us that, through its instrumentality, they have thus aided in this Temperance Mission enterprise. It now needs but a vigorous and united effort to make this LEAGUE one of the most compact and efficient Temperance organisations in the country.

It will be seen that we have well weeded the list of Affiliated Societies, because we wish not to build up or hold together the mere skeleton framework of an organisation. We want vital and energetic action, and therefore have we expunged the inert and defunct societies, and yet there are 41 Societies in Northumberland, 50 in Durham, 19 in Cumberland, 12 in Westmoreland, and 12 in the north borders of Yorkshire. With such evidences of success before us it must be a matter of congratulation to every individual subscriber, and to the Committees of the respective Societies, that they form part and parcel of this noble confederation, participating in the accomplishment of such virtuous results.

We are also encouraged by the Subscription List being so considerably increased, and we rest assured that, as the operations of the LEAGUE become consolidated, and their efficiency more manifest, that this Association will command the monied support of the wealthy and influential of the district, as well as the generous support of the operative classes. As indicative of this, we congratulate our friends on the fact of having added to the patronage of this Association the valued and distinguished names of Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., Joseph Pease, Esq., and Wilfred Lawson, Esq., M.P. Under these cheering auspicious circumstances, we respectfully present the *Register* for 1863.

A SUMMARY OF THE CONSTITUTION.

PRINCIPLES.

Total abstinence from all Intoxicating Liquors as beverages, and the total suppression of the Liquor Traffic by legislative enactment.

OBJECTS.

On the basis of these principles, the objects of the North of England Temperance League are—*First*, An efficient organisation of the Temperance Societies throughout the North of England, so as to promote union of effort and promptness of action. *Second*, The Enrolment of the Teetotalers of the district as members of the League, so as to create an individual interest in the advancement of the general objects of the Temperance cause. To supply the Societies with the services of regularly appointed Agents; and as widely as possible to diffuse Temperance information by tracts and other important documents. To promote memorials to magistrates and petitions to Parliament; and in such other modes as may be deemed expedient, efficiently and thoroughly to advance the chief objects of a universal Temperance reformation.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

That the League shall consist of members who personally abstain from all intoxicating liquors, and who shall subscribe annually 2s. 6d. and upwards to the League fund, and that societies be affiliated with the League on the payment of not less than £1 per annum.

OFFICERS.

That the League be governed and the business transacted by Patrons, President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, two Secretaries, a General Council, and Executive Committee.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

That an annual meeting of the members and delegates of societies be held in the month of September, for the election of officers, and the transaction of general business.

APPEAL.

While the promoters of the North of England Temperance League are bound to restrict its operations to those measures directly tending to the suppression of Intemperance, and the promotion of Temperance, they cannot contemplate its ultimate consequences without recording the conviction that, in the ratio of its success, the causes of poverty, crime suffering, ignorance, and irreligion, will be discountenanced and diminished; and that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, will necessarily be promoted and established; and pledging to guide the operations of this League by the principles and precepts of the gospel, they most confidently put forth its claims for the pecuniary aid and patronage of the benevolent Christian public.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND CONDITIONS OF AFFILIATION WITH THE LEAGUE?

This inquiry is frequently made, and we here in brief give the reply.

First, The chief modes of promoting the Temperance Cause are by public meetings and by tract distribution. These objects are fully accomplished by the League providing accredited and efficient agents, who, in their public advocacy, are directed to pursue a course of domiciliary visitations, and are duly supplied with tracts for distribution in the places they visit.

Second, By the combination of societies in a League, a system of efficient agency is more economically supported, and heavy travelling expenses avoided.

Third, By being affiliated with the League, the agents are stately and continuously sent; and the regularity of their visits keep up a uniform interest in support of the cause.

Fourth, By advice founded on experience, and the approving sympathy and co-operation of others embarked in the same noble enterprise, our minds are inspirited to effort and perseverance—and though surrounded with obstacles, to work under the impress of a strong realizing faith, that we shall succeed if we faint not.

Fifth, The object of instituting a Temperance society is aggression and extension, and being associated with the League, it opens up a more extensive sphere of mission enterprise than could possibly be attempted by any isolated society. The League is therefore to be looked upon as a great combined Temperance missionary effort, in which all societies with the League, are equally interested, and every individual who subscribes to its funds.

Sixth, The societies being conjoined in League relationship will be more effective in operation in any course of legislative action which may be deemed needful to enter upon, either for the attainment of the Permissive Bill, Sunday Closing, or other prohibitory measures. Petitions to Parliament will be more simultaneously promoted; and any other course of action more successfully prosecuted than by isolated effort, proving the maxim, that "union is strength."

These are some of the advantages proceeding from being connected with the League, and which the League has been specially established to afford and to extend. But we would like our Temperance friends to rise above the minor, and comparatively narrow and somewhat self-seeking motive involved in the inquiry, "What will it benefit *us* if our Society join the League? There is a nobler and more becoming inquiry, evidencing a loftier sentiment and a better rule of life; and it is, What more extended good can we do by joining the League? This is the higher aim of Christian and philanthropic action, and makes manifest the true spirit of the Temperance movement. Such inquiry has its due reply in the considerations presented.

LIST OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES,

AND THEIR OFFICERS,

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

With the number of Meetings held and the amount expended in the past year.



AYTON (GREAT.)

(Via NORTHALLERTON.)

John Richardson, Esq., Pres.

John Harbottle, Treasurer.

John Dixon, Secretary.

13 Meetings—Expended £17.

Monday and Friday.

AYRE'S QUAY.

(Via SUNDERLAND.)

William Laythorpe, President.

Geo. Thompson, Vice-President.

Robert Harrison, Treasurer.

Joseph Stephenson, Secretary.

Tuesday and Thursday.

ALLENDALE TOWN.

(Via HAYDON BRIDGE.)

John Harrison, Treasurer.

Isaac Hall, } Secretaries.

B. Harrison } Secretaries.

Friday and Saturday.

ALLONBY.

(Via MARYPORT.)

Robert Boustead, President.

William Twentyman, Vice-Pres.

Thomas Clark, Treasurer.

William S. Tocher, Secretary.

7 Meetings—Expended £4, 2s. 4d.

Any Evening, Saturday excepted.

ALLHALLOWS.

Via WIGTON.)

Josiah Thompson, President.

Joseph Lightfoot, Vice-president.

T. C. Huddart, Treasurer.

Richard Shepherd, Secretary.

6 Meetings—Expended £4, 15s.

Wednesday, Thursday, or
Friday.

ALNWICK.

James Allen, { Treasurer and
Secretary.

Monday, Wednesday, Thursday,
and Friday.

AMBLE.

(Via ACKLINGTON.)

D. Murie, President.

C. Hogg, Vice-President.

John Nairn, Treasurer.

John Henderson, Secretary.

6 Meetings—Expended £1, 9s.

Tuesday or Friday.

APPLEBY.

(Via CUMBERLAND.)

Rev. Chas. Spettigue, President.

James Proud, Vice-President.

George Derry, Treasurer.

David Leslie, Secretary.

6 Meetings.

Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday.

ASHBY (GREAT.)

(Via PENRITH.)

John Crosby, { President and
 Treasurer.
 James Faires, Secretary.
 6 Meetings—Expended £2.
 Any Evening.

ASPATRIA.

(Via CARLISLE.)

John Greaves, President.
 Douglas Bouch, Vice-President.
 William Edwards, Treasurer.
 Richard Brown, Secretary.
 12 Meetings—Expended £11, 9s.
 Tuesday.

**BERWICK, TWEEDMOUTH,
AND SPITTAL.**

W. F. Cuthbertson, President.
 Blake Wood, Treasurer.
 Thomas Melrose } Secretaries.
 John S. Calvert }
 6 Agent's Meetings—Expended
 £15.
 Tuesday or Thursday.

BELLINGHAM.

(Via HEXHAM.)

Rev. John Young, President.
 John Bell, Treasurer.
 Thomas Bell, Secretary.
 Thursday and Friday preferred.

BLAYDON, TYNE.

Thomas Stokoe, President.
 Joseph Hardy, Treasurer.
 William Taylor, Secretary
 14 Meetings—Expended £10.
 Thursday or Saturday.

BRIGHAM.

(Via WORKINGTON.)

William Taylor, Treasurer.
 Isaac Allison, Secretary.

BISHOP AUCKLAND.

LADIES.

Edward Hopper, President.
 Jos. Lingford, Vice-President.
 Mrs. Jos. Lingford, Treasurer.
 Miss Smith } Secretaries.
 Thomas Smith }

BEECHBURN.

(Via DARLINGTON.)

Anthony Love, Pres. and Treas.
 John Moralee, Secretary.
 12 Meetings—Expended £1, 9s.
 Wednesday or Thursday.

BEECHBURN (NORTH)

(Via DARLINGTON.)

J. B. Leithhead, Treasurer.
 William Curry } Secretaries
 J. W. Dinsdale }
 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

BEBSIDE.

(Via MORPETH.)

Robert Young, President.
 Joseph King, Vice-President.
 Ralph Watson, Treasurer.
 William Richardson, Secretary
 20 Meetings—Expended £12, 6s. 9d.
 Monday or Saturday.

BOWDON CLOSE.

(Via DARLINGTON.)

William Simpson, President.
 Robert Wheldon, Treasurer.
 Walton Forster, Secretary.
 12 Meets.—Expended £3, 6s. 8d.
 Monday.

BRANDON COLLIERY.

(Via DARLINGTON.)

Thomas Rhymer, President.
 William Pinkney, Treasurer.
 William Taylor, Secretary.
 8 Meetings—Expended £1, 5s.
 Monday, Thursday, Saturday.

BLANNERHASSETT.**CUMBERLAND.**

John Sharp, President.
 Joseph Beaty, Treasurer.
 John Hind, Secretary.
 3 Meetings—Expend. £1, 13s. 10d.
 Monday, Tuesday, Thursday or
 Friday.

BROUGHTON AND KIRBY.**(Via STOKESLEY.)**

John Balfour, President.
 Robert Webster, Vice-President.
 William Carter, Treasurer.
 Richard P. Dalton, Secretary.
 Mark Barker, Cor. Sec.
 15 Meetings—Expend £2.
 Tuesday, Wednesday or Friday.

BOLTON.**(Via PENRITH.)**

Christopher Butterworth, Pres.
 John Dent, Vice-President.
 Stephen Slinger, Treasurer.
 William Dent } Secretaries.
 Joseph Dent }
 3 Meetings.
 Tuesday, Thursday or Friday.

BROUGH.**(Via PENRITH.)**

John Hutchinson, President.
 William Jackson, Treasurer.
 Edward Bell, Secretary.
 3 Meetings.
 Saturday excepted.

CALDBECK.**(Via WIGTON.)**

William Frances, President.
 William Muse, Vice-President.
 Thomas Gill, Treasurer.
 William Richardson, Secretary.
 9 Meetings—Expend £18, 10s.
 Any Evening.

CARVILLE & WALLSEND.

— Spraggon, President.
 John Heads, Vice-President.
 Henry Daglish, Treasurer.
 Robert Jones, Secretary.
 Saturday.

CORBRIDGE.

George Robson, Treasurer.
 Robert Forster, Secretary.
 Tuesday or Thursday.

CAMBO.

Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., Pres.
 Thos. R. Richardson, Treasurer.
 Walter Young, Secretary.

CRAMLINGTON COLLIERY.

William Hobkirk, President.
 Robert Tate, Vice-President.
 John Burrell, Treasurer.
 Joseph Patterson, Secretary.
 5 Meetings—Expend £3, 7s. 5d.

CRAMLINGTON (WEST).

Matthew Lowther, President.
 Ralph Knox, Treasurer.
 William Rutherford, Secretary.
 Luke Forster, Assistant ditto.

CROOK.**(Via DARLINGTON.)**

R. Renwick, President.
 T. Brown, Vice-President.
 J. Wilson, Treasurer.
 William Miller, Secretary.
 Monday.

CURRYHILL.**(Via WHITFIELD.)**

Joseph Ritson, President.
 John Ritson, Vice-President.
 Jonathan Clementson, Treasurer
 Robson Brown, Secretary.
 4 Meetings—Expend £3, 9s. 3d.
 Friday or Saturday.

COANWOOD.

(Via HALTWHISTLE.)

William Ellerington, President.
John Henderson and others,
Vice-Presidents.

John Robson }
Thomas Walton } Treasurers.
Jacob Wigham }
John Wallis } Secretaries.

7 Meetings—Expended £3.
Thursday or Friday.

COXHOE.

DURHAM.

John Geo. Cawthorn, Treasurer
Thomas Kenmir, Secretary.

16 Meetings—Expended £2.
Monday, Wednesday or Saturday.

CROGLIN.

(Via PENRITH.)

T. J. Dryden, President.
T. Salkeld, Treasurer.
T. J. Dryden, Secretary.

3 Meetings—Expended £1, 4s.

CULGAITH.

(Via PENRITH.)

John Jenkinson, President.
John Oglethorpe, Treasurer.
John Jenkinson, Secretary.

2 Meetings.

DARLINGTON.

William Thompson, President.
Jonathan Dresser }
John Horsley } Vice-Pres.
William Thompson, Treasurer.
A. F. Robinson, Secretary.
Expended £100.

DYE HOUSE.

(Via HEXHAMSHIRE.)

William Davidson, Treasurer.
John Bell Steel, Secretary.

DARLINGTON ALLIANCE
AUXILIARY.

Joseph Pease, Esq., President.
Edward Pease, Esq. } Vice-
G. Stephenson, Esq. } Pres.
W. Thompson, Esq., Treasurer.
John Harrison }
Marshall Dinsdale } Secretaries.
21 Meetings—Expended. £29, 7s. 4d.
Wednesday or Thursday,

DURHAM.

Rev. G. T. Fox M. A., Pres.
James Powney, Vice-President.
Alexander Forrest, Treasurer.
Robert Wright, Secretary.
T. Liddle, Assistant Secretary.
5 Meetings—Expended. £2, 14s. 6d.
Wednesday or Thursday.

DUDLEY COLLIERY.

Robert Joyce, President.
George Mall, Vice-President.
William Crawford, Treasurer.
James Cherry, Secretary.
Saturday.

DUFTON.

(Via PENRITH.)

W. Bolton, President.
Stephen Hall, Treasurer.
George Stephenson, Secretary.
12 Meetings.

EASBY.

(Via NORTHALLERTON.)

James Fell, President.
John Wood, Treasurer.
James Dixon, Secretary.

EMMA VILLE COLLIERY.

(Via PRUDHOE)

John Cruddas President.
Joseph Appleby Vice-President.
Thomas Eltringham Treasurer.
Thomas Bell, Secretary.
Thursday or Saturday.

ESTON JUNCTION AND SOUTH BANK.

(Via MIDDLESBRO'.)

Joseph Chipchase, President.
John Pearson } Vice-Pres.
Wm. Chipchase }
James Ryder, Treasurer.
Nicholas Reid, Secretary.
10 Meetings—Expend. £3, 10s. 6d.
Saturday.

EASINGTON LANE.

(Via FENCE HOUSES.)

John Howe, President.
John Ward, Vice-President.
William Parker, Treasurer.
Samuel Sharp, Secretary.
7 Meetings—Expend. £2, 10s.
Wednesday excepted.

ELSWICK ENGINE AND ORDNANCE WORKS.

James Rowell, President.
Rev. W. Maughan, Vice-Pres.
William Hardy, Treasurer.
George Hill, Secretary.
17 Meetings—Expend. £7.
Friday.

EVENWOOD

(Via DARLINGTON.)

Joseph Thursfield President.
George Deighton Vice-Pres.
George Snowdon Treasurer.
William Maddison, Secretary.
20 Meets.—Expend. £7, 10s. 5d.
Monday, Thursday, or Saturday.

FERRYHILL & CHILTON.

Matthew Tate, President.
Ralph Emmerson, Vice-Pres.
Anthony Dobson, Treasurer.
Robert Richardson } Secretaries
A. Dobson }
25 Meetings—Expend. £12.
Monday, Tuesday, or Saturday.

FLIMBY.

(Via CARLISLE.)

Matthew Herbert, Treasurer.
William West, Secretary.
9 Meetings—Expend. £2, 8s. 4d.
Thursday.

FROSTERLY.

John George Golightly, Pres.
Jacob Vickers Walton, Vice-Pres.
Cuthbert Maddison, Treasurer.
Ralph Bainbridge, Secretary.
8 Meets.—Expend. £2, 12s. 1½d.
Thursday or Friday.

FELTON.

(Via ACKLINGTON.)

F. Bowman, President.
W. Burn, Vice-President.
Jas. Rochester, Junr., Treasurer.
John Lee, Junr., Secretary.
9 Meetings—Expend. £6, 0s. 1d.
Saturday, Monday or Wednesday.

FALSTONE.

BELLINGHAM.

Rev. A. Anderson, President.
Francis Kavers, Vice-President.
Walter Nichol, Treasurer.
Bartholomew Robson, Secretary.
Jas. Riddle, Assistant-Secretary.
Monday or Saturday.

GATESHEAD.

John Mawson, President.
J. C. Johnson } Vice-
and others, } Presidents.
John Pattison, Treasurer.
George Lucas } Secretaries.
Thos. Ripon }

GATESHEAD LOW FELL.

John Lowe, President.
John Forster, Treasurer.
W. E. Cooke, Secretary.
Wednesday, Thursday & Satur.

GUISBRO'.

Thos. Dixon, Esq., President.
 George Tweddle, Vice-Pres.
 Charles Symmonds, Treasurer.
 John W. Browne, Secretary.

21 Meetings—Expended £7,
 6s. 3d.

Wednesday or Saturday.

GREENSIDE.

(Via RYTON.)

Cuthbert Charlton, President.
 Thomas Clark, Vice-President.
 John Fewster, Treasurer.
 Thomas B. Ord, Secretary.

6 Meetings—Expended £10.
 Monday, Wednesday or Saturday.

GREATHAM.

(Via WEST HARTLEPOOL.)

Thos. Walter Maxwell, President.
 William Stainthorpe, Vice-Pres.
 William Maxwell, Treasurer.
 John Wm. Stainthorpe Secretary.

14 Meetings—Expended £10.
 Monday, Wednesday, or Thursday.

GARRIGILL.

(Via ALSTON.)

Thomas Cain, President.
 William Hutchinson, Vice-Pres.
 Joseph Pickering, Treasurer.
 John Craig, Secretary.

6 Meetings—Expended £1, 12s.
 Thursday or Friday.

GAMBLESBY.

(Via PENRITH.)

Rev. Thomas Bell, President.
 Thomas Teasdale, Treasurer
 John Stephenson, Secretary.
 Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and
 Friday.

GAINFORD.

(Via DARLINGTON.)

William Bowman, President
 Thomas Lamb, Secretary.
 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday,
 or Friday.

HARTLEPOOL.

S. A. Fleetham, Treasurer.
 John E. Robson.
 Tuesday or Wednesday.

HARTLEPOOL (WEST).

D. Mackechnie, M.D.
 William Smith } Vice Presidents
 F. Heslop }
 Thomas Furness, Treasurer.
 Robert Cochrane, Secretary.
 29 Meetings—Expended £76, 4s. 9d.
 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
 or Thursday.

HAYDON BRIDGE.

James Davison, President.
 John Wheatley, Vice-President.
 William Rowell, Treasurer.
 John Wheatley, Secretary.
 8 Meetings—Expended £4, 6s.
 Saturday excepted.

HEXHAM.

Joseph Ridley, President
 John Hope, Treasurer.
 William Robb } Secs.
 John Hope, jun. }
 Wednesday or Friday.

HURWORTH.

(Via DARLINGTON.)

Joseph Carr, Esq., President.
 John Todd Goldsbrough, Vice-P.
 Thomas Eden, Treasurer.
 Charles Gascoigne, Secretary.
 12 Meetings—Expended £10.
 Monday, Wednesday or Friday.

HETTON-LE-HOLE.**FENCE HOUSES.**

George Holloway, President.
 George Clough, Vice-President.
 Robert Sharp, Treasurer.
 T. Barrass, and } Secretaries.
 T. Stephenson }
 3 Meetings—Expend. £1, 16s. 4d.
 Saturday or Wednesday.

HOWDON.**(Via NEWCASTLE.)**

Joseph Salkeld, President.
 Rev. W. Stead, Vice-President.
 George Heslop, Treasurer.
 William Crow, Secretary.

HUNWICK.**(Via DARLINGTON.)**

John Howie, President.
 Henry Pearson, Vice-President.
 Michael Henderson, Treasurer.
 James Pearson, Secretary.
 19 Meetings—Expend. £8, 11s. 5d.
 Thursday.

HAYTON.**(Via MARYPORT.)**

Mr. Irving, Tailor, Secretary.

HUTTON RUDBY.**(Via STOKESLEY.)**

William Jackson, Secretary.

HARDHAUGH.**(Via HEXHAM.)**

William Mews, President.
 Henry Douglas, Vice-Pres.
 Robert Seed, Treasurer.
 Christopher Heslop, Secretary.
 4 Meetings—Expend 14s. 6d.
 Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, or
 Saturday.

HUTTON MINES.**(Via .)**

Thomas Knott, President.
 Thomas Barker, Vice-Pres.
 James Tocher, Treasurer.
 Thos. Barker, jun., Secretary.

IRTHINGTON.**(Via CARLISLE.)**

E. Davidson, President.
 George Thompson, Vice-Pres.
 William Dodd, Treasurer.
 John Steel, Secretary.
 Monday, Wednesday, or Friday.

INGO.

John Harrison, President.
 John Harrison, jun., Secretary.

JARROW.**(Via SOUTH SHIELDS.)**

James Aitkin, President.
 Rev. J. C. Weir, } Vice-
 and others, } Presidents.
 Robert Nixon, Treasurer.
 Rueben Bird, Secretary.
 18 Meetings—Expend £29, 4s.
 Monday or Thursday.

KEENLEY.**(Via WHITFIELD.)**

Ed. Henderson, President.
 Thomas Bell, Vice-President.
 John Shield, Treasurer.
 Thos. Hetherington, Secretary.
 4 Meetings—Expend £2, 5s.
 Friday or Saturday.

KIRKOSWALD.**(Via PENRITH.)**

Thomas Richardson, President.
 William Hogg, Treasurer.
 John Johnson, Secretary.
 6 Meetings—Expend £5, 10s.
 Wednesdays or Thursdays.

KIRBY-STEPHEN.

(Via PENRITH.)

Rev. John Collinson, President.
 Dr. Blades, } Vice-
 and others, } Presidents.
 Robert Troughton, Secretary.
 15 Meetings—Expended £25.
 Monday or Tuesday.

KIRKBYTHORE.

(Via PENRITH.)

William Horn, President.
 Any evening, Saturday excepted.

LANGLEY MILL.

(Via HAYDON BRIDGE.)

William Mews, President.
 John Wigham, Vice-President.
 Simon Shield, Treasurer.
 George Reid, Secretary.
 Saturday or Friday.

LOW ROW.

(Via CARLISLE.)

Thos. Featherstonehaugh, Pres.
 Francis Batey, Vice-President.
 John Gardhouse { Treasurer &
 } Secretary.
 4 Meetings—Expended £1, 10s.
 Thursday and Friday.

LANE HEAD.

(Via WEARDALE.)

Thomas Emmerson, President.
 Joseph Harrison, Vice-President.
 John Hodgson, Treasurer.
 George Humble, Secretary.
 3 Meetings—Expended. £1, 11s. 9d.
 Tuesday, Thursday, or Friday.

LONGMARTIN.

(Via PENRITH.)

John Richardson, Treasurer.
 Robert Monkhouse, Secretary.
 3 Meetings—Expended 14s.

LONGTOWN.

Via CARLISLE.

John Softley, President.
 Peter Little, Vice-President.
 Thomas Musgrove, Treasurer.
 George Pollitt, Secretary.
 12 Meetings, and 40 Band of
 Hope Meetings—Expended £20.
 Thursday and Friday.

LAZONBY.

(Via PENRITH.)

Thomas James, President.
 Thomas Hindsor, Treasurer.
 John Threkeld, Secretary.
 5 Meetings—Expended £8, 16s.
 Monday, Tuesday, Thursday,
 or Friday.

MARSKE.

(Via REDCAR.)

Arthur Pease, President.
 Thomas Marley, Vice-President.
 Joseph Errington, Treasurer.
 Thomas Forrest, Secretary.
 14 Meetings—Expended. £9, 5s. 6d.
 Monday or Tuesday.

MIDDLESBORO'.

John Dunning, President.
 S. Dambrough } Vice-Presidents
 John Atkinson }
 Thomas Cooke, Treasurer.
 Charles Bell } Secretaries.
 Robert Stainsby }
 80 Meetings—Expended £100.
 Any Evening but Saturday.
 Thursday preferred.

MILBURN.

(Via PENRITH.)

A. Dent, President.
 Robert Todd, Treasurer.
 John Robinson, jun., Secretary.
 9 Meetings—Expended £1, 15s.
 Monday and Wednesday.

MURTON COLLIERY.

(Via FENCE HOUSES.)

John Ritchie, President.
 Andrew Burt, Vice-President.
 Septimus Eastwood, Treasurer.
 William R. Burt } Secs.
 Matthew Thompson }
 9 Meetings—Expended £3, 3s. 2d.
 Saturday Evening.

MICKLEY SQUARE.

(Via PRUDHOE.)

Thomas Graham, President.
 Thomas Ridley, Vice-President.
 William Charlton, Treasurer.
 William Phillipson, Secretary.
 8 Meetings—Expended £2, 16s. 4d.
 Saturday.

NETHERTON COLLIERY.

(Via BEDLINGTON.)

Robert Wheatley, President.
 George Dawson, Vice-Pres.
 James Finear, Treasurer.
 James Thornton, Secretary.
 4 Meetings.
 Saturday Evening.

**NEWCASTLE EAST END
YOUNG MEN'S.**

John Dowling, President.
 Matthew Spriggs, Vice-Pres.
 George Barlow, Treasurer.
 George Temple, Secretary.
 14 Meetings—Expended £6, 18s. 6d.
 Wednesday Evenings.

NEWBROUGH.

(Via HEXHAM.)

William Thirlwell, President.
 Matthew Lowes, Vice-Pres.
 Joseph Blackburn, Treasurer.
 Christopher Bell, Secretary.
 5 Meetings—Expended £3.
 Thursday or Friday.

**NEWCASTLE
TEMPERANCE UNION.**

George Charlton, President.
 Various Vice-Presidents.
 Thomas Herdman, Treasurer.
 W. A. Brignal, Secretary.
 30 Meetings—Sunday meetings
 additional.
 Thursday evenings.

OTTERBURN.

(Via HEXHAM.)

James Ferguson, Treasurer.
 Peter Y. Weddell, Secretary.
 Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,
 and Thursday

ORTON.

(Via PENRITH)

Robert Farrer, President.
 John Blackett, Vice-Pres.
 John Robinson, Treasurer.
 John Robertson, Secretary.
 10 Meetings—Expended £9, 16s. 2d.
 Thursdays and Fridays.

PEASE (WEST.)

(Via DARLINGTON.)

John Coates, President.
 Ralph Cowan, Vice-President.
 Alexander French, Treasurer.
 Joseph Ritson, Secretary.
 13 Meetings—Expended £7, 10s.
 Tuesday.

POTTO.

(Via NORTHALLERTON.)

Robert Turner, President.
 Thomas Robinson, Treasurer.
 William Lobley, Secretary.
 Thursday or Saturday.

RADCLIFFE TERRACE.

(Via ACKLINGTON.)

George Miller, President.
 Isaac Marriott, Vice-President.
 John Thompson, Treasurer.
 Thomas Tate, jun., Secretary.
 6 Meetings—Expended £1, 2s.
 Saturday preferred.

RENWICK.

(Via PENRITH.)

T. G. Dryden, President.
 William Greenop } Vice-
 Joseph Watson } Presidents.
 Thomas Salkeld, Treasurer.
 T. J. Dryden } Secretaries.
 Thomas Greenop }
 4 Meetings—Expended £6, 10s.
 Monday, Tuesday, or Saturday.

SUNDERLAND.

Edward Backhouse, President.
 John Halcro, Vice-President.
 Geo. C. Peckett, Treasurer.
 Watson Binns } Secretaries.
 William Skelton }
 105 Meetings—Expended £120, 15s.
 Saturday excepted.

SHIELDS (NORTH.)

President.
 } Vice-
 } Presidents.
 } Treasurer and
 } Secretary.
 36 Meetings—Expended £55.

SHIELDS (SOUTH.)

Joseph Reid, President.
 J. Jobling } Vice-Presidents.
 J. Swann }
 George Bird, Treasurer
 J. T. Shadforth } Secretaries.
 John Hunter }
 40 Meetings—Expended £60.
 Monday preferred

STOCKTON.

Lewis Dodshon, Treasurer.
 J. F. Craggs } Secretaries.
 Richard Hind }
 40 Meetings—Expended £40, 11s. 4d.
 Tuesday.

STANHOPE.

(Via WEARDALE.)

Joseph Raine, President.
 W. Collingwood, Vice-Pres.
 John Elliott, Treasurer.
 John Wilson } Secretaries.
 William Page }
 8 Meetings—Expended £3.
 Tuesday, Wednesday, or
 Thursday.

SWALWELL.

George Elliott, President.
 Robt. Gillender, Vice-President.
 Surtees Newton, Treasurer.
 William Peel, Secretary.
 19 Meetings—Expended £4, 14s. 6d.
 Monday or Wednesday.

ST. ANTHONY'S.

W. M. Cowell, President.
 John Wanless, Vice-President.
 G. Stewart, Treasurer.
 Joseph M. Dixon, Secretary.
 8 Meetings—Expended £4, 11s. 2d.
 Monday.

ST. PETER'S.

Adam Brown, President.
 Edward Watson, Treasurer.
 James Thompson, Secretary.
 Tuesday.

SINDERHOPE.

(Via ALLENDALE TOWN.)

John Graham, President.
 George Carr, Vice-President.
 William Dixon, Treasurer.
 Isaac Hall, jun., Secretary.
 Saturday only.

SCOTSWOOD, BELL'S CLOSE, AND LEMINGTON.

BAND OF HOPE.

Rev. W. Maughan, President.
William Kirton, Vice-President.
Thos. W. Gibson, Treasurer.
Henry Crass, Secretary.
19 Meetings—Expend. £2, 3s. 10d.
Thursday or Saturday.

SEATON DELAVAL,

Ed. Patterson, President
John Robinson, Vice-President.
George Grainer, Treasurer.
Thos. Bainbridge } Secretaries
Charles Stewart }
8 Meetings—Expend. £11, 1s. 8d.
Wednesday or Saturday.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

Rev. Wm. Satchell, President.
Francis Snaith, } Vice-
and others } Presidents.
Thomas Wardhaugh, Treasurer.
William Liddell } Secretaries.
John Brodie, jun. }
5 Meetings—Expend. £17, 4s. 3d.
Any evening except Friday and
Saturday.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE, HIGH GATE.

Rev. Geo. Whitehead, President.
John Thos. Little, Treasurer.
A. E. Tregilles, Secretary.
A. E. Turner, Registrar.

SHILDON (OLD.)

(Via DARLINGTON.)

Stephen Gladwin, President.
Anthony Rutter, Vice-Pres.
John Tinkler, Treasurer.
Thomas Wild } Secretaries.
George Stavler }
30 Meetings—Expend. £5, 10s.
Wednesday.

ST. HELEN'S, AUCKLAND.

Arthur Pease, President.
Robert Elliott, Vice-President.
William Coates, Treasurer.
T. Corby, Secretary.

SUNNYBROW.

(Via DARLINGTON.)

H. A. Brogdon, President.
J. Barnet, Vice-President.
T. Watson, Treasurer.
W. Waine, jun., Secretary.
12 Meetings—Expend £1, 8s.
Saturday only.

SWAINBY.

(Via NORTHALLERTON.)

William Temple, President.
Joseph Atkinson, Vice-Pres.
Eliza Smith, Treasurer.
Henry Hind, Secretary.
12 Meetings—Expend £3.
Thursday or Friday.

TYNE DOCKS.

Robt. Thubrone, President.
Ed. Knox, Vice-President.
Robert Thubrone, Treasurer.
William Winspear and } Secs.
Richard Thubrone }
40 Meetings—Expend. £10, 2s. 3d.
Tuesday or Wednesday.

TEMPLE TOWN.

(Via SOUTH SHIELDS.)

William Brack, President.
Edward Knox, Vice-President.
Thomas Davidson, Treasurer.
Joseph Elliott, Secretary.
Meetings Weekly—Expend
£3, 19s. 3½d.
Wednesday.

TEMPLE SOWERBY.

(Via PENRITH.)

William Egglestone, Secretary.

TUDHOE & SPENNYMOOR.

(Via FERRYHILL.)

William Woodcock, President.
 John Fells, Treasurer.
 Thomas Bramley, Vice-Pres.
 Wednesday or Saturday.

THORNLEY.

(Via FERRYHILL.)

Jeremiah Hair, President.
 Wm. Norman, junr., Vice-Pres.
 William Kirk, Treasurer.
 William Norman, Secretary.
 Tuesday or Wednesday.

TOWLAW.**DARLINGTON.**

Joseph Parker, President.
 William Robinson } Vice-Pres.
 William Point }
 William Parker, Treasurer.
 George Lee, Secretary.
 Monday or Wednesday

UPLEATHAM

(Via NORTHALLERTON.)

John Cowie, President.
 William Sadler, Treasurer.
 John Cowie, Secretary.
 Monday or Wednesday

WALTON.

(Via BRAMPTON.)

Thomas Proud, President.
 William Noble, Treasurer.
 John Scott, Secretary.
 4 Meetings.
 Tuesday, Thursday or Friday.

WHITE-LE-SHIELD.

(Via WEST ALLEN.)

Thomas Dawson, President.
 Christopher Makepeace, Treas.
 Hugh Dawson, jun., Secretary.
 Monday or Wednesday.

WARCOP

Via APPLEBY.

Henry J. Dalton, President.
 John Slinger, Vice-President.
 James Nicholson, Treasurer.
 William Cockburn, Secretary.
 8 Meetings—Expended £2.
 Tuesday, Wednesday, or Friday.

WARKWORTH.

(Via ACKLINGTON.)

Robert Richardson, President.
 Andrew Muers, Vice-President.
 Andrew Richardson, Treasurer.
 William Hetherington, Sec.
 Tuesday, Thursday or Friday.

WEST WOODBURN

(Via HEXHAM.)

R. Shanks, Esq., President.
 William Robson, Treasurer.
 Thomas Hedley, Secretary.
 Tuesday or Wednesday

WHITEHAVEN.

John Walker, President.
 Capt. J. Jackson, Vice-Pres.
 John Taylor, Treasurer.
 John Garnett, Secretary.
 William Birkett, Assistant-Sec.

WINGATE

(Via DURHAM.)

Ralph Lewins, President.
 John Nelson, Treasurer.
 James Good, Secretary.
 9 Meetings—Expended £1, 8s.
 Monday or Saturday.

WINDYNOOK.

(Via GATESHEAD.)

Matthew Robson, President.
 Robert Pratt, Vice-President.
 Daniel Patterson, Treasurer.
 George Hall, Secretary.
 3 Meetings—Expended £1, 10s.

WHITTON PARK.

(Via BISHOP AUCKLAND.)

Rev. Isaac Thomas, President.

Ferdinand Spoor, Vice-Pres.

John Shaw, Treasurer.

Edmund Lewis, Secretary.

12 Meetings—Expended £7.

Wednesday or Friday.

WOOLER.

Thomas Smart, President.

Thomas Drayden, Vice-Pres.

William Brand, Treasurer.

Luke Atkinson, Secretary.

Monday or Friday.

A Digest of the Locations of the various Societies.

County of Durham	50
" " Northumberland	41
" " Cumberland	19
" " Westmoreland	12
North Border of Yorkshire	12

 Total Societies affiliated..... 134

Being an increase of eleven Societies, after deducting the Societies withdrawn.

CONDITIONS OF AFFILIATION.

First, The Societies, on being affiliated with the League, shall subscribe an annual fee of *not less than one pound*. In the case of new Societies, *payment to be made in advance*.

Second, That the Societies shall pay at each visit of the agents *Two Shillings* towards the travelling expenses, and provide board and lodging during his engagement with them. This uniform charge of two shillings is to equalise the travelling expenses of each Society.

Fourth, On the affiliation of any new Society, in addition to the condition of payment being made in advance, each Society shall furnish to the Corresponding Secretary of the League the proper title of the Society—the names of the officers, President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, with the name of the nearest post town.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE,
HELD IN
THE MUSIC HALL, NEWCASTLE, NOVEMBER 12, 1862,
EDWARD BACKHOUSE, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.



THE following Officers and Delegates were present on the occasion:—

PRESIDENT—Ed. Backhouse, Esq., Sunderland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Rev. G. T. Fox, Durham; Rev. W. Maughan, Benwell; George Brewis, Esq., Newcastle; John Halcro, Esq., Sunderland; John Mawson, Esq., Gateshead; T. H. Pyle, Earsdon; George Robinson, Esq., Reeth.

TREASURER—Mr. T. P. Barkas.

SECRETARIES—Mr. D. Oliver, and Mr. J. Rewcastle.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Mr. George Charlton, Mr. W. Stewart, Mr. George Dodds, Mr. John Bradburn, Mr. James Stewart, Mr. W. Maughan, Mr. George Hill, Mr. Ralph Cook.

UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE DEPUTATION—James Raper, Esq.

DELEGATES AND MEMBERS.

<i>Ayton (Great)</i>	Mr. John Dixon, and Mr. William Snowdon.
<i>Berwick</i>	Mr. John S. Calvert.
<i>Blaydon</i>	Mr. Thomas Stokoe.
<i>Bowden Close</i>	Mr. Robert Wheldon.
<i>Bitchburn</i>	Mr. Anthony Lowe, and Mr. John Moralee.
<i>Crook</i>	Mr. William Miller, and John D. Renwick.
<i>Darlington</i>	Mr. Wm. Falconer, Mr. W. Trotter Ord, Mr. Wm. Johnson, and Mr. John Horsley.

<i>Easington Lane</i>	Mr. John Ward, and Mr. John Howe.
<i>Elswick Engine Works</i> ...	Mr. George-Hill.
<i>Ferry Hill</i>	Mr. Anthony Dobson, and Mr. M. Tate.
<i>Gateshead</i>	Mr. George Lucas.
<i>Guisbrough</i>	Mr. John M. Browne.
<i>Greenside</i>	Mr. John Frewster, and Mr. T. B. Ord.
<i>Helton</i>	Mr. George Holloway.
<i>Haydon Bridge</i>	Mr. James Davidson.
<i>Hurworth</i>	Mr. John Dixon, and Mark Donville.
<i>Hartlepool, West</i>	Mr. Henry Stonehouse, and Mr. Robert Cochrane.
<i>Kirby Stephen</i>	Mr. John M'Dermid.
<i>Low Fell</i>	Mr. John Saul, and Mr. John Forster.
<i>Middlesbro'</i>	Mr. Chas. Bell.
<i>N'castle Temp. Union</i> ...	Mr. Thomas Herdman, Mr. A. Spence, and Rev. J. H. Rutherford.
<i>Newcastle, East End</i>	Mr. W. A. Brignall, and Mr. Geo. Temple.
<i>Pease's West</i>	Mr. Joseph Ritson.
<i>Renwick</i>	Mr. Thomas Salkeld.
<i>Sunderland</i>	Mr. S. S. Hodgson, and Mr. Robert Swan.
<i>Shields (North)</i>	Mr. Robert Robson.
<i>Shields (South)</i>	Mr. Geo. Bird, and Mr. John Shadforth.
<i>Stockton</i>	Mr. John Alderson, and Mr. J. Wilkinson.
<i>Shotley Bridge</i>	Rev. Gorge Whitehead.
<i>Swainby</i>	Mr. Henry Hind.
<i>Scotswood</i>	Mr. Henry Crass.
<i>Shildon (Old)</i>	Mr. Stephen Gladwin.
<i>St. Anthony's</i>	Mr. J. R. Dixon, and Mr. A. Oliver.
<i>Temple Town</i>	Mr. William Brock.
<i>Tyne Docks</i>	Mr. R. Thorburn.
<i>Witton Park</i>	Mr. John Shaw.
<i>Windy Nook</i>	Mr. M. Robson, and Mr. George Hall.

The business of the meeting having been opened by devotional exercises, the several delegates present handed in the reports of the respective societies, together with such other general information with reference to the working thereof as seemed to them desirable. The minutes of the last meeting were then read and confirmed, after which

Mr D. OLIVER (one of the secretaries) proceeded to read the Fourth Annual Report of the North of England Temperance League, as follows:—

On presenting the Fourth Annual Report of the NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, the Executive Committee joyfully record the fact that the past year's operations have been as successful as the most sanguine friends of the temperance cause could possibly have anticipated, and they would apply the remark generally to the whole extent of the League district, embracing, as it now does, the four northern counties, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland; and, moreover, they would add, judging from the general manifestations of progress throughout the country, that the past year has been one of the most important, the

brightest, and the best which has marked the era of the temperance reformation in Great Britain.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AT DARLINGTON.

On reviewing the business of the last annual meeting, the first act of the committee was to express their congratulation at the eminent success which had attended the business proceedings at Darlington, and to record their grateful sense of the general respect of the friends, the judicious arrangements of the Darlington committees for the furtherance of business, and more especially to mark the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson for the liberal entertainment they provided for the delegates on the occasion. The meeting was one of the most effective gatherings of the temperance friends in the north, and augured well for the harmonious and successful course of the League throughout the year we were then entering upon.

THE NEWCASTLE TOWN'S MEETING.

The committee feel warranted in referring, in this their report, to the Town's Permissive Bill Meeting held in the New Town Hall, Newcastle, immediately succeeding the annual meeting of the League at Darlington. They do so, in consequence of the active and responsible part taken by the major part of the executive in conducting the proceedings connected therewith. The Rev. Wm. Maughan, incumbent of Benwell, one of the vice-presidents of the League, presided on the occasion. The popular character of the subject and object of the meeting was manifested by the attendance of not less than 3,000 persons present. The advocacy of the measure was ably sustained by Washington Wilkes, Esq., Dr. F. R. Lees, and James Raper, Esq., who constituted a deputation from the executive of the Alliance. The proceedings were amply reported in the local newspapers, and thus the effect of such an important meeting was widely diffused throughout the northern counties.

THE AGENCY.

The first practical business of the committee was the subject of the agency. The committee were duly impressed with the tenor of the remarks made in the discussion of the subject at the last annual meeting. The evident desire there was to keep down expenditure, by the limitation of the hired agency, and the more extended employment of the honorary agents. Nevertheless they deemed the course more prudent that during the winter months the existing staff of agents should not be reduced. And again, at a meeting specially summoned in February to reconsider the agency question, after much deliberative discussion, in consequence of the increased number of the societies, and the demand for outdoor effort during the summer months, it was resolved to renew the engagements of the three agents until the close of September, when the subject might again be submitted to the annual meeting. But the unexpected postponement of the annual meeting again brought the business and its responsibility before the committee, when, from a review of the pecuniary circumstances of the League, it was deemed expedient to discontinue the labours of one of the agents, and, with deep regret and expressive of the greatest respect, the committee were led to part with Mr. Brooks, after having filled the duties of agent to the League for one year and nine months. As the subject will duly come before this annual meeting in order of business, your committee forbear further remark thereon.

THE LABOURS OF THE AGENTS.

With regard to the general labours of the agents, the record is justly due, that their visits have been almost universally acceptable, and attended with very considerable success, Mr. Brooks having held 182 meetings, Mr. Fea 272, and Mr. Lapsley 242, making an aggregate of 696 public meetings held as the direct result of the League operations; and when it is considered that these meetings have been held under such diverse circumstances—amidst the populous colliery villages of Northumberland and Durham, the mining dales of the west, in our seaport towns and agricultural districts—it must be obvious that the principles of genuine temperance, and the beauty and advantages of thoroughgoing temperance practices, have been broadly inculcated, and sound temperance information widely diffused throughout these northern counties—an amount of systematic and co-operative work which

must rejoice the heart of every true friend of the temperance cause; an amount of work which could not, and would not, have been effected but for the associated organised operations of this North of England Temperance League. These sentiments are satisfactorily confirmed by the facts of the increased number of the affiliated societies, and the considerable accession of new subscribers to the League fund. The number of affiliated societies now is 143, being 20 in excess of last year, after making the full allowance for withdrawals during the year. There are 51 societies in the county of Durham, in Northumberland 49, in Cumberland 21, in Westmoreland 11, in North Yorkshire 11.

MISSION TO WESTMORELAND.

From the first institution of the League it was designed that its operations should embrace the four northern counties, but its founders were well aware that this must be a work of time, only to be accomplished by a graduated progress; and even in the last annual report it was but barely hinted as being desirable, the extension of the League to Westmoreland. An opening, however, was presented for a mission tour into that part of Cumberland between Alston and Penrith. Mr. Lapsley was directed to this mission, under the direction of Mr. Dryden, Renwick, and they (for Mr. Dryden merits great credit for his zealous efforts and judicious arrangements) succeeded in awakening considerable interest throughout the whole of that district. On a second visit Mr. Lapsley was enabled to extend his mission into Westmoreland, holding meetings in the numerous villages lying between Penrith and Appleby. This district, situate so far from the centre of operations, was enhanced in interest from the fact that it had been included in an earlier association of the northern societies, and Mr. Lapsley was cheered in his labours by meeting with persons who had long remembered the visits of our indefatigable honorary agent, Mr. George Dodds. Some trophies of his successful advocacy were found standing true to temperance, and living in the happy realisation of its blessings, who had signed the pledge at his meetings held upwards of twenty years ago. The results of this mission effort was the addition of societies to the League in Cumberland, and in Westmoreland. Mr. John Brooks has since visited the same district, bringing home the good tidings of continued success.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

The revision of the general council was omitted at the last annual meeting owing to the press of business, and therefore the committee, except in special cases where change was imperative, simply confirmed the council of the former year as the council for the present; but they are of opinion that such annual revision of the council would be more carefully made in committee than by any general meeting. They would, therefore, recommend that such course be adopted for the future.

FORMATION OF DISTRICTS.

In the early part of the year, efforts were made to form certain grounds of societies into districts, with the intention of appointing secretaries for making local arrangements, so that the agents when visiting such localities might be located for some time, your committee considering that such local districts would secure the interests of the societies in their own local arrangements, the agent thus becoming really their agent for the time being. But the scheme, however plausible, and even apparently desirable, has been found depending upon so many contingencies as has rendered it inconvenient to work, and has therefore been obliged to be abandoned, except in the Crook district, where, under the general superintendence of Mr. Joseph Ritson, the district arrangements have been attended with the most desirable results.

THE LEAGUE REGISTER.

In accordance with the decision of the annual meeting, and under the auspices of the executive, the Register was duly prepared and published, and your committee have the satisfaction to state that its contents and information were very generally approved; and that the beauty of its typography, and the neatness of the style of its general arrangement, reflect considerable credit on Mr. M'Callum's

printing establishment. There were 1,250 published, which have been nearly all put into circulation during the year. Your committee have confidence that such document might be acceptably submitted to the most critical and fastidious.

MEMORIAL TO EARL RUSSELL.

In the course of the year, Earl Russell honoured Newcastle with a visit, and as on the occasion a public address from the town was to be presented to him, it was thought to be a fitting opportunity for addressing him upon the subject of temperance, more especially considering his expressed sentiments thereon. Accordingly an appropriate address was prepared and engrossed under the direction of the committee. Circumstances were, however, adverse to its public presentation, and the committee were obliged to forward it to his Lordship in London, when a courteous reply was received from his secretary. The memorial was also published in full in the columns of the *Daily Chronicle*, and thus the sentiments of the address obtained a very wide circulation; the burden of the address being the aspects of the temperance question, bearing upon principles of permissive legislation. As a public document it met with general approval.

BANDS OF HOPE.

Your committee have ever been fully aware of the importance of Bands of Hope, and have been continuously pressing the importance of the subject on the attention of the affiliated societies. The executive, however, having had its primary work only in an initiatory condition, and of necessity so, until the whole limits of the district to be encompassed be fully missioned, they have not been able to do much more than recommend through their agents and public documents these interesting institutions, directing their agents to make the subject prominent in their addresses; and wherever Bands of Hope were instituted, that special addresses should be delivered to the young, previous to the adult public meetings. Complaint has been made that the League in part has neglected this particular department of usefulness. But hitherto the great mission work of the League has been its first great primary object and the proper organisation of the societies, considering the Band of Hope should ever be closely in alliance with, or forming part and parcel of the operations of the adult societies, or established in connexion with their local Sunday Schools, rather than as distinct and independent organisations. The multiplication of minor organisations your committee deem to be an evil to be avoided, as well as divisional societies, whether in towns or villages, convinced that they tend to weaken and distract. And were there a true catholicity of spirit, liberality of view, and unity of action, which this League is strenuously desirous to effect and maintain, your committee are assured that an abundant amount of good would be accomplished.

THE PETITION MOVEMENT.

In accordance with the resolution of the last year's Conference, your committee entered spiritedly into the petition movement, promotive of a permissive legislative enactment prohibitory of the traffic. A special petition was issued by your executive as emanating from the North of England League, distinctive from that which was generally adopted under the auspices of the United Kingdom Alliance, but in prayer and object they were one. The change was adopted to avoid as far as might be, the objection urged, that such petitions are not the spontaneous expression of the free sentiments of the people, but the result of systematic organic agitation. And though it is desirable to avoid, as far as may be, even the appearance of causes for such objection, yet it deserves not that weight it seems to demand, because there never has been, nor can be, any extended course of petitioning without organised effort. All the great changes of modern times, either political or social, have been the result of extended uniform, and continuous petitioning under the direction of effective organised public bodies, guiding and controlling the public mind and action; and, therefore, at all suitable opportunities would your committee recommend that such course of proceeding be followed. There were 7,000 copies of the petition circulated by the societies, and a number of written copies duly prepared and forwarded on application. And it is but

justice to officials of the societies to state, that they entered with zeal into the movement, and the result will be shown by the schedules of the societies, the number of the petitions, and the signatures contained.

PARLIAMENTARY ACTION

In connection with the petition movement, your committee feel called upon to notice the course of Parliamentary action during the past session. Almost every session is marked by some change in the law bearing upon the duties, sales, or regulations of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. But, perhaps, the past session was more distinguished than that of any preceding year for the active and aggressive action taken by the friends of moral and social order to check and to restrict the trade in intoxicants. In the most pointed manner would your committee particularise the full and free introduction of the facts and arguments whereon rest the principle and claim of permissive legislation, as applied to the drink traffic, by W. Lawson, Esq., into the House of Commons. Although it was not deemed expedient to introduce any formal motion on the subject, yet the discussion of the subject in the House and before the country, sustained by the influence of the numerous petitions, reflected the advanced position of public opinion which shall yet lead on to more direct and decided action. Therefore would the committee record their thanks to Wilfred Lawson, Esq., M. P., for his judicious, manly, and intelligent exposition of the principles of permissive legislation before the British Parliament.

Neither would your committee overlook the active services of Acton Smee Ayrton Esq., M.P. for the Tower Hamlets; Mr. W. E. Foster, Esq., M.P. for Bradford, and others, to oppose and restrain the tendency to free-trade legislation in intoxicating liquors, which is so manifest in some influential quarters; and we trust that the true temperance reformers in the House of Commons, of whom they form so distinguished a part, will ere long become a powerful party, effective in action to control and restrain, and ultimately to suppress the traffic.

In thus noticing the Parliamentary action of the session, your committee would fail in their duty did they not congratulate the temperance reformers in Scotland on the triumph gained by their efforts to secure the re-enactment of their Sabbath Closing Bill. The bill may not be all that the ardent friends desire, neither is it yet all that they shall strive to attain; but considering the amount of direct opposition, the diversities of opinion even among the friends of the measure, and the necessities there are to accept compromises on many occasions, if that the main end be accomplished; and, therefore, seeing that the opponents of Sabbath legislation have had their inquiry, and, moreover, their legitimate opportunity of change, and failed in the attempt, the basis and conditions of Sabbath closing may be considered settled and confirmed by the Act. Your committee, therefore, congratulate our Scottish friends on their victory, and most heartily wish that the same good work were also accomplished in our own land.

MEMORIAL TO THE QUEEN.

In furtherance of Sunday closing in our own country, the last annual meeting of the League resolved that a national memorial should be addressed to her Majesty the Queen, to be signed by the mothers and daughters of England, praying Her Majesty to use her great influence for the obtainment of such measure. That memorial was stayed by that solemn event and bereavement which so unexpectedly came upon the nation by the decease of Prince Albert. That event which bereft the nation of one of its brightest ornaments, and plunged the domestic establishment of her Majesty in the deepest grief rendered inopportune the memorial contemplated. Having had the subject briefly noticed before the convention in London, and sensible of the necessity of its being made a national effort, your committee trust that some of the more important national Leagues of the country will take up the project, and carry it out to a successful accomplishment.

GALA AT BRANCEPETH.

The executive, by the kind permission of Lord Boyne, made its annual arrangements for a gala at Brancepeth, but the Sunderland friends having also made

arrangements for a similar excursion to the same place, it was deemed expedient to avoid even the appearance of collision to combine the interests of both, and have a joint pic-nic on the occasion. But the time proved inopportune, there being a complete net-work of temperance gatherings within the week immediately preceding at Darlington, Stockton, and Middlesbro', so that the League gala proved a very moderate success; but the proceedings were characterised by the utmost harmony, and cheered by the kindly greetings of many old friends, and the holding a spirited public meeting, rendered the effort not altogether vain, because the social influences of such gatherings are no mean item of their advantages. George Robinson, Esq., of Reeth, presided, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs Simpson Hodgson, and Swan, of Sunderland; Messrs Dodds and Charlton, of Newcastle; and Mr. Swan of South Shields.

DEPUTATIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE—THE ALLIANCE.

The Executive deemed it desirable to maintain in good faith its connection with the United Kingdom Alliance, and have therefore sanctioned deputations to their annual meetings. Your committee have been more satisfied with such co-operation from the conviction that there has of late been evinced a more through-going tone of true temperance sentiments, and a fuller exposition of the fundamental truths of the temperance reformation both in the speeches of its advocates and in the columns of the *Alliance News*. Although your committee perfectly approve of the distinctive principles of the Alliance constitution as a political organisation, and would by no means desire a change, yet they are not the less persuaded that the only sure base of all successful political action is the free and unfettered proclamation of the whole truth of the temperance cause, thereby commanding the confidence and uniting the energies of the thorough-going temperance men of the kingdom.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Mr. G. Dodds fulfilled the duty of deputy to the British Association, with which your committee desire to maintain a good understanding. They would here take the liberty to suggest the desirability of a conference of the executive of the various Leagues and associations, for the purpose of arranging some uniform conditions and engagements of agents as to salaries, and modes of working and other particulars, so that an exchange of agents might be more easily effected—such arrangements would give greater security to character and ability, and more assurance of permanency to the professional engagements of agents. Your committee have found it needful to decline the kind invitations of other Leagues owing to the state of the funds, and yet from the catholicity of sentiments which have pervaded the general councils of this League, the committee have been ever ready to extend the right hand of co-operative fellowship in every effort adequately adapted to promote the cause of true temperance throughout the country.

THE CONFERENCES OF THE YEAR.

We have previously intimated that the past year has been especially distinguished for its public action in the advancement of the temperance movement, and your committee cannot forbear to notice the important conferences which have been held during the year. Amongst these comes first in course, and in all likelihood foremost in practical consequences—

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLERICAL CONFERENCE.

This influential meeting of clergy was held in London May 2, and, from the late accessions of clergymen to the ranks of temperance, was numerously attended. Among the distinguished clergymen present, it was gratifying to observe two of the vice-presidents of this League, the Rev. the Dean of Carlisle and the Rev. G. T. Fox, of Durham. The result of the conference was the institution of a clerical union—the recommendation of parochial associations—and the publication of a temperance periodical, as a means of communication with each other, and the general diffusion of temperance information among the clergy and members of the Church. Considering the influential position held by the clergymen of the Established Church,

this movement is one of the most important that has of late distinguished the onward progress of temperance, and under the auspices and guidance of those gentlemen—the Rev. Dean Close, Canon Stowell, Rev. G. T. Fox, and other thorough-going advocates—we hope great things. We rejoice with them, and bid them “God speed” in this noble, Christian temperance enterprise they have undertaken.

THE MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

This was also an important assemblage, convened by direction of the executive of the National Temperance League. As a representative meeting of the various religious denominations, it was well calculated to have the happiest results. We see united in this conference a number of the clergy meeting with many influential dissenting ministers, forgetful of their minor sectional differences, and uniting in kindly Christian sympathy to promote the diffusion of those principles of temperance which would aid them so much in the fulfilment of their higher duties. There were some appropriate papers read and valuable suggestions given, which we must forbear to particularise, briefly observing that this conference reflects credit on the executive of the National League, under whose auspices it was projected and accomplished.

(THE WORLD'S CONVENTION)

The project of a world's convention was early entertained by this League, so early as the annual meeting of 1860, and circulars were then addressed by your secretaries to the leading temperance organisations, directing attention to the desirability of such gathering at the period of the Great Exhibition in 1862. The subject was again revived at the annual meeting in 1861. The resolution of 1861 suggested a conference of the principal Leagues, and influential friends of the movement, to devise ways and means needful for its successful accomplishment. This conference was not held, from the prevailing conviction that it was most desirable that the initiative should be entered on by the executive of the National Temperance League in London, in co-operation with the principal provincial organisations; but this mode did not find favour with the friends in London, and when the programme of the National League project was published, it was judged to be so exclusive in character, and circumscribed in action, as to be neither adequate to the exigencies of the cause, nor adapted as representative of the popular and advanced position of the movement. In consequence, a council of the Temperance Union was called—an institution formed by several friends a few years ago to advise and direct in all difficult cases that might arise—a deputation of the Union was appointed to hold conference with the London Executive, to induce them to enlarge their programme so as to embrace representatives from the leading organisations of the country, but, after both personal interview and epistolary correspondence, they failed. The London committee declined to concede, they refused all acknowledged official co-operation; so that an independent course of action was obligatory on the part of the provincial organisations. Your committee, therefore, by desire of the President, Mr. Backhouse, held an especial meeting on the subject, which resulted in a resolution to suggest that the various Temperance Leagues and other institutions urge upon the executive of the United Kingdom Alliance the duty of inaugurating a general convention in London, to take into consideration the present and prospective position of the legislative movement for the suppression of the liquor traffic, seeing that the programme of the congress of the National League affects more especially the moral aspects of the question. The executive of the Alliance thus called upon felt bound to act, and the result was the holding of two independent conventions in London; the one under the auspices of the National League being more sectional than general; the other, under the direction of the Alliance Committee, being general and universal.

THE LONDON CONGRESS.

As might have been expected, parties being thus divided, the London congress being more sectional than general, it proved to be only a small gathering, yet it was undoubtedly a meeting of influential and undoubted friends of temperance—Samuel Bowley, president of the National Temperance League, presiding. The subjects of the congress were divided into various sections, but in consequence of

the limited assemblage the meetings were not divided. During the three days' sittings of the conference many valuable papers were read and their relative subjects discussed, and many important suggestions given, chiefly bearing on the moral and personal aspects of the question, the merits of the legislative finding but little favour among the adherents of the congress. The most important event of the congress was the splendid gathering of the Bands of Hope at the Crystal Palace. These meetings were held in August, and what may be truly called the

THE WORLD'S CONVENTION,

Embracing the prohibitive, as well as the moral conditions of the question, was held on Tuesday, Sept. 2nd. These assemblies of the convention were the most important ever held in Europe in connection with the subject of temperance, and perhaps the largest deliberative assemblies ever convened to consider the question. This was no doubt owing to the general response given by the temperance men of the country to the broad, liberal, and catholic basis on which this international convention was inaugurated. Upwards of 600 delegates were in attendance from every part of the country, representing every phase and section of the subject. The meetings were continued for three days, and, as in the former case, valuable papers were read, addresses made, and suggestions given; but in the present instance so numerous was the attendance that every section was divided into its proper classes, so that ample opportunity was given for full deliberation on the subjects submitted. We deem it not needful further to particularise. The history of the doings of this true world's convention has been so fully reported in the columns of the *Alliance News*, and will be rendered still more permanent by the publication of a separate volume containing the various papers read and other matters connected therewith.

THE COMMITTEE.

It may be said, in all this there is little of the direct doings of your own committee, but the consideration is not to be overlooked that there is very much of the ordinary doings of the committee of a mere routine character, which, while requiring both time and attention are yet not note-worthy as to the report; while it was important to review these great national doings in which your committee felt deeply interested, and in some of which they partly aided.

There have been 26 meetings held during the year, and your committee would briefly observe that they would have done more but for the limited state of the funds, and they regret that they have not done so much as they would have wished in the way of tract distribution.

Your committee cannot forbear to notice, as appropriate in this report, the event of the decease of Mr. Geo. Washington Walker, one of the founders of the temperance cause in Newcastle, and of course in the North of England. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He went out on a religious mission to Africa and Australia, and after many years of arduous labour, is now taken home to his reward. The temperance cause has also lost an ardent friend in the decease of Mr. George Richardson, of Cambo. He has been for many years the main support of the temperance cause in the village of Cambo, and his hospitality and liberality was always extended to the agents of the League, and we fear that his loss will be most seriously felt far beyond his immediate locality.

In conclusion, your committee would affectionately, yet with all earnestness call on the friends of true temperance now present, as well as on all those within the borders of the North of England Temperance League, not by any means to relax in their efforts, but to avail themselves of every opening for the spread of the cause, remembering the injunction, to "work while it is day, for the night cometh when no man can work."

Mr. T. P. BARKAS (Treasurer of the League) then read the financial statement, from which it appeared that the total expenditure during the year had been £425, to meet which, in addition to a balance in hand of £78 at the beginning of the year, there had been cash collected during the year £326, and cash collected at the present conference £20, leaving a balance of £1 due to the treasurer.

On the motion of the Rev. W. MAUGHAN, seconded by Mr FALCONER, the report just read, together with the treasurer's account, were unanimously ordered to be printed under the direction of the committee.

Mr REWCASTLE then moved—

That the names of Joseph Pease, Esq., of Darlington, and Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., be added to the list of patrons.

The Rev. W. MAUGHAN seconded the proposition, which, on being put to the meeting, was agreed to *nem. dis.*

Mr R. ROBSON (North Shields) moved—

That in order to increase the pecuniary resources of the League, and also to awaken an extending individual interest in its operations, that a class of one shilling subscribers be instituted—they not being eligible to vote at the business meetings, nor be entitled to a copy of the annual Register, but simply to be considered donors and friends of the League. That a suitable card be prepared as a receipt for such class of subscribers.

Mr J. SPRAGGON (Wallsend), seconded the motion, which, however, after some discussion, was negatived.

Mr RALPH COOK then moved the following resolution—

The original projectors of the North of England Temperance League, considering that they were about to embark in an undertaking that would involve considerable outlay, like wise master builders, duly calculated the cost, and saw it would be fruitless to attempt the undertaking without first realising the needful capital. They did so by holding a successful bazaar; and, now, that the reserve fund is well nigh exhausted, it is proposed that another bazaar be held on the same conditions as the former, viz.:—One third of the amount realised to be devoted to the local society in whichever town the bazaar may be held, either in Sunderland, Darlington, or Newcastle. Now that the League is so widely extended, it is confidently hoped that the proceeds would be considerable.

Mr. J. BRADBURN seconded the motion.

An animated discussion took place upon the subject, some gentlemen present being of opinion that sufficient for carrying on their operations for the ensuing year might be obtained by way of donations from parties favourable to the cause, without having recourse to holding a bazaar. The further consideration of the subject was postponed for a short time in order to afford the secretaries and treasurer an opportunity of giving something like an approximation of their financial position.

Mr. JOHN M. BROWN (Guisbro') moved the next resolution, which ran as follows—

That in following out and in furtherance of the various resolutions of previous conferences, this meeting particularly desires that the attention of the various committees be very specially directed to the institution of Bands of Hope in connection with their respective societies, the committees exercising full power in their government and management. That they appoint a superintendant, who shall be, by virtue of office, an *ex officio* member of committee, and who shall, at stated times, duly report proceedings and progress. That efforts also be made to institute Bands of Hope in connection with the various Sabbath schools. That, on the visits of the agents, arrangements be made for their addressing the Bands of Hope, previous to the adult meeting. That members' Band of Hope cards be provided; and that the *Band of Hope Review*, the *Band of Hope Journal*, and the *Adviser*, be specially recommended for circulation.

The motion having been seconded by Mr. J. DIXON (Great Ayton), was put and carried unanimously.

At this point of the proceedings the delegates and their friends adjourned to a substantial dinner at Wilcke's Temperance Hotel, Westgate Street, at which Mr. Backhouse presided.

At the conclusion of the repast, business was resumed in the Lecture Room, where the delegates having duly assembled, the first subject brought under their consideration was the following, which having been read from the chair, was unanimously agreed to without even the formality of a mover and seconder—

That this conference understanding that a bill is to be brought into Parliament during the next session for the purpose of closing public-houses the whole of the Sabbath, and, considering the multifarious evils of Sabbath intemperance, this meeting strongly recommends the various committees of the affiliated societies to use their influence to get up petitions in reference thereto in connection with the various churches, chapels, and Sunday schools in their respective localities.

Mr. CHARLES BELL (Middlesbro'), then moved, and W. JOHNSON (Darlington), seconded the following resolution—

It being generally understood to be the intention of the Government during the next Parliamentary session to introduce changes regarding the licensing system; and this meeting being assured that no system will be effectual or satisfactory that gives not power to the people to control or to prohibit the traffic, it is proposed that a second course of petitions, in furtherance of permissive prohibition, be adopted during the next session of Parliament; but whether such course shall be by individual petitions, or by combining the petitions into four county petitions, or one general monster petition from the north of England, the conference in its wisdom to determine."

Several gentlemen present spoke on the advisability of adopting such a scheme as laid down by the resolution, and among others,

Mr. RAPER (Manchester), who from his position as Parliamentary agent to the Alliance, gave them some valuable information as to the drawing up and despatching of petitions. He preferred a number of petitions, containing each a moderate number of signatures to one large one, as nothing, he said, so much strengthened the hands of a member of Parliament as a large number of either petitions or letters on any particular subject about to be, or at the time, engaging the attention of the House of Commons. He also suggested that, in the case of petitions being sent from meetings signed by the chairman, they should always attach the number of persons attending such meetings.

The motion, after some further conversation, was put and carried unanimously. At this stage of the business,

Mr. T. P. BARKAS reported that the societies were in arrears to the extent of £40, which, when collected, would pay the agents' salaries to the end of the year, and that the sum of £20 due from members would pay all outstanding debt. For the next year, Mr. Barkas remarked that the income from societies be fairly estimated at £150, the income from single members £150, making £300, a sum nearly sufficient to cover the expenses of next year. He urged the necessity of additional

subscriptions, in order that the operations of the League might be more widely extended.

A Delegate inquired whether they had a clear balance sheet?

Mr. BARKAS replied that the balance due to the treasurer was £20. Since that had been struck, however, £12 or £14 had been received, and the probability was that the present meeting would meet the sum advanced by the treasurer.

The Rev. G. T. Fox thought the statement made a very satisfactory one. He could hardly think that, under the present circumstances, it would be desirable to make any special effort when they considered the depressed state of trade. When their treasurer had told them he could pay his way till the end of 1863, they need not use any spasmodic efforts. At the same time, he thought they should try and get some special donations from total abstainers, and even from others who, though not abstainers, nevertheless were willing to support the movement.

Mr GEORGE DODDS wished to impress upon the minds of the members of the League the necessity of their sending in their subscriptions next year as soon as possible, in order that they need not draw upon the pocket of the treasurer.

Some conversation then took place as to whether two agents would be sufficient to do the missionary work of the League, more especially when it was reported that they had received many other societies into the League. Mr. Dodds thought that that part might be easily managed by having some volunteers. Two or three gentlemen on the platform and himself had just been talking the matter over, and they had offered, if a few more to make up ten could be forthcoming, to attend at least ten meetings each, which would make 100 in the course of the year, which would be pretty near the work of another agent. The motion respecting the bazaar, therefore, fell to the ground.

The CHAIRMAN then moved the following resolution—

That this meeting, while earnestly holding and pledging itself to the maintenance of the principles of total prohibition, and to the enactment of a Permissive Bill as the most practical measure for the attainment of that great end, would not overlook the importance of the duty of adopting every available mode for the immediate restriction of the traffic; and therefore recommends to the societies that statistics of crime, pauperism and prostitution be duly collected and published; the low and debased state of the dens of the traffic made known, with the demoralised condition of its victims and adherents; and limitation be urgently and perseveringly pressed upon the attention of the magistrates individually, and in Brewster Sessions assembled more especially.

In the course of his speech the Chairman gave some interesting statistics of the state of the traffic in Sunderland, and the success which had attended the efforts of the friends of the temperance cause there, in putting down a good many of the social evils arising out of the drinking customs of that populous town.

Mr. CALVERT (Berwick), seconded, and Mr. HALCRO supported, the resolution, which on being put was carried unanimously.

The Rev. G. T. Fox proposed the next resolution, which was also unanimously agreed to.

Considering the important influences of the press in the reflection, formation, and advancement of public opinion, and acknowledging its especial value as an auxiliary of the temperance reformation, it is suggested that this conference take into its deliberations the best means to be devised for the promotion of an increased circulation of the temperance periodicals and other important temperance documents; this conference being impressed with the importance of constituting and encouraging a vigorous and intelligent temperance literature.

It was then moved by Mr. HALCRO (Sunderland), and seconded by Mr. G. LUCAS (Gateshead), and carried unanimously—

That this meeting, impressed with the importance of extending a knowledge of the principles, facts, and objects of the temperance reformation among the higher and wealthier classes of society, would urgently advise the executive to arrange especial deputations to the large towns and more important populous districts, for the purpose of holding select conferences with the influential people of the town and neighbourhood, and the holding of public meetings in the evening and that the executive committee be directed to adopt the most suitable means for obtaining a correct list of names and addresses of clergymen and ministers of the gospel, and other influential persons, who are members of temperance societies within the League district, with a view to their identity with the League, and their greater general usefulness in the cause.

Mr. HILL (Elswick) proposed, and Mr. BRADBURN seconded, and Mr. GEORGE CHARLTON supported the following resolution—

That this conference desires especially to recommend to its members and the various committees of the affiliated societies what it would designate as the three essential points of the prohibition movement, viz.:—That special care be taken that all members eligible to vote at municipal and parliamentary elections have their names correctly entered on the register. 2. That due attention be given, by requisition or public meeting, to call forth such candidates as are eligible for office. 3. That all individual, mere party, political, or municipal considerations be merged in order to the successful return of temperance and prohibitory reformers.

The resolution on being put was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. GEORGE ROBINSON (Reeth) then moved, and Mr. LUCAS seconded, the last resolution, which was also agreed to *nem. dis.*, namely—

That this conference tenders its thanks to the Executive of the United Kingdom Alliance, for its energetic response to the Northern Temperance League and other temperance leagues and associations of the country, for holding the international convention in London during the Exhibition. This conference also records its congratulations for the eminent success of the project—for the great unanimity of feeling prevailing—for the intelligence and vigour which marked its proceedings—and for the manifest power of the movement throughout the country, attested by the great number of delegates assembled.

Mr. RAPER (Manchester) returned thanks on behalf of the Alliance, and in the course of his remarks, gave an outline of the Parliamentary business on the temperance question during the last session.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of the officers for the ensuing year. Mr. Backhouse was re-elected president; Wilfred Lawson, Esq., M.P., Mr. Thompson, of Darlington, and Mr. William

Stewart, of Newcastle, were added to the list of vice-presidents. The Executive Committee was then appointed.

After some discussion it was resolved to hold next year's conference at Middlesbro'; and this concluding the business, a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the chairman, and the meeting broke up.

PUBLIC SOIREE.

In the afternoon a soiree was held in the Music Hall, Nelson Street, at which about 200 persons sat down to partake of the social meal.

PUBLIC MEETING.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the same place, which was crowded most densely in every part. Wilfred Lawson, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair. Among those on the platform were Edward Backhouse, Esq.; Jno. Halcro, Esq., Revs. G. T. Fox (Durham;) W. Maughan, W. Irvine, and S. R. Brasher; Messrs. S. Hodgson, Geo. Charlton, T. P. Barkas, Jno. Mawson, J. Benson, H. Taylor, R. K. Haggie, G. A. Robinson, J. Raper, Geo. Dodds, Chas. Bell, Jno. Alderson, Robt. Robson, J. Wilson, Ralph Cook, James Rewcastle, D. Oliver, G. H. Fea, W. Lapsley, W. A. Brignal, John Dixon, Thos. Carr, and about twenty delegates from various societies.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the business of the meeting, said he had great pleasure in complying with the request of the committee of the North of England Temperance League, of coming there to preside at that meeting. He felt that pleasure because, in his opinion, the object which they had in view was one which they thought to be the greatest that could be aimed at by any good citizen. Their object was to put a stop to the drunkenness which at present was so great an evil in our country. (Hear, hear.) It was quite unnecessary for him to go into a long description of that drunkenness or the evils which arose from it. He might occupy much of their time by giving evidence on the topic. He could bring evidence of those who had the superintendence of their gaols and their lunatic asylums; he could bring evidence of clergymen and ministers of all denominations, and, in fact, of all who were acquainted with the habits and manners of the working classes of this country; but it would only be a waste of time. Having pointed out a few of the evils of intemperance, and its demoralising effects upon society, the hon. gentleman passed on to notice the remedies that have been used to put down the drinking customs of the country. Among the latter he classed the North of England Temperance League, which he said was founded upon correct principles, because its object was twofold—first, the abstinence of the individual, and second, prohibition to the community. (Cheers.) In trying to reform any particular system, reformers were sometimes told that it worked very well, and needed no change; but was there any man who

would stand up and say that the liquor traffic worked well? Let them ask the inmates of their workhouses, the inmates of their overflowing gaols—ask, indeed, anybody, let them even ask the men of Lancashire, and from all these sources he was sure the reply would come back that the system worked unutterably ill. (Applause.) But did they think that the publican was as much to blame as some others for this state of things? It was something like bribery at elections. He saw sometimes a great outcry against what were called the “lower orders,” but why not begin with the higher classes who bribed them? (Cheers.) And so it was with the publicans, who he thought were not so much to blame as those who licensed them. (Hear, hear.) He believed they agreed with him in that, and he had only to urge upon them now to take decided and determined means, every means that they had in their power to bring their influence to bear, so that as soon as possible they might put a stop to that wretched state of things. For his own part, he believed that no higher, no purer, no nobler aim could be set before any enlightened statesman than the establishment in this country of a sober population. (Hear, hear.) For when established, he had no fear that old England would fall from the proud position which she occupied among surrounding nations; but, on the contrary, he believed that for many a long year she would hold that position, and hold it more securely from having a sober, moral, intelligent and virtuous people. (Loud applause.)

Mr JOHN ALDERSON, of Stockton, then sang the melody, “Strike the blow.”

Mr BACKHOUSE moved the first resolution—

That a large amount of information having been laid before the business conference of the North of England Temperance League, showing the multifarious evils of the liquor traffic, and the necessity for increased exertion, this society therefore pledges itself to use every effort to further the objects of the North of England Temperance League.

Year after year he believed those who laboured in that cause had felt more and more convinced of the immensity of the subject with which they had to cope. The more it was looked into, the more appalling did it seem; the more terrible the statistics, the more striking the facts that came to their knowledge. He had looked into the statistics connected with Sunderland, and he found that the number of persons who fell into the hands of the police for being drunk and disorderly last year were 999. But then they had to consider how many persons who were the worse for drink escaped the police. He had consulted officials on the subject, and they told him that his calculations were under the mark. However, he asserted that 300 the worse for drink escaped the hands of the police for every one that was apprehended by them; but, being told that he was below the actual number, they might set it down as 500. The result showed that these 999 persons who were brought up for being drunk and disorderly represented 299,700 instances of drunkenness in Sunderland. He knew also that 600 persons entered one public-house on a single Saturday night. Having shown the immense amount of money,

upon a moderate calculation, expended in the purchase of the drink consequent upon these cases, which he put at £2,445 per week, or £127,660 per annum, he concluded by commending the claims of the League to their consideration and encouragement.

Mr. HALCRO seconded the motion, and followed by other statistics, contrasting the condition of Sunderland with that of Newcastle, showing that the latter was much behind in putting a stop to the traffic; at the same time pointing out by the example of Sunderland what the friends in Newcastle ought and might accomplish in the way of reducing the number of public-houses and beer-shops.

The Rev. G. T. Fox supported the motion, and in doing so, alluded to the position which the Church of England had begun to take in the cause. It was a very cheering fact that in the present year there had been the organisation of a Church of England Temperance Association. (Cheers.) It was also cheering that out of the association had come a Church of England Temperance Magazine, which he commended to the notice of those present. Another cheering fact was that he held a paper in his hand which contained the names of no fewer than 250 clergymen of the Established Church who were all teetotallers. (Cheers.) And that did not truly represent the real numbers, as he knew of many even in this district who were total abstainers, but whose names did not appear on the list. They might therefore set the number down at 500 at least. After adverting to the decided position the magistracy of the county were taking in the cause, he said he never saw a time when the temperance cause looked so hopeful as at the present day. He urged them to continue their efforts and go on steadily and vigourously till this monstrous evil, the liquor traffic, was overthrown. (Applause.)

The motion on being put was carried unanimously.

Mr. ALDERSON then sung "We'll win the day."

Mr. CHAS. BELL moved the next resolution—

That this meeting, impressed with the importance of greater attention being paid to the election of suitable persons to fill the responsible offices of members of Parliament, town councillors, and other important positions, would direct the attention of the various towns in the north to the subject in order that representatives more in accordance and more in favour of true temperance be elected to these offices.

Mr. GEO. ROBINSON, in a humorous speech, seconded the motion.

Mr. RAPER (Manchester), supported the resolution in a long and eloquent speech. After tracing forcibly, vigorously, and humourously the progress of the temperance movement in this and other localities, and after adverting to the contest at present going on at Liverpool between the magistrates and the publicans, he proceeded, in the terms of the resolution, to speak of their representative system. They had in this district no less than 33 members to look after. They had the movement under consideration in the House, but he was sorry to say they had not had much support from the members for Newcastle. He noticed in one of their local papers that the licensed

victuallers had had a meeting, and that some sort of remark had been made as to the attention of their members, but of course on the opposite side. He was sorry to see who were present at that dinner; but he was also glad to see who were absent. "Conspicuous by their absence" were both their members. I saw they were expected to be present, and one gentleman "very much regretted that the members for the town were not present that night." (Hear, hear.) [Laughter from the audience, the learned gentleman throwing in a degree of sarcasm at the occasional "hear, hears" as to be quite irresistible.] "He should like to have seen them"—(hear, hear.) [Renewed laughter.] "Their presence would have afforded the licensed victuallers an opportunity for making better known, better than they could do in the haste and bustle of an election, their wants and claims." (Hear, hear.) [Roars of laughter.] Having read the remainder of the speaker's remarks in the same sarcastic and humorous manner, the speaker said perhaps they would like to know who had been talking in this way. It was the coroner for Newcastle and the licensed victuallers' solicitor. (Sensation.) Was it right for the coroner of a town to be the licensed victuallers' solicitor? Who provided the coroner with the most work? ("The publicans.") He did not think it was right. In Manchester they did not hold inquests in public-houses; they did in Newcastle? ("Yes.") Then that wanted settling. This was done for the good of the houses, so that they would see how well the thing worked; how well the coroner and the solicitor to the victuallers worked together. (Hear, hear.) Having passed in review the number of inquests in the last year, and the cost of them to the borough, he proceeded to give a graphic and touching description of three cases of murder that had occurred lately, entirely through strong drink; and concluded by urging upon them the necessity of their combining together to put down the drinking customs. It was not a question, he said, for the rich or the poor, but it was for all to participate in the movement, and the sooner the better for the whole country. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Alderson then sang another melody, after which a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

MOON'S PHASES.

Day of M.	W.		
		Full Moon, 5d, 5h. 32m. a.m. Last Quarter, 13d, 0h. 6m. a.m.	New Moon, 19d, 4h. 2m. p.m. First Quarter, 26d, 4h. 54m. p.m.
1	Th	Our years are spent as a tale that is told.	
2	F	Every moment of life is weighted with responsibility.	
3	S	Do good to all without respect to persons.	
4	Sun	<i>Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ.</i> Acts xvi. 31. [future.	
5	M	The past should cast an admonitory influence upon the	
6	Tu	<i>Epiphany</i> , a Greek word meaning "Appearance." An	
7	W	ancient festival held in commemoration of the appear-	
8	Th	ance of our Saviour.	
9	F	Man is made up of two educations— <i>first</i> , that which is	
10	S	given him— <i>second</i> , that which he gathers for himself.	
11	Sun	<i>Offer the sacrifice of righteousness.</i> Ps. iv. 5.	
12	M	When benevolence is pure in principle, prudently exer-	
13	Tu	cised and wisely directed, it is honourable to its possessor.	
14	W	Scruples of conscience are often made a plea of parsimony	
15	Th	What a world of wealth there is in the influence of a	
16	F	mother's prayers.	
17	S	King Charles I. brought to trial,	1649.
18	Sun	<i>I will not leave you comfortless.</i> John xiv. 18.	
19	M	Home is the centre of earth's strongest attachments.	
20	Tu	First English Parliament, 1265.	[1827.
21	W	Dr. Beecher's Temperance Sermons first published,	
22	Th	It is to the unaccountable forgetfulness of our mortality	
23	F	that the world owes all its fascination.	
24	S	Francis Bacon born, 1561.	[John xiv. 21.
25	Sun	<i>He that keepeth my commandments, he it is that loveth me.</i>	
26	M	Are you toiling for fame, or for fortune?	
27	Tu	Greatness or riches confer no exemption from the cares	
28	W	and sorrows of humanity.	
29	Th	The religion of the gospel is not a gloomy religion.	
30	F	"Evil, watchfully avoid, however small it be,	
31	S	For trifles may decide thy final destiny."	

Never say anything or do anything to promote your own interests, which may yield a moment's compunction at any future period.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

QUEEN Alexandrina Victoria, born 24th May, 1819; succeeded to the throne 20th June, 1837; married, 10th February, 1840, to Francis Albert (Prince Consort) Duke of Saxe, Prince of Cobourg and Gotha, born August 26, 1819; died December 14th, 1861.

ISSUE.

1. Princess Victoria Adelaide (Princess Frederick William of Prussia) born November 21st, 1840.
2. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born November 9th, 1841.
3. Princess Alice Maud Mary, born April 25th, 1842.
4. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6th, 1844.
5. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25th, 1846.
6. Princess Louisa Carolina Alberta, born March 18th, 1848.
7. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1st, 1850.
8. Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7th, 1853.
9. Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14th, 1857.

ORIGIN OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

To America belongs the moral glory of instituting temperance societies. Intemperance was widely and deeply entrenching itself in the customs of the Americans, undermining the health, and wealth, and happiness of the people. Their drinking usages had become interwoven with every transaction of life, whether domestic, commercial, religious, or political. Ardent spirits, the most destructive kind of intoxicating drink, was considered essential to domestic comfort, the solder of every business transaction, the attendant of many of *her religious rites*, and as oil to the springs of almost every political movement; while the example of the affluent and commercial men of that great trading community fell with all its deteriorating influence on the heart and life of the lower classes of society; and, as a consequence, intemperance stood like her chain of mountains, presenting almost impassable barriers to the operations of every improvement, or like her mighty rivers rolling from one end of the continent to the other, spreading a deluge of poverty, disease, and crime.

The friends of benevolence took the alarm; their sympathies were awakened, their energies were aroused to stay this torrent of liquid death, and, guided by the Spirit of Wisdom, they set up the standard of abstinence from all distilled liquors, and identified the principle of surrendering a portion of their individual freedom for the good of others.

The cause having gained a standing point on a moral basis, was soon established on even less disputable ground. For her practical chemists, and her medical practitioners came forward with a noble disinterestedness, and denounced ardent spirit as injurious to the human system, as operating upon the constitution of man like other narcotic poisons, "producing temporary exhilaration of spirit and subsequent collapse, stupor, and total insensibility, and death." By the diffusion of such philosophic analysis and medical statement, ignorance gave way to the light of information, prejudice yielded to evidence, and that which was abstained from, for the sake of others, was now abstained from from considerations of personal safety, and the noble superstructure of Temperance effort was built up on the two great pillars of civil society, Self-preservation and Love to our Neighbour.—J. R.

MEMBERS OF THE CABINET.

<i>First Lord of Treasury</i> ...	Viscount Palmerston, K.G., 94 Piccadilly.
<i>Lord High Chancellor</i> ...	Lord Westbury, 2 Upper Hyde Park Gardens.
<i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i> ...	Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 11 Downing Street.
<i>Lord President of Council</i> ...	Earl Granville, K.G., 16 Burton Street.
<i>Lord Privy Seal</i> ...	Duke of Argyle, Campden Hill, Kensington.
<i>Secretary Home Department</i> ...	Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, Bart., 14 Eaton Place.
<i>" Foreign Affairs</i> ...	Earl Russell, 37 Chesham Place.
<i>" Colonies</i> ...	Duke of Newcastle, 25 Berkeley Square.
<i>" War</i> ...	Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart, Kent House.
<i>" India</i> ...	Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Wood, Bart., 10 Belgrave Square.
<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i> ...	Duke of Somerset, Admiralty.
<i>President of Board of Trade</i> ...	Right Hon. T. M. Gibson, 3 Hyde Park Place.
<i>Postmaster-General</i> ...	Lord Stanley of Alderley, 40 Dover Street.
<i>Chan. of Duchy of Lancaster</i> ...	Right Hon. Ed. Cardwell, 47 Eaton Square.
<i>President Poor-law Board</i> ...	Right Hon. C. Pelham Villiers, 39 Sloane Street.

		MOON'S PHASES.	
Day of	W.	Full Moon, 3d, 10h. 25m. p.m.	New Moon, 18d, 3h. 6m. a.m.
M.		Last Quarter, 11d, 10h. 46m. a.m.	First Quarter, 25d, 0h. 34m. p.m.
1	Sun	<i>The gift of God is eternal life.</i> Rom. vi. 23.	
2	M	<i>Candlemas Day</i> , commemorative of the Virgin Mary ap-	
3	Tu	pearing in the Temple 40 days after the birth of Christ.	
4	W	The end of labour is to gain leisure.	
5	Th	Work is a noble thing, but not all work.	
6	F	The newspaper informs legislation of public opinion, and	
7	S	informs the people of the acts of legislation.	
8	Sun	<i>Who shall separate us from the love of Christ.</i> Rom. viii. 32.	
9	M	No one in a hurry can possibly have his wits about him.	
10	Tu	Marriage of Queen Victoria, 1840.	
11	W	It is not enough that you continue steadfast and immov-	
12	Th	able, you must also abound in the work of the Lord.	
13	F	Men's evil manners live in brass, their virtues are wrote	
14	S	in water.	
15	Sun	<i>Covet earnestly the best gifts.</i> 1 Cor. xii. 31.	
16	M	Duties are ours, events are God's.	
17	Tu	SHROVE TUESDAY, from "shrive," to confess. [the head.	
18	W	ASH WEDNESDAY, from an old custom of putting ashes on	
19	Th	Mankind would perish did they cease to help each other.	
20	F	It is by the general tenor of the life, and not by a par-	
21	S	ticular frame of mind, that men are to be judged.	
22	Sun	1st SUNDAY IN LENT. <i>The Lord searcheth all hearts.</i>	
23	M	No man can rise above the infirmities of [Jas. i. 22.	
24	Tu	nature unless assisted by grace.	
25	W	EMBER WEEK, a season set apart for praying and fasting.	
26	Th	Age, preceded by a life of virtue, commands respect.	
27	F	"O God, where'er we turn, thy glories shine,	
28	S	And all things fair and bright are thine."	

If the wrath of God is not practically and unminutely revealed against intemperance, against what other sin is it revealed?

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR NORTHUMBERLAND.

<i>North Northumberland</i>	Lord Lovaine.
	Sir Mathew White Ridley, Bart.
<i>South Northumbertand</i>	Wentworth B. Beaumont.
	Hon. Henry G. Liddell.
<i>Newcastle</i>	Rt. Hon. T. E. Headlam, <i>Judge-Advocate.</i>
	Som. Arch. Beaumont, Esq.
<i>Tynemouth</i>	Richard Hodgson, Esq.
<i>Morpeth</i>	Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Grey, Bart.
<i>Berwick</i>	Capt. Chas. W. Gordon.
	David C. Majoribanks, Esq.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR DURHAM.

<i>Gateshead</i>	Right Hon. William Hutt.
<i>North Durham</i>	R. Duncombe Shafto, Esq.
	Lord A. F. Vane Tempest.
<i>South Durham</i>	Henry Pease, Esq.
	James Farrer, Esq.
<i>City of Durham</i>	Sir Wm. Atherton, <i>Attorney-General.</i>
	Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray.
<i>Sunderland</i>	Henry Fenwick, Esq.
	William Shaw Lindsay, Esq.
<i>South Shields</i>	Robert Ingham, Esq.

THE PROGRESS OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORMATION.

THE standard of temperance thus reared, THE DAILY USE OF ARDENT SPIRIT, IN ANY FORM OR IN ANY DEGREE, WAS DECLARED TO BE INTemperance. This truth stood prominently and boldly out; and while investigation disclosed the desolating fact, that eight gallons of ardent spirit per annum was the consumption of the adult population of the American Republic—the watchword of the temperance leaders was “*Onward*,” and never did a moral cause advance with strides so rapid, and success so encouraging, as marked its progress.

The whole superstructure of systematic drinking, from its base in manufacturing to its ultimate consumption, was made to tremble; the etiquette of the pernicious spirit-drinking customs vanished, manufacturers, merchants, wholesale and retail dealers, quit this traffic as immoral. Her senators, patriots, philosophers, the noble and the virtuous of every station, led on by the ministers of the gospel, came up to the help of this good cause, and a healthful spirit and a change was produced in the moral and physical condition of her people.

Such a change, substantiated by facts so well attested, and confirmed by evidence so satisfactory, did not long escape the observant eye of British philanthropy. Temperance societies were instituted in Ireland, subsequently in Scotland, and latterly in England, and great was the general good proceeding from their institution. Experience, however, ultimately proved the inadequacy of the American pledge to reach the sources of intemperance as existing in Britian. Adopting the pledge of abstinence from spirits in the letter, the fruitful sources of intemperance, ale and porter, were left as a deep flowing under-stream, desolating the cottages of the poor, while the brandied wines of our country were giving perpetuity to the evils of intemperance among the rich. Nevertheless, the seed sown by the temperance societies contained the germ of true temperance principles, and, amidst the opposition of timid, indifferent friends, and interested and deluded foes, the standard of temperance was more highly exalted, and the *spirit of Teetotalism stood forth as the Genius of Universal Temperance.*

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

<i>Cumberland, East</i> ...	Hon. Charles W. G. Howard, and W. Marshall, Esq.
<i>Cumberland, West</i> ...	Captain H. Lowther, and Hon. Percy Wyndham.
<i>Carlisle</i> ...	Wilfred Lawson, Esq., and Edward Potter, Esq.
<i>Cockermouth</i> ...	John Steel, Esq., and Right Hon. Lord Naas.
<i>Whitehaven</i> ...	George Lyall, Esq.
<i>Westmoreland</i> ...	Lieut. Col. Hon. H. C. Lowther, and Earl of Bective.
<i>Kendal</i> ...	G. C. Glyn Esq.
<i>Yorkshire, North</i> ...	Hon. W. E. Duncombe, and W. J. S. Morritt, Esq.

		MOON'S PHASES.	
Day of	M. W.	Full Moon, 5d, 2h. 46m. a.m. Last Quarter, 12d, 6h. 53m. a.m.	New Moon, 19d, 2h. 37m. p.m. First Quarter, 27d, 8h. 58m. a.m.
1	Sun	<i>Spare thy people, O Lord!</i> Joel xi. 17.	
2	M	The Bible notifies the way-marks to eternity.	
3	Tu	Death of John Wesley,	1791
4	W	How shall dust and ashes stand in the presence of un-	
5	Th	created glory? unabashed, by virtue of its redemption.	
6	F	God will deign to visit oft the dwellings of good men.	
7	S	Slave Trade abolished in the British colonies,	1807.
8	Sun	<i>Worship Him in spirit, and in truth.</i> John iv. 24.	
9	M	If our virtues did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike, as	
10	Tu	if we had them not.	
11	W	To create is greater than when created to destroy.	
12	Th	Mercy is mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes the	
13	F	throned monarch, better than his crown.	
14	S	Reform Bill passed,	1832.
15	Sun	<i>Draw nigh unto my soul and redeem it.</i> Ps. lxxix. 18.	
16	M	How sweet the graces of moral excellence.	
17	Tu	St. PATRICK'S DAY.	
18	W	He who prefers the pleasures of knowledge to the low	
19	Th	gratifications of the senses is a philosopher.	
20	F	Death of Sir Isaac Newton, 1727.	[of creation.
21	S	Newton carried the line and rule to the utmost barriers	
22	Sun	<i>While ye have light believe in the light.</i> John xii. 36.	
23	M	"As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds	
24	Tu	So honour peereth in the meanest habit."	
25	W	LADY DAY.	
26	Th	All that we know of our relationship to God and his	
27	F	will towards us, we derive from the Bible.	
28	S	Happiness must ever be the product of virtue.	
29	Sun	PALM SUNDAY commemorates our Lord's entry into Jeru-	
30	M	"Pleasure, known but by its wings, [salem.	
31	Tu	And remembered by its stings."	

We may serve the cause of truth and promote the good of others as much, possibly, by what we suffer, as by what we do in their service.

THE REVENUE.

Abstract of the gross Revenue of the United Kingdom, with the corresponding periods of the preceding year.

	Year ending Sept. 30,		Year ending Sept. 30,	
	1861.	1862.	1861.	1862.
Customs - - - -	5,982,000	6,201,000	23,488,000	23,863,000
Excise - - - -	4,221,000	3,604,000	18,624,000	17,430,000
Stamps - - - -	2,013,000	2,180,000	8,426,000	8,824,945
Taxes - - - -	160,000	166,000	3,130,000	3,160,000
Property Tax - - -	991,000	974,000	11,133,000	10,532,000
Post Office - - -	870,000	895,000	3,470,000	3,560,000
Crown Lands - - -	66,479	67,000	292,479	396,521
Miscellaneous - - -	297,753	513,000	1,242,511	2,019,074
Total	14,601,232	14,600,983	69,806,160	69,685,540

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF TEMPERANCE REFORM.

WHILE we review these facts, we cheerfully attribute to America the glory of this moral discovery. We admire the nobility of her efforts in the advancement of the enterprise, and acknowledge the paramount obligations under which she has laid the world by her exertions in this great cause; yet we cannot but remember, with feelings of purest patriotism, that so far as England is concerned, the men of Preston have paid back the debt by teaching the men of America, and the citizens of the world, the true principles of Temperance Reform.

In the progress of the temperance cause the chemical truth was elicited, that the intoxicating principle in ale, wine, and porter, was the same in nature as that contained in ardent spirits; that the alcoholic principle was produced by the process of vinous fermentation through which all inebriating liquors had to pass in their course of production, and that alcohol did not owe its existence to distillation as had generally been supposed, distillation being proved to be simply a process of separation, and not of production. The publication of this truth materially expanded the application of the principles of temperance societies. Alcohol had been declared to be a poison. Sir Astley Cooper, one of the highest medical authorities of our own land, had given it as his opinion, that spirits and poisons were synonymous terms. Hundreds of other eminent medical practitioners had pronounced it as innutritious, and when admitted to the stomach incapable of digestion, and, as a beverage, destructive of the intellectual and physical constitution of man. These important medical truths, when placed in juxtaposition with Brand's chemical tables, bore with an irresistible force against the ales and wines of our country. The true friends of temperance were constrained, by a rational consistency, to follow this light and apply the whole machinery of temperance effort against all liquors that intoxicate, whatever might be their name, their locality, or their antiquity.—J. R.

National Expenditure for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861.

FUNDED DEBT.			
Interest and management of the Permanent Debt	-	-	£23,710,327 8 0
Terminal Annuities, Exchange Bonds, &c.	-	-	2,379,932 8 2
CHARGES ON CONSOLIDATED FUND.			
Civil List	-	-	404,048 0 10
Salaries and Pensions	-	-	479,825 11 8
Diplomatic Salaries-	-	-	176,478 15 9
Courts of Justice	-	-	697,241 3 0
MISCELLANEOUS CHARGES.			
Expenses of Fortifications	-	-	600,000 0 0
Other Charges	-	-	207,330 1 0
SUPPLY SERVICES.			
Army	-	-	14,875,868 11 2
Navy	-	-	12,608,042 7 3
Salaries Revenue Department	-	-	4,697,967 1 11
Miscellaneous Civil Service	-	-	8,052,788 14 11
Post Office Packet Service	-	-	1,094,778 0 0
Military operations in China and late Russian War	-	-	833,430 15 10
Total Expenditure	-	-	£70,818,058 19 6

Day of M. W.		MOON'S PHASES.	
		Full Moon, 4d, 4h. 9m. a.m.	New Moon, 18d, 3h. 5m. a.m.
		Last Quarter, 11d, 1h. 28m. a.m.	First Quarter, 26d, 4h. 8m. a.m.
1	W	There is a suitableness between circumstances and	
2	Th	character, essential to enjoyment.	
3	F	GOOD FRIDAY, commemorative of our Lord's crucifixion.	
4	S	How limited is the extent of human knowledge. [tion.	
5	Sun	EASTER SUNDAY, in memory of our Saviour's resurrec-	
6	M	We naturally seek after happiness, but as naturally seek	
7	Tu	it in the creature rather than in the Creator.	
8	W	Vain is the tree of knowledge without fruit.	
9	Th	Civilisation without Christianity is plated barbarism.	
10	F	That punishment should follow transgression, is in ac-	
11	S	cordance with the nature of things.	
12	Sun	<i>He ever liveth to make intercession for them.</i> Heb. viii. 25.	
13	M	Catholic Emancipation Bill passed, 1829.	
14	Tu	Man is endowed with faculties by which he recollects	
15	W	the past, and anticipates the future.	
16	Th	Shakespeare born, 1564.	
17	F	The nations of antiquity exhibited the grandeur of	
18	S	intellect, but not the dignity of morals.	
19	Sun	<i>We have redemption through his blood.</i> Col. i. 14.	
20	M	Sin and Misery are essentially inseparable.	
21	Tu	Oliver Cromwell proclaimed Protector, 1653.	
22	W	William Wordsworth died, 1850.	
23	Th	The Martyrs of old won for us that which we now	
24	F	cherish as our birthright.	
25	S	The soil of Britain is sacred to freedom.	
26	Sun	<i>Prove all things, hold fast that which is good.</i> 1 Thes. v. 21	
27	M	Until we are conformed to the character of God, we can-	
28	Tu	Test and Corporation Acts repealed, 1828. [not be happy.	
29	W	"Home, the spot of earth supremely blest,	
30	Th	A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest."	

The sweet odour of an acquiescent mind under affliction, may redound more to the praise of God than any other sacrifice we could devise.

British Shipping, Registered December, 1861.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

		Tonnage.
No. of Sailing Vessels	7,211 under 50 Tons.....	224,363
Do. do.	12,606 above "	3,252,201

SCOTLAND.

No. of Sailing Vessels	1,114 under 50 Tons.....	34,231
Do. do.	1,966 above "	516,903

IRELAND.

No. of sailing Vessels	1,024 under 50 Tons.....	30,257
Do. do.	1,099 above "	172,838

ISLE OF MAN AND CHANNEL ISLANDS.

No. of sailing Vessels	517 under 50 Tons.....	13,034
Do. do.	368 above "	56,691

Total No. 25,905 Total Ton. 4,300,518

VESSELS ENTERED INWARD AND TONNAGE.

No. British.....	29,907.....	Tonnage.....	7,721,035
" Foreign	25,356.....	"	5,458,554

BRIEF REGISTER OF FACTS.

The following dates briefly indicate progress :—

- In 1804—The Temperance movement may be said to have begun by Dr. Rushe's medical inquiries into the effects of ardent spirits upon the body and mind which were the foundation of all future experiments.
- " 1805—Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Porter preached on the evil effects of ardent spirits.
- " 1808—A Society formed which embodied abstinence principles.
- " 1810—The General Association of Connecticut instituted a Committee of Inquiry.
- " 1812—Report brought up as to extent of the evil, but no remedial measures suggested. Another committee appointed for practical purposes.
- " 1813—Report presented. Total abstinence from ardent spirits recommended to individuals, to families, members of churches, and the clergy.
- This went like an electric shock through the State, and there was no resisting it, and yet there is no record of any active measures adopted, nor societies instituted, until
- " 1826—The American Temperance Society established.
—Dr. Beecher's six sermons published.
- " 1829—Temperance Societies introduced into Ireland and Scotland.
- " 1830—Temperance Societies introduced into England.
—British and Foreign Temperance Society established in London.
- " 1832—Teetotalism established in Preston.
- " 1834—James Silk Buckingham's Parliamentary Committee.
- " 1835—Teetotalism into Newcastle.
—British Association established.
- " 1837—West of England Temperance Association established.
- " 1844—Scottish Temperance League established.
- " 1846—Prohibition law first passed in Maine, but failed.
- " 1849—The Rev. Dr. Tyng said in a meeting in New York, "We have made all men feel and act on this subject. We have induced more than three millions to abstain from using intoxicating drinks. Ten thousand distillers to stop distilling, and ten thousand vendors to stop selling. Upwards of ten thousand ships to sail under the Temperance Flag, and we have influenced England, Ireland, and Scotland.
- " 1851—Maine law passed and established.
- " 1853—United Kingdom Alliance established in Manchester.
- " 1856—National Temperance League established.
- " 1858—North of England Temperance League established.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

ENGLAND AND WALES.				Tonnage.
No. of steam vessels	- - -	725 under 50 Tons	- - -	16,434
Do. do.	- - -	892 above "	- - -	369,386
SCOTLAND.				
No. of steam vessels	- - -	88 under 50 Tons	- - -	1,481
Do. do.	- - -	242 above "	- - -	72,145
IRELAND.				
No. of steam vessels	- - -	41 under 50 Tons	- - -	1,101
Do. do.	- - -	134 above "	- - -	43,484
ISLE OF MAN AND CHANNEL ISLANDS.				
No. of steam vessels	- - -	3 under 50 Tons	- - -	62
Do. do.	- - -	8 above "	- - -	1,548
Total steam vesesls				505,641

The total number of British and colonial sailing and steam vessels was 36,958 and the total tonnage 5,606,496.

VESSELS CLEARED OUTWARDS.

No. British	- - -	29,357	- - -	Tonnage	- - -	7,699,497
" Foreign	- - -	26,699	- - -	"	- - -	5,716,555

		MOON'S PHASES.	
Day of	W.	Full Moon, 3d, 2h. 52m. p.m.	New Moon, 17d, 4h. 49m. p.m.
M.		Last Quarter, 10d, 7h. 16m. a.m.	First Quarter, 25d, 8h. 47m. p.m.
1	F	First International Exhibition opened,	1851.
2	S	First Clerical Temperance Conference held,	1862.
3	Sun	<i>Let not sin remain in your mortal body.</i> Rom. vi. 12.	
4	M	Every benevolent institution is a monument to Chris-	
5	Tu	Death of Napoleon, 1821.	[tianity.
6	W	Saving Banks established,	1819.
7	Th	In regard to the future effects of moral causes, we can	
8	F	frequently speak with perfect confidence.	[people.
9	S	The power of law-making is the birthright of the British	
10	Sun	<i>Renew a right spirit within me.</i> Psalm li. 10.	
11	M	It is the union of the intellectual faculties and the	
12	Tu	moral powers which show forth man's true dignity.	
13	W	It is of no use to waste time in unavailing regret.	
14	Th	ASCENSION DAY, in honour of our Lord's ascension.	
15	F	Battle of Hexham,	1464.
16	S	Every man is bound to work out his own happiness.	
17	Sun	<i>Brethren, be not weary in well doing.</i> 1 Tim. iii. 13.	
18	M	Happiness consists in an agreement between faculties	
19	Tu	and objects, desires and enjoyments.	
20	W	Death of Columbus,	1506.
21	Th	In War the heart of man is carried off from its horrors	
22	F	by the splendour of its accompaniments.	
23	S	One honest endeavour is worth a thousand fair promises.	
24	Sun	WHIT SUNDAY, descent of the Holy Spirit commemorated	
25	M	The Queen is entrusted with the Executive power of	
26	Tu	law, but has no power to make or alter them.	
27	W	Habeas Corpus Act passed,	1679.
28	Th	"Let it circulate through every vein	
29	F	Of all your empire; that where Britain's power	
30	S	Is felt, mankind may feel her mercy too."	
31	Sun	TRINITY SUNDAY, set apart in honour of Holy Trinity.	

Although good men wrote the Bible, our faith in the Bible does not rest upon the goodness of the men who wrote it.

IMPORTANT ARTICLES—QUANTITIES ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

		10 Months ending 31st October,		
		1860.	1861.	1862.
Cocoa	- - - - lbs.	2,947,072	2,935,289	3,291,796
Coffee	- - - - "	30,039,268	29,826,822	29,109,916
Wheat	- - - - qrs.	4,027,212	5,632,558	7,751,301
Barley and oats	- - - - "	3,651,428	2,857,855	2,620,878
Peas and beans	- - - - "	564,282	876,213	546,222
Wheat (meal and flour)	- - - - cwt.	3,812,492	5,476,625	6,468,804
Sugar (unrefined)	- - - - "	71,524,205	7,786,870	7,994,436
Currants and raisins	- - - - "	682,346	670,748	734,909
Tea	- - - - lbs.	64,733,205	65,521,336	65,874,935
Tobacco and snuff	- - - - "	29,529,254	28,999,029	29,511,990

DR. HOOK ON SOCIAL SCIENCE.

DR. HOOK, in his discourse before the Social Science Association, preached in Westminster Abbey, 1862—

“Entreated the members to be firm and consistent in their future course. It was not to the humbler classes that they ought to direct their exclusive attention; for, if they would ameliorate society, they must attack wickedness in high places also. There were noble people among working men, who deplored the vices which most easily beset their class—imprudence and intemperance, and they had done much to remove those giant evils. During the last thirty years intoxication had visibly decreased, while the progress of the manufacturing districts had been marvellous; a circumstance which was mainly attributable to the better understanding which prevailed between the employers and the employed. The working classes would co-operate with the association, and by their practical wisdom, the association would be greatly benefited. But a general stumbling-block in their way was that they were constantly hearing of the vices of the upper classes. That gambling and unchastity prevailed, evils which were as deadly in a social point of view as improvidence and intoxication. He earnestly counselled the higher classes to take an example from the lower classes, who are making such rapid strides in moral and social improvement. He also deprecated that vulgarity and insolence of mind evinced by some to the lower classes, who were in every way their superiors, except in the amount of wealth. All these things must be remembered, if they (the members of the association) wished to make society what society ought to be.”

It is well when class speaks to class, it sets aside all cause of invidiousness and uncharitableness, and is, therefore more calculated to instruct and improve. We make free to place Dr. Hook's faithful and truthful teaching upon record, as corrective of the prevailing idea that the vices of intemperance and improvidence are chiefly predominant in the operative classes.

THE TRAFFIC IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

MALT.—In the year ending September 30, 1860, there were 34,294,047 Bushels
bushels of malt used in England; in Scotland, 1,527,724; in
Ireland, 4,119,546 - - - - - Total-39,941,317

There were, for the year ending October 10, 1861—

	Brewers	Victuallers	Beer-sellers.	
In England - - -	2,294	63,293	45,817	Total - 111,404
In Scotland - - -	101	12,021	45,817	12,122
In Ireland - - -	93	16,912	-	17,005

Total - - - 140,640

If there be added and included in this calculation the wives of each, and only two servants or waiters to each establishment, you have then upwards of Five Hundred and Sixty Thousand persons directly interested in carrying on this demoralising and ruinous system.

Day of M. | W.		MOON'S PHASES,	
		Full Moon, 1d, 11h, 30m. p.m.	New Moon, 16d, 7h. 36m. p.m.
		Last Quarter, 8d, 1h. 52m. p.m.	First Quarter 24d, 10h. 31m. a.m.
1	M	Natural light proceeds in straight lines, so do the rays	
2	Tu	of moral duty, there is no crookedness in either.	
3	W	The importance of an event cannot always be estimated	
4	Th	by the amount of interest it immediately excites.	
5	F	Lighting with gas introduced,	1807.
6	S	Death of Count Cavour,	1861.
7	Sun	<i>To him be glory and dominion forever and ever.</i> 1 Pet. v. 11.	
8	M	God is the source of life to all that lives.	
9	Tu	George Stephenson born at Wylam,	1781.
10	W	Opening of the Crystal Palace,	1854.
11	Th	The malignity of moral evil is evident from its opposition	
12	F	to the will of Him who is essential holiness.	
13	S	Nature is but the name for an effect, whose cause is God.	
14	Sun	<i>Cast all your care upon him, for he careth for you.</i> 1 Pet. v. 7.	
15	M	"There lives and works	
16	Tu	A soul in all things, and that soul is God."	
17	W	True happiness has no localities.	
18	Th	Battle of Waterloo,	1815.
19	F	Magna Charta passed,	1215.
20	S	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837.	[1 Pet. v. 3.
21	Sun	<i>God resisteth the proud, and giveth grace to the humble.</i>	
22	M	Next to the establishment of Christianity, the art of	
23	Tu	printing is the most interesting and important.	
24	W	The Battle of Bannockburn,	1314.
25	Th	God's glory is his goodness as well as his power.	
26	F	Repeal of the Corn Laws,	1846.
27	S	Good humour is the sweet wine of human life.	
28	Sun	<i>Above all things, have fervent charity among yourselves.</i>	
29	M	"Reason's glimmering ray was lent [1 Pet. iv. 8.	
30	Tu	To guide us upward to a better day."	

The customs of society encouraging the use of intoxicating drinks, constitute one of the most formidable dangers of the present day.

SPIRITS ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION,

For the Nine Months ending 30th September of each Year.

		1860.	1861.	1862.
ENGLAND AND WALES—				
Foreign	- - - - -	7,543,667	6,290,332	6,301,536
British	- - - - -	9,057,171	7,783,127	7,607,099
SCOTLAND—				
Foreign	- - - - -	4,756,590	4,178,295	4,124,458
British	- - - - -	3,515,842	3,079,197	3,073,894
IRELAND—				
Foreign	- - - - -	4,044,259	3,609,137	3,330,427
British	- - - - -	3,587,227	3,088,664	2,851,224
		32,504,756	28,028,752	27,288,638

TEMPER AND TEMPERAMENT.

LORD PALMERSTON.—All party and political considerations aside, we pronounce the Premier a physiological phenomena. Politics only half explain Lord Palmerston. His influence is in a great measure physiological, an influence on the temper of the country, produced by his own temper, and health, and good spirits. The nobility of England supply many specimens of fine old age, but it is difficult to find one so striking as Lord Palmerston ; now well nigh fourscore years, if he does not feel himself young, he fancies the world is still in its youth. Men would forgive him, if he put off his armour, and with folded arms talked of the past and his part in its achievements, but he talks rather of the future, and is ready for anything the present seems to demand, and all this with the spirit and youthfulness of younger men. We say this is a physiological phenomenon, an affair of temper and temperament. In old age, to feel the world still fresh ; to be conscious of no want of sympathy with a generation from which one's early contemporaries have long passed away. And why should advanced age be so frequently spent in feebleness and frailty ; why should not the vigour of the middle period be projected into the last. The answer to these queries must be looked for in the study of such lives as that of Lord Palmerston. We should relish a speech from the noble lord on the art of attaining a venerable old age. Meanwhile we can only guess at the secret, but we have no doubt essential parts of it are—a certain cheerfulness of disposition, exercise, good digestion, waiting on appetite, AND, WITHAL, TEMPERANCE, ESPECIALLY IN THE MATTER OF DRINKS. It would be well were our youth and men of middle life to take home the lesson.”—*Lancet*.

WINES IMPORTED AND ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

	10 months ended 31st October,		
	1860,	1861.	1862,
British possessions in South Africa Gals.	386,153	285,988	150,892
Other British possessions - - - "	1,061	7,601	4,422
From Holland - - - - - "	204,393	296,152	279,061
“ France - - - - - "	1,042,233	1,945,135	1,629,481
“ Portugal - - - - - "	1,609,329	2,313,414	1,934,239
“ Madeira - - - - - "	27,291	24,782	24,466
“ Spain - - - - - "	2,679,512	3,453,068	3,314,137
“ Canaries - - - - - "	3,573	3,290	2,955
“ Naples and Sicily - - - "	187,463	197,498	183,660
“ Other countries - - - - "	283,552	386,540	379,030
“ Various countries, mixed in bond "	249,119	365,614	309,263
	6,673,679.	9,279,082	8,211,606

		MOON'S PHASES.	
Day of M.	W.	Full Mo., 1d. 6h. 46m. a.m.; Lt Qr. 7d. 10h. 29 m. p.m. New M. 15d. 10h 54 m. pm.; Ft. Qr. 23d. 9h. 32m. pm.; Full Mo., 31d. 1h. 33m. pm.	
1	W	Christians ought to reflect the character of Christ.	
2	Th	Neal Dow's visit to the North of England,	1857.
3	F	Men ought to understand how character is formed.	
4	S	Declaration of Independence, United States,	1776.
5	Sun	<i>Be ye therefore sober and watch unto prayer.</i> 1 Pet iv. 7.	
6	M	The moderately honest man is an incipient thief.	
7	Tu	Men more aptly judge others than themselves.	
8	W	The death of Edmund Burke,	1797.
9	Th	The ship morality draws too much water ever to ride in the harbour of salvation.	
10	F		
11	S	Chastity, she that has that, is clad in complete steel.	
12	Sun	<i>He that doeth the will of God, abideth for ever.</i> 1 John ii. 17.	
13	M	Over the vast assemblage of material existence God pre-	
14	Tu	sides, and amidst its diversified objects and intelli-	
15	W	St. SWITHIN. [gencies he is essentially present.	
16	Th	Symmetry is the basis of health as well as beauty.	
17	F	Earl Grey died,	1845.
18	S	Books have a mighty influence for good or evil.	
19	Sun	<i>Ye are not your own, ye are bought with a price.</i> 1 Cor. vi. 20	
20	M	The moderate drinker is often a drunkard in embryo.	
21	Tu	Death of Robert Burns,	1796.
22	W	In man's natural state, he only inhabits the ground-floor	
23	Th	of his soul's dwelling.	
24	F	Men readily believe in a general providence, but are	
25	S	very doubtful as to a particular providence.	
26	Sun	<i>It doth not yet appear what we shall be.</i> 1 John iii. 2.	
27	M	Good and evil go together inseparably.	
28	Tu	Earl of Durham died,	1840.
29	W	Wilberforce died,	1833.
30	Th	—"Behold the summer day	
31	F	Passes, like the dreams of life, away."	

Religion, when it is real, is altogether a practical thing; it is a thing that acts and acts mightily; it is a thing not of words but of deeds.

STATISTICS OF CRIME, 1861.

Number of Police Force.				Cost.	
Borough police	...	...	6,135	...	£319,800
County do.	...	...	7,829	...	614,593
Metropolitan	...	...	6,158	...	481,302
City of London	...	...	628	...	49,663
Her Majesty's Dockyards	...	...	663	...	41,684
<hr/>				<hr/>	
21,413				£1,579,042	

The returns procured by the police of the criminal classes *at large*, with which more pains have been taken this year, and more exact returns obtained, number 123,049; besides 15,601 in local prisons, 7,123 in convict prisons, and 3,199 in reformatories—making a total of *one hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and seventy-two*. Three-fourths, if not four-fifths, are the produce of the liquor traffic.

ADULTERATION OF WINES.

WHEN this subject was canvassed in the *Times* several years since, that journal made the following statement:—

“It is not, perhaps, generally known, that very large establishments exist at Cette and Marseilles, in the South of France, for the manufacture of every description of wines, the natural products not only of France, but of all other wine-growing and wine-exporting countries; some of these establishments are on so large a scale as to give employment to an equal, if not a greater number of persons than our large breweries. Wines are thence exported to Madeira, receive there the proper marks, and then are re-shipped as ‘genuine Madeira.’ Such is the extent of this nefarious commerce, that one individual alone has been pointed out in the French ports, who has been in the habit of despatching, *four times in the year*, 25,000 bottles of champagne, each shipment of wines not the produce of the champagne districts, but fabricated in their wine factories.”

In the very last returns of the customs’ duties on wines, the *Times* made a passing observation, in a matter-of-course way, noticing the fact that several thousand hogsheads of wine had been imported from Madeira, although, as the commentator observed, the vines had totally ceased to bear in that island; and he ventured the hypothesis, that these were probably Cape wines, imported there and exported as Madeira. The consumers of these treacherous drinks may think themselves fortunate if they are nothing worse.—*Church of England Temperance Magazine*.

POOR-RATE RETURNS.

For Three years ended at Lady Day,	RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.*		
	From Poor-rates	Receipts in aid.	Total.	Relief to the Poor only.	Other Purposes.	Total.
1859,	£81,082.281	£326,566	£8,434,788	£5,558,689	£2,590,767	£8,149,456
1860,	7,715,948	317,578	8,033,526	5,454,964	2,620,940	8,075,904
1861,	7,921,619	330,549	8,252,168	5,778,943	2,616,269	8,395,212

Total number of persons relieved, Jan. 1, 1862, 945,269.

Four Northern Counties, for the Year ending Lady Day, 1862.

	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
Durham	137,823	9	4,702	10	142,525	19	89,473	7	47,888	15	137,362	2
Northum'land ...	116,412	0	3,958	11	120,370	11	90,418	5	32,539	10	122,957	15
Cumberland ...	60,175	4	1,969	6	62,144	10	44,650	13	18,756	11	63,407	4
Westmoreland	21,994	1	1,203	12	23,197	13	15,482	8	6,873	1	22,555	9
	336,404	14	11,833	19	348,238	13	240,224	13	106,057	17	346,282	10

* Considerably more than *one-fourth* of the whole Poor-rates now levied are expended for purposes *unconnected* with relief to the poor.

Day of M. W.	MOON'S PHASES.	
	Last Quarter, 6d, 10h 5m a.m. New Moon, 14d 2h 3m p.m.	First Quarter, 22d, 6h 20m. a.m. Full Moon, 28d 8h 55m. p.m.
1 S	LAMMAS DAY, or Loaf-mas day, Anglo Saxons presented	
2 Sun	<i>What think ye of Christ?</i> Matt. xxii. 42. [a loaf of new wheat	
3 M	Bank of England established,	1732.
4 Tu	Why will not men when they see their guilt and danger,	
5 W	face right about and make short work of it?	
6 Th	Prince Alfred born,	1844.
7 F	Conversion is the begining of the Christian character.	
8 S	Death of Canning,	1827.
9 Sun	<i>He healeth the broken in heart.</i> Ps. cxlvii. 3.	
10 M	When we judge men we should remember that we	
11 Tu	judge only the outward appearance.	
12 W	George Stephenson died, aged 67,	1848.
13 Th	Our duty is to possess our souls in patience.	
14 F	Passing of the new Poor-law Act,	1834.
15 S	There are more people covetous than saving.	
16 Sun	<i>There is no man which sinneth not.</i> 2 Chron. vi. 36.	
17 M	Your Christian experience will agree with your education	
18 Tu	and circumstances, and be unlike that of any other person	
19 W	A man may read of "charity" and "love" in the Bible	
20 Th	and its meaning have no echo in his heart.	
21 F	Recreation is a second creation when weariness hath	
22 S	almost annihilated one's spirits.	
23 Sun	<i>Commit thy ways unto the Lord.</i> Ps. xxxvii. 5.	
24 M	Scoff not at the natural defects of any one.	
25 Tu	Watt died,	1819.
26 W	It is vanity to persuade people you have much learning	
27 Th	by getting a great library.	
28 F	Slavery abolished in the British colonies,	1833.
29 S	A guilty conscience is afraid where no fear is.	
30 Sun	<i>Love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous.</i> 1 Peter iii. 8.	
31 M	Embrace truth wheresoever you find it.	

Whatever the pleasures of social influence may be, it is an inexpressible relief to be occasionally alone; to the thoughtful it is not less a source of pure enjoyment.

LONDON IN 1862.

It was a remarkable year in which Queen Victoria completed a quarter of a century of her reign—a year of mourning and a year of joy—a year in which Europe was at peace, whilst America was drunk with the excitement of civil war—a year in which the resources of science and art were displayed in a wondrous Exhibition of the Industry of all nations, whilst the machines of the greatest industrial district of the world were lying idle, and thousands for whom work had never been wanting in the now silent factories were starving for lack of the material upon which to work—a year in which the results of sound legislation, of diffused knowledge, and of practical religion, were manifested in the patient and courageous bearing of unavoidable calamity by those who suffered, and in the zealous endeavours to mitigate the suffering by those whose property was untouched by the madness of another hemisphere—a year in which our countrymen, rich and poor, great and lowly, had at length listened to the exhortation of the first Pitt, "Be one People."

AN ADDRESS TO THE YOUNG.

From the Rev. W. Arnot's Illustrations of the Book of Proverbs.

THE *Customs* of Society encouraging the use of *Intoxicating Liquors* constitute one of the most formidable dangers to youth in the present day. All are aware that drunkenness in our country is the most rampant vice. How broad and deep is the wave whereby it is desolating the land! It is not our part at present to register an array of facts to show how many are held helpless in its chain, and how deeply that chain cuts into the life of the victim. The extent and the virulence of the malady we shall not prove, but assume it to be known. Our special business is to remind the young of the enticements by which they are led into that horrible pit. It is specially true of this potent enemy that it makes its approaches unsuspected and by slow degrees. We have known many drunkards; we have witnessed scenes of wretchedness which haunt our memory in shapes of terror still, we have seen a youth brought down by it from a place of honour and hopefulness, laid upon his bed uttering hideous groans, twisting himself in mingled bodily and mental agony, like a live eel upon a hook. We have seen an old man who knew that drink made his life-springs fail fast away; yet in spite of threats and persuasions go drunk to bed every night. We have seen drunkenness in most of its forms, stages, and effects, but we never yet met a drunkard who either *became a drunkard all at once, or who designed becoming one*. In every case the demon vice crept over the faculties by slow degrees, and at last surprised the victim. His companions did not entice him to become a sot in a single night. They only invited him to go into cheerful company. They suggested that religion, when rightly understood, did not forbid a merry evening. He went, strong drink contributed to its merriment. He had *no intention* of becoming a drunkard then or on any subsequent occasion. But a drunkard he now is. He is in the pit, and who shall pull him out. May God have mercy on all such lost ones, and teach them to abstain!

TEMPERANCE AND LONG LIFE.

OUT of a given number of persons and in a given number of years, where 110 of the general population would have died, there died of the drinkers 357; of persons between the ages of twenty one and thirty the mortality among drinkers was five times greater than that of the general community.—*Mr. Neison's Paper in the Athenæum*

A young man will lean his life and his soul on the lie that his fast life is consistent with a long life, but let him try to effect a life assurance on himself and he will find that the capitalist will not entrust his money on such a frail security.

MOON'S PHASES.

Last Quarter, 5d, 1h. 9m. a.m.
New Moon, 13d, 4h. 42m. a.m.

First Quarter, 20d, 1h 33m. p.m.
Full Moon, 27d, 6h. 2m. a.m.

Day of M.	W.	
1	Tu	Capture of Jerusalem by Titus the Roman Emperor, 70.
2	W	International Temperance Convention opened, 1862.
3	Th	The most useful knowledge for the mother of a family
4	F	is the science of good housewifery.
5	S	Every evil that we avoid is a new mercy.
6	Sun	<i>He that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out.</i> John vi. 37.
7	M	I love stout expressions among brave men, and to have
8	Tu	them to speak as they think.
9	W	Battle of Flodden Field, 1513
10	Th	Wealth acquired by industry proves commonly more
11	F	lasting than lands by descent.
12	S	It is not in the power of riches to make a man happy.
13	Sun	<i>Awake to righteousness and sin not.</i> 1 Cor. xv. 34.
14	M	We see but the outside of the rich man's happiness.
15	Tu	North of England Temp. League inaugurated, 1858
16	W	EMBER WEEK, set apart for prayer and fasting.
17	Th	Learning hath gained most by those books by which the
18	F	printers have lost.
19	S	Our natural wants are easily supplied.
20	Sun	<i>Lord, thou hast the words of eternal life.</i> John xi. 68.
21	M	No one is free that is enslaved by his appetites.
22	Tu	A desire to gain by another's loss is a breach of the
23	W	Tenth Commandment, therefore gaming is wrong.
24	Th	Relief of Lucknow, 1857.
25	F	"Never to blend our pleasure or our pride
26	S	With sorrow of the meanest thing which feels."
27	Sun	<i>We walk by faith and not by sight.</i> 2 Cor. v. 7.
28	M	"Land of my sires! what mortal hand
29	Tu	Can e'er untie the filial band
30	W	That knits me to thy rugged strand?"

Religion is nothing better than a cheat, if you are not busy with the work of
ceasing to do evil, & striving to keep a conscience void of offence to God & man.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN HOLLAND.

For some time past, the Dutch Government had taken measures that no fresh slaves should be introduced into Java and the adjoining islands. Slavery was to disappear progressively. That result has now almost been obtained. But the number of slaves is still relatively considerable in Guyana and in the islands of Curacao and Saint Eustache. The former island contains a free population of 15,000 souls and 37,700 slaves. The island of Curacao has 5,000 free and 8,000 slaves, and St. Eustache 8,000 free and 8,000 slaves. The question of slavery in the United American Possessions is thus decided. All the slaves of these colonies will be free on the 1st of July, 1863, on the following conditions:—1. An indemnity of 300 guilders will be paid to the proprietors for each slave, man, woman, and child. 2. The slaves will be subjected to an apprenticeship for three years, and for their labour they will receive a certain amount of wages, one-half of which will be paid to the Government. Holland could no longer allow slavery to exist in her several colonies.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WALKER,

One of the Founders and First Secretary of the Newcastle Temperance Society.

WE have been favoured to glance over the interesting memoir of this devoted friend of Religion and of Temperance. He was born in London in 1800, but at five years of age he was sent to Newcastle to be brought up by his grandmother. He was afterwards placed at a school kept by a Wesleyan at Barnardcastle, and there became early subject to religious impressions. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed in Newcastle, but his master dying, he was transferred, at his own request, to Mr. Hadwin Bragg, draper. Having thus become associated with the Society of Friends, he became impressed with their religious views and ultimately became a member. Whilst residing at Newcastle, he engaged with ardour in various philanthropic movements, but more especially in the Temperance cause. He had long deplored the mischief produced by the drinking customs generally prevalent, and when the attempt to combat this gigantic evil by association extended itself, in the year 1828, from Scotland to England, he eagerly seized the occasion. Calling a few of his friends together, their deliberations issued in the formation of the Newcastle Temperance Society—the pledge of which he was the first to sign—and was appointed the first secretary. He was afterwards called to a wider field of labour in the mission cause, accompanying Mr. James Backhouse, of York, to Australia and South Africa. During the outward voyage he had to bear his testimony against the intemperance of the ship's passengers and crew. At Cape Town they were introduced to Dr. Phillip, and were honoured to co-operate in the formation of a Temperance Society there; and at many other places which they visited on their mission. He afterwards settled in Hobart Town, where he commenced business, and continued a course of active usefulness in the promotion of education, temperance, and religion. He states that 400 members signed the total abstinence pledge with him in one year; his shop was the dépôt of the Bible Society; and he was managing trustee of the savings' bank, where in two years, upwards of 1,500 depositors had saved more than twenty thousand pounds. He was also an ardent prohibitionist. He died in 1859, aged 59.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1861.

THERE are 14,354 receptacles for letters. The mails of the United Kingdom are conveyed about 150,000 miles a day. 593 millions of letters passed through the Post Office in 1861—being about 20 to each person—men, women, and children. 487 millions were due to England; 50 millions to Ireland; and 56 millions to Scotland. Upwards of 72,300,000 newspapers, and 12,300,000 book packets. 7,580,455 money orders for sums amounting to £14,616,348 were issued. Savings' banks, 1795 in England; 129 Wales; 299 Scotland; 300 Ireland; and 9 in islands—total, 2,532. Up to March last, 91,965 persons had deposited £735,253. Revenue: For postage, £3,402,691; commissions on money orders, £127,866; impressed stamps on newspapers, £134,571—total, £3,665,128. Staff of officers, 23,367 persons, including 11,391 postmasters, and 12,152 letter-carriers.

MOON'S PHASES.

Day of M.	W.	MOON'S PHASES.	
		Last Quarter, 4d, 7h. 21m. p.m. New Moon, 12d, 6h. 42m. pm.	First Quarter, 19d, 8h. 6m. p.m. Full Moon, 26d, 5h. 56m. a.m.
1	Th	First No. of <i>Church of England Temp. Mag.</i> pub. 1862.	
2	F	The inauguration of Stephenson Monument N'castle 1862.	
3	S	There are many more poor rich people than we think of.	
4	Sun	<i>Examine yourselves whether ye be in the faith.</i> 2 Cor. xiii. 5.	
5	M	He that loses a good conscience has nothing left that is	
6	Tu	worth keeping.	
7	W	Mr. Gladstone's visit to Newcastle, 1862.	
8	Th	I love a strong and manly familiarity in conversation.	
9	F	Eddystone Lighthouse completed, 1759.	
10	S	Every true patriot is a friend to religion.	
11	Sun	<i>The God of love and peace be with you.</i> 2 Cor. xiii. 2.	
12	M	The man who deviates not from the line of integrity by	
13	Tu	change of circumstance possesses true fortitude of mind.	
14	W	Application in early life gives ease and happiness to	
15	Th	succeeding years.	
16	F	Houses of Parliament destroyed by fire, 1834.	
17	S	Content will only dwell with a meek and quiet soul.	
18	Sun	<i>Grace be to you and peace from God the Father.</i> Gal. i. 3.	
19	M	God has two dwelling-places, one in heaven and the	
20	Tu	other in a pure and thankful heart.	
21	W	Tyne Sailors' Home opened at North Shields, 1856.	
22	Th	To practice virtue is the sure way to love it.	
23	F	These two things cannot be disjoined: a pious virtuous	
24	S	life and a happy death.	
25	Sun	<i>A man is not justified by the works of the law.</i> Gal. ii. 16.	
26	M	True religion, if you possess it, will show its influence	
27	Tu	in every part of your conduct.	
28	W	Consider yourself a citizen of the world, and deem nothing	
29	Th	which regards humanity unworthy your notice.	
30	F	Death of General Cavaignac, 1857.	
31	S	The happiness of home is chiefly woman's work.	

Many people proceed upon wrong principles; they search for money as if it were saving truth, instead of searching for truth as if it were money.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

THE charge for the army for the year was £15,302,370, and which, including the militia, was 16,200,000—the largest item in the expenditure of the country; but, by repayments by the Indian Government, and other deductions, the amount was reduced to £14,000,000. The army was thus divided and situated—In the United Kingdom, 89,238; in Europe, 9,000; in Asia, 8,185; in Africa, 9,332; America, 24,389; Australia, 12,634; New Zealand, 3,965; India, 75,000—total, 227,151. Much expenditure had been incurred in the improvement of barracks and hospitals. The clothing of the army had also been improved; and an increased expenditure in pay for good conduct.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY—THE MALT-TAX.

THE NON-INCREASE OF NATIONAL INTEMPERANCE.

TEMPERANCE reformers are sometimes non-plussed by objections taunting them with the failure and abortiveness of Temperance efforts. But what say our national authorities? In the debate on the Malt-duty, House of Commons, July 4th, 1862—

Mr. BALL, M.P. for Cambridgeshire, on calling the attention of the House to the oppressive duty on malt, said that there were 5 or 6 millions of duty derived from malt and 10 or 11 millions from spirits, and thus the country derived some 17 millions of duty from the single article of barley or 1-5th of the whole revenue. The duty paid on malt in England, Ireland, and Scotland, in the years, 1831, '32, '33, and '34, was 4,932,632 qrs., and in the years 1857, '58, '59, '60, after the lapse of 30 years, the duty paid, was on 5,159,897 qrs., being an increase only of 227,265 qrs., or about 5 per cent, on 30 years, while the population had increased at the rate of 30 per cent., and the wealth of the country had increased at a greater rate than 30 per cent. He considered that the cause of this small increase, was to be found in the severe and great amount of duty imposed on it.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, That it was only fair the honourable gentleman should here state the fact, that during the last 30 years the people of this country had consumed less strong liquors than in former years, and that during that period the consumption of wine had been stationary, and that of spirits had receded. To test the consumption of barley, they must take the average price, and so far from barley being unduly ground down by taxation, the increase of price was more marked in barley than in any other grain. But how was malt treated as compared with other strong liquors? It was treated with great mildness. The taxation of alcohol in beer was at the rate of 2s. per barrel, upon alcohol in wine it was from 4s. to 7s., and on spirits at the rate of 10s. per gallon. Again, malt had received further advantages from recent Legislation. There had been a remission of duty in Scotland; and while other duties on competing articles had been increased in England, the duty on malt had remained stationary.

From these authoritative statements it is evident the intemperance of the people cannot be increasing. If the population has increased 30 per cent., while the consumption of intoxicating liquors has remained almost stationary, we infer that it is a diminution of nearly one-third of the drunkenness of the country.

HASTE TO THE RESCUE.

THE authoress of "Haste to the Rescue," Mrs. C. E. L. Wightman, who has displayed such devotion in labouring for the good of the working classes, having realised the sum of £700 by the publication of that interesting little book, has given the proceeds towards the erection of a working man's hall, for the town of Shrewsbury, which is to cost upwards of £3,000. About £2,000 has already been subscribed. The foundation stone was laid by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield. The hall will be open to the working classes generally.

MOON'S PHASES.

Day of M.	W.	Last Quarter, 3d, 3h. 34m. p.m. New Moon, 11d, 7h. 59m. a.m.	First Quarter, 18d, 3h. 5m. a.m. New Moon, 25d, 9h. 2m. a.m.
1	Sun	<i>We have believed in Jesus Christ that we might be justified.</i>	
2	M	Discretion stamps a value upon all our other qualities.	
3	Tu	William III. landed, 1688.	
4	W	Perseverance in the paths of virtue gains respect.	
5	Th	Gunpowder Plot, 1605.	
6	F	Nothing can make that great which the decree of nature	
7	S	has ordained to be little.	
8	Sun	<i>The law was our schoolmaster to bring us to Christ.</i> Gal. iii. 24.	
9	M	Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born, 1841.	
10	Tu	Martin Luther born, 1463.	
11	W	He that does good for virtue's sake neither seeks nor	
12	Th	requires any other reward.	
13	F	Battle of Sheriff Muir, 1715.	
14	S	Strive after uniform rectitude, and cherish religious hope.	
15	Sun	<i>If ye be Christ's, then are ye heirs according to the promise.</i>	
16	M	By the habit of reflection we are always able to derive	
17	Tu	pleasure from the exercise of our own mind.	
18	W	Funeral of the Duke of Wellington, 1852.	
19	Th	He who acts from right principles is incapable of be-	
20	F	traying his trust or deserting his friend.	
21	S	Deceit betrays a littleness of mind. [Gal. iv. 18.	
22	Sun	<i>It is good to be zealously affected always in a good thing.</i>	
23	M	The more true merit a man has, the more does he	
24	Tu	applaud it in others.	
25	W	Death of Sir Henry Havelock, 1857.	
26	Th	The prudent wife or careful matron is much more ser-	
27	F	viceable in life than petticoated philosophers.	
28	S	To be temperate in prosperity is great wisdom.	
29	Sun	ADVENT SUNDAY, signifying the approach of Christmas.	
30	M	A strict adherence to truth is of the utmost importance.	

When the Light of the world gets entrance into the heart, the foul spirits that swarmed in the darkness disappear.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Estimated cost for the year, £11,794,305.

The force afloat was—Channel fleet, 10; Mediterranean, 28; and, in America and other places, 111—total, 149.

There were also coast-guard ships and block ships, which would bring the force up to 160 vessels.

Total number of men, coast-guard, and boys, would be 54,200.

Besides this, there were 4,400 marines ashore, 9,800 coast-guard ashore, 4,000 and others, making up 23,300.

In addition, there were the Royal Naval Reserve 10,000, and the Coast Volunteers 8,000. There were, on the whole, 40,800 in reserve, which, with the force in commission, made a total force of 95,000. The average mortality was 16 in 1,000. Means were taken to improve the ventilation of ships. The food of the men had been improved, and also their education.

THE GREAT PHYSICAL SUPERSTITION OF THE NATION.

BY THE REV. J. T. FOX M.A.

THE great physical superstition of the nation is this, that alcoholic stimulants furnish nourishment and strength to the bodily frame, and are greatly conducive, if not absolutely necessary, to keep a healthy man in a vigorous state of health. That this is a wide-spread conviction of the English mind it is hardly necessary to argue. It is almost universal amongst the working classes, and the prevalence of the same idea in the higher grades of society is proved by many facts.

That sounder views are gradually being imbibed by thoughtful minds is, however, undisputed, and the fact that more than two hundred and fifty clergymen of the Church of England have given in their adhesion to total abstinence principles, is an event which proves the progress which the truth is making. My own knowledge and acquaintance with the clergy have convinced me that it is not want of benevolence, nor want of zeal for the good of their fellow-men, nor indifference to immortal souls which keeps numbers of the clergy from joining the temperance ranks, but erroneous notions of the nature of alcohol, and that, if their minds were but disabused of the great physical superstition of the nation, their philanthropy and Christian zeal would soon constrain them to join our ranks. Such a book as "Alcohol," by Professor Miller, will furnish abundance of facts to an inquiring mind; and until a man has got an intelligent answer to the question "What is Alcohol?" and what is its power over the human frame, he is not in a condition to form a sound judgment as to the course he ought to pursue. I long to see this subject taken up and studied, believing that the result will be to emancipate from "the grand physical superstition of the nation," many of those whose influence is perhaps more important than that of any other class of society, in moulding and directing the public mind on all moral and religious questions—I mean the clergy of the Church of England.—*Church of England Temperance Magazine.*

THE VALUE OF DECISION.

LET a man who is now a drunkard look back on his course. He will find that he came into that state by imperceptible, unsuspected advances. But if ever he get out of that state, it is not by slow degrees that he will make his escape. It is not by lessening gradually the quantity of strong drink till he ween himself from the poison, and creep back from madness unto himself again. *The enemy can play at the graduated system better than he.* His only safety lies in an abrupt, resolute refusal. And the same method that is best suited for recovery is also best for prevention.

Day of M. W.	MOON'S PHASES.	
	Last Quarter, 3d, 3h. 14m. p.m. New Moon, 10d, 8h. 24m. p.m.	First Quarter, 17d, 11h. 46m. a.m. Full Moon, 25d, 2h. 50m. a.m.
1 Tu	Devotion promotes and strengthens virtue.	
2 W	Napoleon I. crowned Emperor,	1804
3 Th	The deceitfulness of riches has choked the seeds of	
4 F	virtue in many a promising mind.	
5 S	Be temperate in eating as well as in drinking.	
6 Sun	<i>Be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage.</i> Gal. v. 1.	
7 M	Whoever forms his opinion of religion from the conduct	
8 Tu	of its professors, will judge an erroneous judgment.	
9 W	John Milton born,	1608
10 Th	"The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,	
11 F	Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel."	
12 S	God has quilted the earth with virtue.	[25.
13 Sun	<i>If we live in the Spirit let us also walk in the Spirit.</i> Gal. v.	
14 M	Those only are truly great who are truly good.	
15 Tu	Death of Washington,	1799.
16 W	Robert Stephenson, born at Willington Quay,	1803.
17 Th	The publicans are guided by interests different from	
18 F	and contrary to those of the community.	
19 S	Passing of the Corporation Act, 1661.	[20.
20 Sun	<i>We look for the Saviour, the Lord Jesus Christ.</i> Phil. iii.	
21 M	Purity has its seat in the heart, but extends its influence	
22 Tu	over our outward conduct.	
23 W	The world has advanced, and heroic virtuous deeds have	
24 Th	become so common, that they pass unnoticed.	
25 F	CHRISTMAS DAY.	
26 S	Disdain even the appearance of falsehood.	
27 Sun	<i>He shall save his people from their sins.</i> Matt. i. 21.	
28 M	True honour is the concurrent approbation of good men.	
29 Tu	"Although corruption shall our frame consume,	
30 W	The immortal Spirit in the skies may bloom."	
31 Th	<i>We spend our years as a tale that is told.</i> Ps. xc. 9.	

Silently to forget God's law is amongst us, a much more common thing than impiously and openly to profess to profess to reject it.

BRITISH LIBERTY.

MANY strangers from the continent have visited this country during the past Exhibition year, and they have been wonder-struck by the absence of authority in everything that occurs in London. Not a soldier almost to be seen in our streets. In this great city the citizen is king—but he is alone the servant of the law. M. Sherer, a French journalist, is earnest on the theme in common with the higher intellects of France. He says—"Elsewhere, regulations are the rule; liberty exists where it is stipulated; but in England it is liberty everywhere. In England every man speaks, writes, prints, meets, associates, travels, attends to business, carries out all his designs without hindrance from anything whatever, but the equal right of his neighbour. Strangers may find England monotonous, its climate sombre, its inhabitants stiff; they may grumble and find as much fault as they please, but there is one thing they cannot deny, that in England the men who love liberty can breathe most freely."

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

"Who is my neighbour?" was an inquiry started in olden time, and reply given in an illustrative demonstration from the tongue of Him "who spake as never man spake." And now, after a lapse of eighteen hundred years, we have the spirit of that lesson exemplified and realised on a scale unparalleled in any era of the world's history. Commonly understood, he is our neighbour who lives near to us, in the same street, in the same village, in the same town, or may be in the same country. But by the development of our railway system, our steam navigation, and electric wires, the ends of the earth are brought near, and the world is encompassed by our sympathies. We feel our moral responsibilities expanded, and are made the sensible recipients of the beautiful and elevating sentiment, that "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Thus, from every hamlet, village, town and province of the kingdom, from the uttermost parts of the earth, from the far distant isles of the sea, from diversified peoples and languages, we have the spontaneous overflowings of a world's benevolence in aid of our country's distress, manifesting a nobility of generosity which has given dignity to humanity, and evidenced a progress in morals and civilisation which the world had never before witnessed nor attained, and which, but for the Hartley colliery explosion in our own locality, and the Lancashire distress on a more extended scale, we should not otherwise have been capable of apprehending. Providence thus overruling, and out of real evil still educing good. The distress shall pass away, but the action of humanity in the high excellency of its benevolence shall endure as a memorial and a sign of an advanced Christianised civilisation the world over.

Could we direct the current of this generous feeling towards the Temperance enterprise, it would overcome an evil with which even the Lancashire distress is but feebly comparative. But we may not hope thus, because the Temperance enterprise demands a benevolence of a higher order—not money, not wealth, but the active sympathies of a lofty self-denial—proceeding, not from creature impulse, but from the fixity of steady principle, which would be as the development of a new progress, regenerating and re-moulding the material of society throughout all its orders.—J. R.

PLAN OF THE VISITS OF THE AGENTS

DURING THE YEAR,

UP TO NOVEMBER 30, 1862.

Places.	Number and Dates of Meetings.			Extra Meetings.
	1	2	3	
Ayton, Great.....	Feb. 24, L			
Alnwick.....	July 24, F	Nov. 18, L	Dec. 13, L	
Ayres' Quay.....	Jan. 14, L	Mar. 28, L	Sept. 28, L	
Allen Town.....	May 2, L	Oct. 17, F		
Alston.....	Jan. 23, F	Apr. 18, L	July 18, B	
Aspatia.....	Dec. 9, L	May 29, B	July 22, L	Oct. 28, F
Allonby.....	Mar. 4, F	May 28, B	July 21, L	Oct. 27, F
Appleby.....	June 2, L	June 3, L	Aug. 4, B	Dec. 15, F
Asby, Great.....	June 4, L	Aug. 2, B	Dec. 12, F	
Amble.....	July 21, F	Nov. 20, L		
Allhallows.....	Nov. 4, F			
Berwick.....	Mar. 1, B	Ju.29,30,F	Nov. 20, L	
Blackhill.....	Mar. 7, B			
Bellingham.....	Mar. 26, B	Apr. 29, L	Sept. 22, F	
Brampton.....	Feb. 17, F	July 14, L	Oct. 20, F	
Burradon and Hazlerigg..				
Blaydon.....	Dec. 5, F	May 8, L	July 3, B	2 Extra.
Bishop Auckland	Jan. 13, F	Apr. 7, L	Ag.25,6,F	Nov. 25, F
Broughton and Kirby.....	Dec. 6, B	Feb. 25, L	Oct. 29, L	
Beechburn.....	Jan. 24, B	Apr. 30, F	May 4, F	Dec. 6, L
Beechburn (North).....	Jan. 31, B	May 9, F	Aug. 16, L	Nov. 25, L
Bebside.....	Mr29,30,F	Sept. 27, L		
Brigham.....	Dc12,13,L	Mar.1,2,F	May 2, B	2 Extra.
Bowdon Close.....	Jan. 28, B	Apr. 29, F	Aug. 18, L	Nov. 24, L
Bedlington.....	Mar. 31, F	May 24, B	Sep. 25, L	
Blenner Hassett.....	Feb. 25, F	May 8, B	July 31, L	Nov. 5, F
Brough, Westmorland....	June 4, L	Aug. 6, B	Dec. 17, F	
Bolton.....	June 14, L	July 31, B	Dec. 11, F	
Brandon, Peases West....	Aug. 13, L	Aug. 22, L	Nov. 28, L	
Ballast Hills, Yng. Men...	Oct. 11, L			
Corbridge.....	Mar. 20, F	July 15, F	Oct. 14, F	
Carville.....	Aug. 23, B	Sept. 20, F	Nov. 15, F	

Places.	Number and Dates of Meetings.			Extra Meetings.
	1	2	3	
Cambo	Mar. 21, B	July 19, F		
Cramlington	Aug. 16, F			
Cramlington (West).....	Mar. 27, F	July 18, B		
Coxhoe	Apr. 14, 15, F	Feb. 15, L	Sep. 6, B	
Caldbeck	Dec. 7, 8, L	22, 23, 24, F	Apr. 26, B	2 Extra.
Coanwood	Jan. 21, 22, F	June 22, L	Oct. 9, F	
Curryhill	Feb. 14, B	May 9, L	Oct. 10, F	
Crook	Jan. 20, B	Apr. 29, F	Aug. 11, L	
Carlisle	July 18, L			
Croglin	May 24, L	July 22, B	Dec. 1, F	
Colgaith	June 27, L	July 25, B	Dec. 5, F	
Cowpen Quay	Oct. 16, L			
Darlington	Dec. 12, B	Apr. 9, 10, L	June 11, F	Nov. 6, L
Darlington (Alliance)	June 12, F	June 13, F	Apr. 10, L	
Durham	July 11, F	Aug. 1, F		
Dye House	Feb. 15, F	Apr. 19, F	Dec. 21, L	2 Extra.
Dearham	Dec. 10, L	Feb. 28, F	Apr. 30, B	July 23, L
Dudley	June 21, B	Oct. 4, F		
Dufton	June 26, L	Aug. 1, B	Dec. 13, F	
Eston Mines	Dec. 3, 4, B	Feb. 28, L	Mar. 1, L	3 Extra.
Easington Lane	Jan. 23, L	Feb. 8, L	May 15, F	Oct. 4, L
Eston Junction	Feb. 27, L			
Easby	Feb. 22, L	June 6, 7, F	Oct. 25, L	
Elswick	June 20, B	Sept. 26, L		
Evenwood	Mar. 15, L	May 8, F	June 19, F	3 Extra.
Emmaville	Dec. 7, F	Feb. 10, F	July 5, L	
Ferryhill	Apr. 8, F	Apr. 18, F	Jan. 27, L	2 Extra.
Flimby	Dec. 11, L	Feb. 27, F	May 1, B	2 Extra.
Frosterley	Jan. 17, F	Apr. 14, L	July 14, B	Nov. 24, F
Felton	July 3, B	July 23, F	Dec. 14, L	
Gateshead	Apr. 20, F	Apr. 27, F	May 11, F	
Guisbro'	Dec. 2, B	Feb. 26, L	June 4, 5, F	2 Extra.
Greenside	Apr. 14, B	Feb. 12, F	July 7, L	Oct. 6, F
Greatham	Feb. 20, L	May 23, F	Sep. B	Oct. 23, L
Grey, Southern	Feb. 26, F	May 7, B	July 26, L	
Garrigal	Jan. 24, 25, F	Apr. 19, 20, L	July 17, B	Nov. 28, F
Gainford	Dec. 16, B	Mar. 17, L	June 16, F	Nov. 8, L
Gamblesby	May 26, L	July 21, B	Dec. 4, F	
Hartlepool	Feb. 14, L	May 26, to	June 1, B	4 Extra.
Hartlepool (West)	Jan. 6, B	Feb. 13, L	Mar. 20, 2, F	2 Extra.
Haydon Bridge	Mar. 7, F	July 9, L	Sep. 25, F	
Hexham	Feb. 14, F	Mar. 21, F	July 11, L	Oct. 13, F
Hurworth	Dec. 10, B	Mar. 6, 7, L	Aug. 14, L	Oct. 1, 2, F
Hetton-le-hole	Apr. 12, F	Jan. 25, L		
Hedley-on-Hill	Dec. 31, B	Feb. 11, F	May 10, B	2 Extra.
Howdon	Dec. 24, B	Jan. 9, F	July 19, B	Oct. 2, L
Hunwick	Jan. 30, B	Mar. 1, 2, 3, F	Aug. 14, L	Nov. 27, L

Places.	Number and Dates of Meetings.			Extra Meetings.
	1	2	3	
Hardhaugh.....	Feb. 13, F	July 16, F	Oct, 13, F	
Hayton via Maryport.....	Nov. 1, F			
Irthington	Apr. 22, B	Feb. 19, F	July 15, L	Oct. 21, F
Ingo.....	Mar. 19, B	July 17, F		
Jarrow.....	Jan. 27, F	Jan 13, L	April 2, L	June 30, B
Kirkheaton	Mar. 20, B	July 18, F		
Keenley	Feb. 15, B	May 10, L	Oct. 11, F	
Kirkoswald	May 27, L	July 29 B		
Kirkby Shore.....	June 11, L	July 24 B		
Kirkby Stephen.....	June 23, L	Aug. 7, B		
Langley Mill.....	May 21, L	Sep. 26, F		
Low Row.....	Feb. 20, F	May 9, B	Aug. 1, L	2 Extra.
Lane Head.....	Jan. 18, F	April 17, L	July 15, B	
Ludworth.....				
Longtown	Feb. 21, F	April 25, B	July 17, L	3 Extra .
Lazonby	May 28, L	July 23, B	Dec. 2, F	
Long Martin.....	June 16, L	July 30, B	Dec. 9, F	
Middlesboro'.....	Feb. 19, L	May 28, F	M.29,30, F	Ot.30,31,L
Murton Colliery.....	Jan. 24, L	May 16, F		
Mickley	Mar. 8, F	July 8, L	Oct. 7, F	2 Extra.
Medomsley.....				
Marske.....	Mar. 3, L	May 27, F	Oct. 28, L	2 Extra.
Milburn	May 29, L	July 28, B	Dec. 8, F	
Newcastle.....				
Newcastle, Young Men....	Dec. 3, F	Mar. 10, F	Mar. 17, F	Feb. 3, B
Netherwitton.....				
Newbrough	Apr. 17, B	March 6, F	July 10, L	Oct. 16, F
Netherton.....	June 21, L			
Otterburn.....	Mar. 25, B	Apr. 30, L	Sep. 23, F	
Orton	Aug. 8, B	Dec. 19, F		
Peases (West).....	Jan. 27, B	Aug. 12, L	Dec. 2, L	
Potto.....	Mar. 5, L	June 24, F	Nov. 1, L	2 Extra.
Rookhope.....	Jan. 20, F			
Renwick, Cumberland....	Apr. 21, L	May 23, L	July 19, B	Nov. 29, F
Ratcliffe Terrace....	Apr. 26, F	July 22, F	Nov. 22, L	
Sunderland... ..	Dec. 3, 4, F	Ja. 17, 18, L		
Shields (North).....	Jan. 1, B	Dec. 19, F	April 3, L	Aug. 17, F
Shields (South).....	Mar. 10, B	Dec. 9, F	Apr. 21, F	7 Extra.
Stockton.....	Dec. 11, B	June 10, F	Nov. 4, L	
Stanhope	Jan. 16, F	Apr. 16, L	July 16, B	
Seghill	July 5, B			
Seaton Delaval.....	June 17, B	Sep. 24, L		
Seaton Burn.....	Jan. 5, B	Feb. 8, F	Apr. 2, F	July 9, B
Swalwell	Dec. 11, F	Mar. 31, B	July 2, B	2 Extra.
St. Anthony's	Dec. 2, F	Mar. 13, L	July 7, B	Sep. 29, L
St. Peter's.....	April 1, L	July 8, B	June 24, B	
Swainby.....	Mar. 4, L	Mar. 4, L	June 23, F	Nov. 5, L

Places.	Number and Dates of Meetings.			Extra Meetings.
	1	2	3	
Staindrop	Mar. 13, L	June 18, F		
Southwick	Jan. 16, L			
Shotley Bridge	Mar. 8, B	Jan. 1, F	Fe. 3 to 7, L	A. 28-30, F
Sinderhope	May 3, L			
Scotswood	Dec. 14, F	June 23, B		
Scotswood, Band of Hope.	Ap. 12, L	May 17, B	Aug. 2, L	Sep. 13, F
Shildon	Jan. 23, B	May 6, F	Aug. 20, L	3 Extra.
Shotton Colliery	Ap. 17, F	Feb. 17, L	Aug. 2, F	
Stainton				
Sunnybrow	Jan. 29, B	Aug. 22, L	Nov. 29, L	
St. Helen's	Dc. 9, 10, L			
Seaton Carew	Feb. 12, L	May 21, F	Oct. 22, L	
Towlaw	Dec. 5, L			
Tyne Docks	Jan. 28, F	Mar. 25, L	July 1, B	4 Extra.
Tudhoe and Spennymoor.	Jan. 15, F	Feb. 18, L	June 20, F	Aug. 27, F
Thornley	Apr. 9, F	Jan. 21, L	May 14, F	
Temple Sowerby	June 12, L	July 26, B	Dec. 10, F	
Temple Town	July 2, F	Oct. 8, L		
Warkworth	Oct. 17, L	Nov. 21, L		
Witton Park	Jan. 21, B	July 9, F	Aug. 19, L	Nov. 26, L
Washington	Dec. 2, L	May 12, F	Jan. 20, L	
Wooler	Mar. 12, B	July 25, F	Dec. 12, L	
Wingate	Apr. 7, F	Jan. 26, L	May 19, F	Oct. 21, L
White-le-Shield	Feb. 10, B	May 12, L	Oct. 8, F	
Walton	Feb. 18, F	July 16, L	Oct. 22, F	2 Extra.
Woodburn	Mar. 27, B	May 1, L	Sept. 24, F	
Willington	May 10, F			
Whitehaven	May 5, 6, B	Mar. 3, F	Dec. 16, L	July 28, L
Warcoss	June 29, L	June 30, L	Aug. 5, B	2 Extra.
Windynook	Oct. 9, L	Apr. 24, F		

PLACES MISSIONED.

Aycliffe, Arthur's Hill, Bath Lane, Brugh-on-Sands, Carlisle, Billsdale, Cleasby, Catcheside, Cullercoats, Castle Carrick, Cassop, Castleton, Carlton, Cowpen Quay, Elsdon, Eaglesfield, Eppleby, Eyemouth, Jubilee Schools, Hutton Rudby, Kirkwhelpington, Lowick, Oakenshaw, Reagill, Ridley Mill, Ragged Schools, Scotswood Road, South Church, South Stockton, Sunnyside, Skelton, Skinwith, Tweedmouth, Worham.

BANDS OF HOPE.

Upwards of 100 Bands of Hope meetings addressed by the Agents when visiting the various Societies.

North of England Temperance League.

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 15, 1858.

GOVERNING BODY FOR THE YEAR 1863.

PATRONS.

Sir W. E. TREVELYAN, Bart. | Sir WILFRED LAWSON, Bart.
JOSEPH PEASE, Esq.

PRESIDENT.

EDWARD BACKHOUSE, Esq., Sunderland.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

J. Priestman, Esq., Benwell.	Arthur Trevelyan, East Lothian.
W. Backhouse, Esq., Wolsingham	E. Parsons, Esq., Darlington.
J. Richardson, Esq., Longborough	Geo. Brewis, Esq., Newcastle.
Edward Pease, Esq., Darlington.	Errington Ridley, Esq., Newcastle
Rev. F. Close, Dean of Carlisle.	Thos. H. Pyle, Esq., Earsdon.
Rev. G. T. Fox, Durham.	John Mawson, Esq., Gateshead.
Rev. W. Maughan, Benwell.	Geo. Robinson, Esq., Reeth.
John Halcro, Esq., Sunderland.	W. Thompson, Esq., Darlington.
Wilfred Lawson Esq., M.P.	W. Stewart, Esq., Newcastle.

GENERAL COUNCIL.

<i>Blaydon</i>	Mr W. Hawdon and Mr John Charlton
<i>Bishop Auckland</i>	Mr John Lingford
<i>Byker Bar</i>	Mr Ralph Cook
<i>Canbo</i>	Mr Walter Young
<i>Carlisle</i>	Mr William Slater and Mr James Cowan
<i>Cramlington</i>	Mr William Hobkirk
<i>Cramlington (West)</i> ...	Mr William Hughes
<i>Darlington</i>	Mr Harrison Penney, Mr W. T. Ord, Mr W. Rutherford, and Mr W. Thompson
<i>Earsdon</i>	Mr Edward Elliott
<i>Gateshead</i>	Mr G. Lucas and Mr G. Sisson

<i>Hexham</i>	Mr W. Robb and Mr W. A. Temperley
<i>Haydon Bridge</i>	Mr James Davison
<i>Middlesbro'</i>	Mr C. Bell, Mr T. R. Taylor, and Mr T. Cook
<i>Newcastle</i>	Rev. R. Brown, Mr J. Benson, Mr Isaac Pattison, and Mr H. Taylor
<i>North Shields</i>	Mr R. Robson, Mr T. D. Hadaway, Captain Hogg, and Mr Thomas Lilley
<i>Shotley Bridge</i>	Rev. George Whitehead
<i>Seaton Delaval</i>	Mr John Manderson
<i>Seghill</i>	Mr Alexander Blyth
<i>Sheriff Hill</i>	Mr George Patterson
<i>South Shields</i>	Mr G. Bird, and Mr Joseph Reed
<i>Stockton</i>	Mr J. Alderson and Mr Dodgson
<i>Sunderland</i>	Mr J. Hills, Mr W. Binns, and Mr Swan

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr George Charlton
Mr George Dodds
Mr H. Taylor
Mr John Bradburn
Mr Ralph Cook
Mr G. Richardson.

Rev. J. H. Rutherford
Mr James Stewart
Mr William Maughan
Mr George Hill
Mr John Dransfield
Mr George Lucas


Mr. Simpson, S. Hodgson, and Mr. Watson Binns, Sunderland.
Mr. Robert Robson, North Shields, and Mr. Joseph Reed, South Shields

TREASURER.

Mr T. P. Barkas, Grainger Street, Newcastle.

SECRETARIES.

Mr. Daniel Oliver, Minute Secretary.
Mr. James Rewcastle, Corresponding Secretary.

 Letters to the Cor. Sec. to be addressed—Bell's Hotel, 8 West Clayton Street,
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

AGENTS.

Mr. W. Lapsley, and another not yet appointed.


HONORARY AGENTS.

Mr. George Charlton, Bell's Hotel, 8, Clayton Street, Newcastle.
Mr. James Rewcastle, Bell's Hotel, 8, Clayton Street, Newcastle.
Mr. George Dodds, Bell's Court, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle.
Rev. J. H. Rutherford, West Parade, Newcastle.

Mr George Lucas, Gateshead.
 Mr Edward Elliott, Earsdon
 Mr Robert Robson, 16 Nile Street, North Shields
 Mr Charles Bell, Middlesbro'
 Mr Robert Swan, Temperance Office, Sunderland
 Mr Joseph Ritson, Crook.
 Rev. George Whitehead, Shotley Bridge.
 Mr Ralph Cook, Byker Bar.
 Mr John M. Brown, Guisbro'.

The Honorary Agents have agreed to supply the Affiliated Societies in the case of lack of the services of the regular agents, and to attend especial meetings, festivals, &c., on the express understanding that such meetings be considered as equivalent to a visit of the agent, and that their travelling expenses be paid in full.

The Honorary Agents are expected to keep a correct list of the meetings they hold, and to forward an account of the same to the Corresponding Secretary.

 We are desired to inform the Secretaries, that when they have occasion to write to the Honorary Agents, they must *enclose a postage stamp for reply*, as the numerous applications make replies in the aggregate a very considerable tax.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

DR. **Thomas P. Barkas, Treasurer, in account with the** **CR.**
North of England Temperance League.

<i>September, 1861,</i>		<i>to December, 1862.</i>	
Cash in hand at last settlement	£79 8 10½	Disbursed for stamps	- £10 7 8
Collected at Darlington meeting	6 15 5	Mr Lapsley's Salary	- 104 16 8
Subs. received by Mr. D. Oliver, at Darlington	27 4 6	Mr Fea's "	- 136 0 8
Collected by Mr. Fea	38 17 6	Mr Brook's "	- 93 3 4
" by Mr. Lapsley	89 13 6	Printing Register	- 35 0 0
" by Mr. Rewcastle	114 1 0	Miscellaneous Printing	- 18 0 5
" by Mr. Brooks	50 16 6	Disbursed for Travelling	- 69 16 1
" by Mr. T. P. Barkas	65 11 0	Rent of Rooms	- 1 17 3
" for travelling expenses	53 16 8½	Rent of Committee Rooms	8 0 0
" for dinner to delegates at meeting, Newcastle	3 11 0	Subscription to Alliance	- 2 2 0
Do. for advertisements	2 8 2½	Do. to London Conference	10 10 0
		Dinner for Delegates Annual Meeting	- 6 11 0
		Small Account	- 2 2 0
			<u>£498 7 1</u>
		Cash in hands of Treasurer	34 19 1½
			<u>£533 6 2½</u>
	<u>£533 6 2½</u>		
Cash in hands of Treasurer	£27 1 1½		

LIST OF AFFILIATED SOCIETIES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID UP.

** By a resolution of the Annual Meeting at Darlington, Sept. 25th, 1861, it was directed that the financial year should in future commence on the first of January, and run current with the year.

Ayton, Great	£1	0	0	Curryhill	£1	0	0
Alnwick	1	0	0	Crook ... ..	...	...	...
Ayre's Quay	1	0	0	Croglin	1	0	0
Allendale Town... ..	...	...	...	Culgaith	0	15	0
Aspatria	1	0	0	Carr's Hill	0	10	0
Amble	1	0	0	Darlington... ..	1	0	0
Appleby	1	0	0	Darlington Alliance }	1	1	0
Ashby, Great	1	0	0	Auxiliary ... .. }	...	...	...
Allonby	1	0	0	Durham	1	0	0
Allhallows	1	0	0	Dyehouse	1	0	0
Berwick	1	0	0	Dudley Colliery ...	1	0	0
Bellingham	0	10	0	Dufton... ..	1	0	0
Blaydon	1	0	0	Easington Lane ...	2	0	0
Bishop Auckland ...	1	0	0	Eston Junction ...	...	...	...
Broughton and Kirby	1	0	0	Easby	1	0	0
Beechburn	1	0	0	Elswick E. & O. Works	1	0	0
Beechburn, North ...	1	0	0	Evanwood	1	0	0
Bebside	1	0	0	Emma Ville Colliery...	1	0	0
Brigham	1	0	0	Ferry Hill and Chilton	1	0	0
Bowden Close	1	0	0	Flimby	1	0	0
Brandon Colliery ...	1	0	0	Frosterley	1	0	0
Blannerhassett ...	1	0	0	Felton	1	10	0
Bolton	1	0	0	Falstone	1	0	0
Brough ... ..	...	...	...	Gateshead ... ..	...	...	...
Brampton	1	0	0	Gateshead Low Fell...	1	0	0
Corbridge	1	0	0	Guisbro'	1	0	0
Carville and Wallsend	1	0	0	Greenside	1	0	0
Cambo... ..	...	...	...	Greatham	1	0	0
Cramlington Colliery	...	...	...	Garrigall	1	0	0
Cramlington, West ...	...	...	...	Gamblesby	1	0	0
Coxhoe	1	0	0	Gainford ... ..	...	...	...
Caldbeck	1	0	0	Hartlepool	0	10	0
Coanwood	1	0	0	Hartlepool, West ...	...	...	...

Haydon Bridge ...	£1	0	0	Renwick ...	£1	0	0
Hexham ...				Radcliff Terrace ...	1	0	0
Hurworth ...	1	0	0	Shotley Bridge ...	1	0	0
Hetton-le-Hole ...	1	0	0	Shotley Bridge, High Gate			
Howdon ...				Sunderland...			
Hunwick ...	1	0	0	Shields (North)...			
Hutton Mines ...				Shields (South)...			
Hutton Rudby ...				Stockton ...	1	0	0
Hutton Schools ...	1	0	0	Stanhope ...			
Hardhaugh... ..	0	10	0	Seghill... ..			
Hayton	0	5	0	Seaton Delaval ...			
Irthington	1	0	0	Swalwell	0	10	0
Ingo				St. Anthony's ...	1	0	0
Jarrow... ..	1	0	0	Swainby	1	0	0
Keenley	1	0	0	St. Peter's			
Kirby Stephen ...	1	0	0	Sinderhope... ..			
Kirkoswald... ..	1	0	0	Scotswood Band of Hope	1	0	0
Kirbyshore... ..	0	10	0	Shildon, Old ...	1	0	0
Langley Mill ...	1	10	0	Sunnybrow... ..	1	0	0
Low Row				St. Helen's, Auckland	1	0	0
Lane Head... ..	1	0	0	Tyne Docks	1	0	0
Longtown	1	0	0	Tudhoe and Spennymoor	1	0	0
Laxonby	1	0	0	Temple Town	1	0	0
Longmartin	0	15	0	Temple Sowerby ...	1	0	0
Middlesbro'... ..	2	10	0	Thornley			
Murton Colliery...	1	0	0	Tow Law	1	0	0
Mickley Square...	1	0	0	Upleatham	1	0	0
Marske	1	0	0	Whitton Park	1	0	0
Milburn	1	0	0	Wooler	1	0	0
Newcastle Temperance	4	0	0	Wingate	1	0	0
Union				White-le-Shield...			
Newcastle, East End...	1	1	0	Walton	1	0	0
Newbrough... ..	1	0	0	West Woodburn ...	1	0	0
Netherton Colliery ...				Whitehaven			
Otterburn	1	0	0	Warcrop	1	0	0
Orton	1	0	0	Windy Nook	1	0	0
Pease's West	1	0	0	Warkworth	1	0	0
Potto	1	0	0				

DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

TO THE

NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

. By a resolution at the Annual Meeting at Darlington, Sept. 25th, 1861, it was directed that the financial year should in future commence on the first of January, and run current with the year.

Subscriptions and Donations of £1 and upwards.

Backhouse, Ed., Esq. £10	10	0	Pease, Ed., Darlington £5	0	0		
Do do	5	0	0	Pease, Arthur, do. ...	2	0	0
Backhouse, W., Wol-				Pease, J. B., do. ...	1	0	0
singham	1	0	0	Pease, John do. ...	1	0	0
Backhouse, Math., Dar-				Patterson, Geo., Sheriff-			
lington	1	0	0	hill, (2 years)	2	2	0
Brewis, Geo., Newcastle	1	0	0	P——, J., per G.			
Barkas, T. P., do ...	1	0	0	Dodds, Newcastle	1	0	0
Beaumont, W., do ...	1	0	0	Pyle, J. H., Earsdon ...	1	0	0
Cowan, G., Newcastle	1	0	0	Robinson, G. A., Reeth			
Close, Rev. T., Carlisle	1	0	0	(2 years)	2	0	0
Fox, Rev. G. T., Durham	1	0	0	Richardson, J., Great			
Green, George, N'castle	1	0	0	Ayton	1	0	0
Halcro, Jno., Sunderland	1	0	0	Ridley, Errington, New-			
Lattimer, W., Brampton	1	0	0	castle (2 years) ...	2	0	0
Lawson, Sir Wilfred				Robson, James Newcastle	1	1	0
Lawson	10	0	0	Stewart, W., Newcastle	1	0	0
Maughan, Rev. W., Ben-				Trevelyan, Sir W. C., ...	5	0	0
well	1	5	0	Trevelyan, A., Pencait-			
Mawson, J., Newcastle	1	0	0	land	1	10	0
Parsons, C., Darlington	1	0	0	Taylor, H., Newcastle ...	1	1	0
Pease, Jos., do. ...	5	0	0	Wilson, W., Newcastle	1	0	0
Do do. ...	3	0	0	Wymer, W., do. ...	1	1	0

Subscriptions of 5s. and upwards, and not amounting to £1.

Atkin, David, Newcastle	5	0	Bulman, Thos., Irthington	5	0
Armstrong, H., Sunderland	10	0	Benson, John, Newcastle	10	0
Bell, R. P., Newcastle	...10	6	Brady, Alfred, Stockton	... 5	0
Bell, Chas., Middlesbro'	... 5	0	Booth, G. R., Sunderland	5	0
Bradburn, J., Newcastle	10	0	Bargate, George, Newcastle	5	0
Baker, Jos., N. Shields	... 5	0	Bird, George, S. Shields	... 5	0
Brown, David, Newcastle	5	0	Cook, Ralph, N'castle	... 5	0

Charlton, George, N' castle	10	6	Proctor, J. R., N. Shields...	10	0
Charlton, John, Blaydon...	5	0	Proctor, Miss J., Darlington	10	0
Calvert, J. S., Berwick ...	5	0	Parker, W. C., Darlington	5	0
Culley, Samuel, Newcastle	5	0	Pease, Gurney, Darlington	10	0
Dodshon, John, Stockton	5	0	Proctor, B. S., Newcastle	5	0
Dodds, George, Newcastle	10	6	Pumphrey, G. R., Newcastle	5	0
Dixon, T., Guisbro' ...	5	0	Pumphrey, T., Newcastle	5	0
Forster, Robert, Newcastle	10	0	Rewcastle, Jas., Newcastle	5	0
Gascoigne, Ch., Hurworth	5	0	Raine, N., Whitton Park	5	0
Green, George, Newcastle...	5	0	Reed, Jos., South Shields	5	0
Harvest, Dan., London ...	10	0	Richardson, Ed., Newcastle	5	0
Hebron, Mrs H., Potto ...	10	0	Richardson, W., Darlington	5	0
Herdman, T., Newcastle ...	5	0	Richardson, Geo., Newcastle	5	0
Hedley, J., Middlesbro' ...	5	0	Ridley, Jos., Hexham ...	5	0
Harker, Rev. J., Alston ...	5	0	Romyn, P., Stockton ...	5	0
Hills, E. S., Newcastle ...			Richley, Alfd., Darlington	10	0
Hope, J., junr., Hexham	5	0	Robson, R., Newcastle ...		
Hill, George, Benwell ...	5	0	Sisson, G., Gateshead' ...	5	0
Kay, Rev. L., N'castle ...	5	0	Sewell, R., Stockton ...	5	0
Hughes, J., Cramlington ...			Spencer, G. T., N. Shields	10	0
Jarbutt, Robert, Shildon ...	5	0	Thompson, W., Darlington	10	0
Lucas, Geo., Gateshead ...	5	0	Tregillis, A. E., Shotley	5	0
Laidlaw, R. T., Darlington	5	0	Thistlewaite, J., Ayton ...	5	0
Lingford, J., Bp. Auckland	5	0	Teasdale, R., Darlington	10	0
Lynn, W., Newcastle ...	5	0	White, G., Durham ...		
Lowes, William, Newcastle	5	0	Wilcke, T., Newcastle ...	5	0
Maxwell, W., Greatham ...	5	0	Wilson, R., Thornton}	10	0
Mounsey, J., Sunderland...	10	0	Crane, 2 years		
Mews, J., Bounderland ...			Wood, J. T., Corbridge ...	5	0
Maclagan, Dr., Berwick ...	10	0	Wilson, R., Newcastle ...	10	0
Ord, Robson, Newcastle ...	5	0	Wood, J., do ...	5	0
Oliver, Dan., Newcastle ...	10	0	Watson, J., do ...	5	0
Pyburn, J., M.D., Hull ...	5	0	Wood, J., Berwick ...	5	0
Proctor, Jos., N. Shields ...	10	0	Wawn, C. A., S. Shields	5	0

General Subscriptions of 2s. 6d. For Addresses, see General List of Members.

Adair, Wm. Darlington...	2	6	Anderson, John, Kirk'ton	2	6
Almond, A. E., Gateshead	2	6	Atkinson, J. C., Newcastle	2	6
Allison, Thomas, do			Appleby, Henry, Hurworth	2	6
Anderson, W., Newcastle	2	6	Atkinson, Jas., Swainby	2	6
Atkinson, J., Bowdon Close	2	6	Anderson, Rev. J. T., Norham	2	6
Allan, James, Alnwick ...	2	6	Atkinson, Rev. Jas., Berwick	2	6
Allan, A., S. Shields, (2 yrs)	2	6	Atkinson, M., Bp. Auck-}	2	6
Anderson, F., Gateshead	2	6	land		
Atkinson, Jos., Walker...	2	6	Armstrong, Thos., Brampton	2	6
Allison, Henry, Brigham	2	6	Anderson, Rev. A., Falstone	2	6
Ainsley, John, Newcastle	2	6	Brown, Rev. R., Newcastle	2	6
Arthur, W., Kirkheaton	2	6	Baker, Thomas, Carlisle ...	2	6

Barkas, W., Shotley ...	2	6	Beattie, Jane, Falstone ...	2	6
Barras, John, Hetton- le-Hole ... }			Beattie, Mary, do. ...	2	6
Baker, D., Guisbro' ...	2	6	Christie, J., Newcastle ...	2	6
Bell, J., Coxhoe ...	2	6	Cook, T., Leicester ...	2	6
Bell, C., Woodburn ...	2	6	Cathrall, T. N., Newcastle	2	6
Bell, J., Bellingham ...	2	6	Cathrall, J., do	2	6
Bell, T., do ...	2	6	Cathrall, W. R., Monkwear- mouth ... }	2	6
Bell, C., Newbrough ...	2	6	Carrick, T., Consett	2	6
Bell, Rev. T., Penrith ...	2	6	Campbell, Rev. T., W. Hartlepool ... }	2	6
Bevan, M., Darlington ...	2	6	Charlton, G., Crawcrook ...	2	6
Berkley, J., High Felling	2	6	Cheeseman, W., Leadgate	2	6
Binns, W., Sunderland ...	2	6	Charlton, T., Ingo ...		
Blackett, R., Newcastle ...	2	6	Clark, C. B., Sunderland ...	2	6
Blagburn, J., Gateshead ...	2	6	Cohen, Mr., do. ...		
Blacklock, J., Darlington	2	6	Cook, Richd., Newcastle ...	2	6
Black, Rev. D., Middlesbro	2	6	Cooper, W., do. ...	2	6
Blenkinsop, J., Dunston ...	2	6	Cochrane, R., W. Hartle- pool ... }	2	6
Blyth, A., Dudley ...	2	6	Cook, T., Middlesbro' ...	2	6
Bowman, W., Gainford ...	2	6	Crow, W. C., Newcastle ...	2	6
Branfoot, W., Sunderland	2	6	Corner, W., Crook ...	2	6
Brewis, R., Newcastle ...	2	6	Coates, J., Pease's West ...	2	6
Brignall, W. A., do. ...	2	6	Carrick, J., Greenside ...	2	6
Brodie, J., Shotley ...			Charlton, W., Woodside ...	2	6
Brodie, A., Berryedge ...	2	6	Cunningham, W., Ayre's Quay ... }	2	6
Brodie, J., jun. do. ...	2	6	Cockburn, W., Hartle- pool ... }	2	6
BrownHenderson, Monk- wearmouth ... }			Culley, E., Blackhill ...	2	6
Brown, J. M., Guisbro' ...	2	6	Chambers, J., Newcastle ...	2	6
Brown, W., Shildon ...	2	6	Cuthbertson, W. T., Berwick	2	6
Brown, T., Bellingham ...	2	6	Carse, H., Shotley ...	2	6
Bouch, W., Shildon ...	2	6	Campton, W., Guisbro' ...	2	6
Burn, H., Morpeth ...	2	6	Callender, Dr., Greenside	2	6
Burdon, J., Stockton ...	2	6	Charlton, Geo., Newbrough	2	6
Butterwick, J., Newcastle	2	6	Corbett, W., do.	2	6
Boag, Hugh, Netherwitton	2	6	Coates, W., Shildon ...	2	6
Binns, H., Sunderland ...	2	6	Cruddas, J., Emma Ville ...	2	6
Bolam, John, Chirton ...			Dixon, Ch. W., Newcastle ..	2	6
Brown, A., Newcastle ...			Davidson, J., Langley Mills	2	6
Bell, G., N. Beechburn ...	2	6	Davidson, Mrs do.	2	6
Brand, W., Wooler ...	2	6	Dawson, Rev. J., Kendal ...		
Barras, Thos., Hetton-le- Hole ... }			Davidson, Miss, Haydon Bridge ... }	2	6
Brown, W., Newcastle ...	2	6	Dent, Geo., Whitton Park	2	6
Bowman, T., Whitehaven	2	6	Dixon, J., Shotley ...	2	6
Balmer, T., N. Beechburn	2	6	Dixon, George, G. Ayton ...	2	6
Barker, W., Marske ...	2	6	Dobson, Anthony, Ferryhill	2	6
Bowman, J. H., Darlington	2	6			
Beveridge, John, Berwick	2	6			
Bell, Robert, Ayre's Quay	2	6			

Dawson, John, Blackhill	2	6	Foreman, T., Newcastle ...	2	6
Douglas, G., Bishopwearm.	2	6	Fairless Cuth., Rookhope	2	6
Dransfield, J., Newcastle	2	6	Forster, John, Falstone ...	2	6
Dresser, Jos., Darlington ...	2	6	Gascoigne, H., Newcastle	2	6
Duncan, R., Whitehaven ...	2	6	Gibson, J., Cambo ...	2	6
Dunn, W C, Newcastle ...	2	6	Gardhouse, J., Low Row		
Dixon, Robert, Pease's West	2	6	Gladstone, J., Berryedge	2	6
Douglas, T., Pease's West	2	6	Green, R., Crawcrook ...	2	6
Dunn, D. S., Mickley	2	6	Gibbs, R. B., Pease's West	2	6
Davidson, Dr., Wolsingham	2	6	Golightly, H., do	} 5 0	
Dinning, Robert, Eston ...			(2 years)		
Dargue, John, Newcastle ...	2	6	Graydon, J. G., Durham ...	2	6
Dryden, C., do. ...	2	6	Greaves, J., Newcastle ...	2	6
Daglish, W., do. ...	2	6	Garbutt, T., N. Beechburn	2	6
Dixon, W., Sunderland ...	2	6	Greaves, J., Cramlington		
Dowling, J., Newcastle ...	2	6	Goldsborough, J., Stainton	2	6
Davison, Joshua, do. ...	2	6	Gee, Stacy, Whitehaven ...	2	6
Dixon, James, Easby ...	2	6	Garnett, T., do ...	2	6
Dixon, William, Ayton ...	2	6	Gilroy, J., Berwick ...	2	6
Dawson, J., Pease's West	2	6	Green, J., North Shields...	2	6
Dixon, John, Hurworth ...	2	6	Harrison, J., Ingo ...	2	6
Dixon, Joshua, Newbrough	2	6	Harrison, J., Jun., do. ...	2	6
Dodd, William, Irthington	2	6	Harrison, J., do. ...	2	6
Dixon, John, Whitehaven	2	6	Harrison, G., Belsay ...	2	6
Daykin, Anthony, Shildon	2	6	Harrison, R., Ayre's Quay	2	6
Duff, Robert, Longtown ...	2	6	Handyside, J., Cambo ...	2	6
Dobinson, Joseph ...	2	6	Hawdon, W., Blaydon ...	2	6
Elstob, Rev., J., Blyth ...			Harrison, R., Sockton ...	2	6
Ellenger, Mr., Newcastle...	2	6	Hedley, A., Woodburn ...		
Errington, W., Hetton- le-Hole... ..	} 2 6		Henzell, W., Newcastle ...	2	6
Eldon, T., G. Ayton (2 ys.)			Hedley, A., Gateshead ...	2	6
Elliott J., Stanhope ...	2	6	Hodgson, S. S., Sunderland	2	6
Elliott, Edward, Earsdon	2	6	Holloway, G., Hetton ...	2	6
Easby, William, Nesham...	2	6	Holmes, E., Newcastle ...	2	6
English, James, Falstone...	2	6	Hobson, W., Darlington ...	2	6
Faddy, J. Newcastle ...	2	6	Hodge, J., do ...	2	6
Fenney, G. G., Stockton (2ys)	5	0	Hoggett, C. W., Hartlepool	2	6
Flockton, J., do. ...	2	6	Hughes, W., W. Cramlington	2	6
Forster, Luke, Cramlington			Hodgson, R., Crook ...	2	6
Fothergill, W. A., Darn'ton	2	6	Huston, Rev. J., Newcastle	2	6
Forster, W., Middlesbro'	2	6	Havelock, W., Dilston ...	2	6
Furness, T. W., Hartlepool	2	6	Humble, E., Weardale ...		
Forster, W., Bowdon Close	2	6	Hunter, J. R., Newcastle...		
Fells, J., Spennymoor ...	2	6	Hedley, Thomas, Woodburn		
Ferens, R., Willington ...			Hills, J., Sunderland ...	2	6
Forster, R., Stockton ...	2	6	Hewitson, W., Wingate ...	2	6
Fisher, J., Durham ...			Hall, J., Swainby ...	2	6
Fell, James, Easby ...	2	6	Heugham, S., Newcastle ...	2	6
Fea, G., Newcastle ...			Hadaway, T. D., N. Shields		
			Hope, J., Hexham ...	2	6

Hunter, J., Sunderland ...		Little, Mr., Watchron ...	2	6
Hutchinson, Miss, Bavington	2	Lapsley, Mrs., Newcastle...	2	6
Hepple, T., Carville ...	2	Lobley, Wm., Potto ...	2	6
Hind, H., Swainby ...	2	Letham, Geo., Newbrough	2	6
Harrison, J., Darlington ...	2	Lincoln, Thos., S. Shields	2	6
Hutchinson, W., Garrigall	2	Lowes, William., Potto ...	2	6
Hall, T. H., Allonby...	2	Lewis, Ed., Whitton Park	2	6
Hampton, J., Whitehaven	2	Lee, Mat., Sweethope ...	2	6
Hamilton, J., Crook ...	2	Lascellas, Geo., Beechburn		
Hope, G. Dixon, Longtown	2	Makechnie, Dr. W., West	} 2	6
Jameson, J. W., Hexham	2	Hartlepool		
Jacques, C., Ayre's Quay	2	Manderson, J., Bulman's Vil.	2	6
Johnson, W., Darlington	2	Makepeace, F., Haydon Bdge	2	6
Jobson, A., do	2	Maddison, J., Bulman's Vil.	2	6
Jeffrey, W., Caldbeck ...	2	Maughan, Thos., N'castle	2	6
Iverson, P., Gateshead ...	2	M'Callum A., do.,	2	6
Jackson, C., Hexham ...		Macnay, J., Middlesbro'	2	6
Jackson, J., Whitehaven...	2	M'Cree, A., Newcastle ...	2	6
Jacques, J., Ayre's Quay...	2	M'Cree, Thos., do. ...	2	6
Jobling, J., S. Shields ...	2	M'Cree, T. T., do. ...	2	6
Johnson, G., Caldbeck ...	2	Matthews, G., Sunderland		
Kenmir, Thos., Coxhoe	2	Mews, Ed. Bounderlands...		
Kirkup, G. W. West	} 2	Mews, W., Langley Mills		
Hartlepool		Miller, J., Newcastle ...	2	6
Kellett, John, Crook...	2	Milburn, R., Ayre's Quay	2	6
Kell, Miss, Woodburn ...	2	Monkhouse, J. C., Egglestone	2	6
Kavers, Francis, Falstone	2	Morrison, W., Newcastle	2	6
King, James, Falstone ...	2	Moore, R., Pease's West ...	2	6
Lapsley, W., Newcastle ...	2	Marshall, W., Mickley ...	2	6
Laws, Wm., do. ...	2	Monkchester, J., Hurworth	2	6
Lewins, R., Wingate (2 yrs.)		Maxwell, W., Greatham	2	6
Leonard, Mrs., Middlesbro'	2	Maxwell, J., Newcastle ...	2	6
Lilley, Thos., N. Shields ...	2	Magall, W., do. ...	2	6
Little, Thos., Alston ...	5	Muras, G., do. ...	2	6
Leighton, W. B., N'castle	2	Marshall, R. J., S. Shields	2	6
Little, Thos., Berryedge ...	2	Marshall, Thos., Bellingham	2	6
Little, J. T., Blackhill ...		Marshall, Geo., Warkworth	2	6
Lowes, J., Newcastle ...	2	Musgrove, Thos., Longtown	2	6
Lowes, J. R., do. ...	2	Moffett, Thos., S. Shields	2	6
Lowden, E., Hartlepool ...	2	Mackey, Luke do.	2	6
Love, A., Bitchburn ...	2	Naisbitt, John, Ayre's Quay	2	6
Love G., do. ...	2	Naisbitt, Thomas, do. ...	2	6
Linton, Thos., Crook ...	2	Newton, James, Coxhoe ...	2	6
Little, S., Mickley ...	2	Nellis, Wm., Newcastle ...	2	6
Littlefair, Mark, Ayre's Quay	2	Nesham, W., do. ...		
Little, T., Blackhill ...	2	Nicholson, T., Darlington	2	6
Leathard, G. B., N. Beechburn	2	Nichol, Walter, Falstone ...	2	6
Lishman, T., Hartlepool ...	2	Newton, Forster, Falstone	2	6
Lingford, S. S., Bp Auckland	2	Ord, Chas., Guisbro'	2	6
Loten, John, Newcastle ...	2	Oliver, Adam, St. Anthony's	2	6

Oliver, Robert, Morpeth ...	2	6	Robinson, L., Catcheside		
Ord, W. T., Darlington ...	2	6	Robinson, J. W., Hartlepool	2	6
Ord, John, do. ...	2	6	Robinson, Mrs J., do.	2	6
Ord, T. B., Greenside ...			Rowe, Rev. J. E., do.	2	6
Oswald, George, Mickley	2	6	Rutherford, W., West	}	
Pace, J. J., Newcastle ...	2	6	Cramlington		
Paxton, W., Gateshead ...			Rutherford, Rev. J. H.,	}	
Paxton, A., do. ...	2	6	Newcastle		2 6
Pattinson, J., Newcastle	2	6	Robinson, Geo., Guisbro'		2 6
Parker, Jos., Haydon Bridge	2	6	Rayne, Jas., Stanhope ...	2	6
Peel, Wm., Newcastle ...	2	6	Ritson, Jos., Ninebanks ...	2	6
Percival, High Southwick	2	6	Rawlings, J., Aspatria ...	2	6
Penney, Harrison, Darlington	2	6	Robinson, A. T., Darlington	2	6
Phillips, A., South Shields	2	6	Richardson, John, West	}	
Pickup, F., Newcastle ...	2	6	Cramlington ...		2 6
Potts, J., do. ...	2	6	Rowell, J., Newcastle ...	2	6
Powell, Rev. T., Haydon	}	2 6	Robinson, R., Peases West	2	6
Bridge ...			Robb, W., Hexham (2 years)	5	0
Proud, Thomas, Walton	2	6	Robson, J. E., Hartlepool	2	6
Peacock, Ralph, Crook ...	2	6	Ritson, Wm., Keenly ...		
Potts, Geo., Mickley ...			Robson, L., Kirkley Mills	2	6
Pallister, Rd., Blackhill			Rewcastle, Miss, Newcastle	2	6
Peckett, G. C., Sunderland	2	6	Reay, Richard, Kirkheaton	2	6
Peirson, Jos., Darlington	2	6	Rowell Jas., Elswick ...	2	6
Pringle, Jas., Wooler ...	2	6	Row, T., Leadgate ...	2	6
Purvis, Ralph, Shotley Bdge	2	6	Richardson, W., Nesham	2	6
Potts, E. S., Newcastle ...	2	6	Ritchie, J., Newcastle ...	2	6
Pope, R., Sunderland ...	2	6	Richardson, A., Amble ...	2	6
Pattison, Rd., Shotley ...			Richardson, R., do ...	2	6
Punshon, T., N. Beechburn	2	6	Reed, J., Berwick ...	2	6
Potts, T. A., Newcastle (2	}	5 0	Reed, J., Brampton ...	2	6
years) ...			Robson, Mrs. P., S. Shields	2	6
Pickering, G., Newcastle	2	6	Robson, B., Falstone ...	2	6
Pease, Thos., Nesham ...	2	6	Riddell, J., do ...	2	6
Reed, Geo., Langley Mill	2	6	Robson, J., do ...	2	6
Reed, Rev. A., Newcastle	2	6	Robson, G., Sunderland ...	2	6
Renwick, Robt., Crook ...	2	6	Saint, James, Haltwhistle	2	6
Reay, Jos., Haydon Bridge	2	6	Sharp, R., Hetton ...	2	6
Richardson, Geo., Cambo	2	6	Shield, Simon, Langley Mill	2	6
Ritson, Jos., Pease's West	2	6	Shotton, Miss E., Ryton ...	2	6
Rowell, Wm., Haydon	}	5 0	Smith, Geo., Newcastle ...	2	6
Bridge (2 years) ...			Smith, J., do. ...	2	6
Roddam, J., Guisbro' ...			Snowdon, T. G., do. ...	2	6
Robson, H. F., Hartlepool	2	6	Snaith, F., Shotley Bridge	2	6
Robson, Robt., N. Shields	2	6	Spoor, F., Whitton Park ...	2	6
Rougier, Chas., Newcastle	2	6	Spoor, B., do. ...	2	6
Robinson, W., Ayre's Quay	2	6	Strangham J., S. Shields	2	6
Routledge, J., Berryedge	2	6	Steven, J., Gateshead ...	2	6
Robson, W., S. Middleton	2	6	Stephenson, R., Bowdon C.	2	6
Robinson, Th., Stockton ...	2	6	Stewart, J., N'castle (2yrs.)	2	6

Stokoe, B., Blaydon ...	2	6	Taylor, H., Stockton ...	2	6
Swan, R., Sunderland ...	2	6	Temperley, W., Hexham ...		
Symmonds, C., Guisbro' ...	2	6	Thompson, W., Newcastle	2	6
Scott, W., Pease's West ...	2	6	Thompson, J., St. Peter's...	2	6
Smith, J., Spennymoor ...	2	6	Thompson, R., Newcastle	2	6
Spencer, J., Greenside, 2 yrs.	5	0	Thomas, Josiah, ...	2	6
Smart, David, Mickley ...	2	6	Thursfield, J., Southwark		
Stokoe, N. Netherwitton...			Thompson, G., Ayre's Quay	2	6
Stokoe, A., do. ...			Thompson, C, W. Hartpl.	2	6
Spencer, W., Eston Mines	2	6	Turnbull, A., Cambo ...	2	6
Snowdon, W., Gt. Ayton	2	6	Turnbull P., Ayre's Quay	2	6
Swailes, W., W. Hartlepool			Thompson, W., Mickley ...	2	6
Shaw, John Whitton Park	2	6	Tweddell, Geo., Guisbro'...		
Scott, P., Haydon Bridge	2	6	Tinniswood, J., Slaggyford		
Skelton, Jos., Sunderland			Taylor, J., N. Shields ...	2	6
Sharer, Jas., do.	2	6	Taylor, Jas., Brampton ...		
Stokoe, J., do.	2	6	Tate, Thos., Longtown ...		
Stephenson, T.D., Willington	2	6	Tweedy, John, Stockton ...	2	6
Stephenson, A. L., Guisbro'	2	6	Thwaites, Robert, Durham		
Shaw, J., M.D., Ayre's Quay			Trail, Thos. H., Newcastle	2	6
Softly, J., Longtown...	2	6	Turnbull, B., Ayre's Quay	2	6
Shivers, G., Gateshead ...	2	6	Tate, Robert, Cramlington	2	6
Swan J. W., Newcastle ...	2	6	Tocher, Wm., Allonby ...	2	6
Smith, G., Ayre's Quay ...			Tallintyre, T., Whitehaven	2	6
Scott, Rev. G., Berwick ...	2	6	Taylor, John, do.	2	6
Sykes, W., Bp. Auckland...	2	6	Tilley, J. M., Newcastle ...	2	6
Sutherland, W., Falstone	2	6	Watt, R., Guisbro' ...	2	6
Scott, Robert, do.	2	6	Watt, J., Sunderland ...	2	6
Shield, Ed., Cramlington...			Walton, J., Sunderland ...		
Stephenson, J., Newcastle	2	6	Watson, J., Newcastle ...	2	6
Spraggon, J., Wallsend ...	2	6	Wardhaugh, E., Shotley ...	2	6
Spencer, Joseph, Greenside	2	6	Wardle, Mrs., Corridge ...	2	6
Shipley, R., Newbrough ...	2	6	Wake, J., Darlington ...	2	6
Sands, H. Whitehaven ...	2	6	Walton, R., Cornforth ...	2	6
Selwood, Rev. C., Shildon	2	6	Ward, J. W., W. Hartlepool	2	6
Strother, J. F. Norham ...	2	6	Webster, T., Guisbro' ...	2	6
Sudlow, Rev. W., Berwick	2	6	Watson, T. R., Morpeth ...	2	6
Sykes, Robt., Alnwick ...	2	6	Weir, J., Newcastle ...	2	6
Smith, John, Mickley ...	2	6	Whitehead, Rev. G. Shotley	2	6
Sparks, John, Whitehaven	2	6	Wigham, T., Langley Mill	2	6
Smith, Miss Ann, Bp. Ackld.	2	6	Wigham, J., do	2	6
Sherwood, William, Easby	2	6	Weir, J., do	2	6
Sharp, Joseph, do.	2	6	Wilson, W., Shotley ...	2	6
Scott, John, Nesham ...	2	6	Wilde, T., Shildon ...	2	6
Scott, Captain, S. Shields	2	6	Woods, J., Darlington ...	2	6
Smith, Thos., do.			Woodcock, W., Spennymoor	2	6
Snaith, N. Woodburn ...			Wray, J., Haydon Bridge}	5	0
Taylor, Jas., Mitford ...	2	6	(2 years.) ...		
Taylor, T. R., Middlesbro'	2	6	Wright, J., Newcastle ...	2	6
Taylor, J. do.	2	6	Walker, J., Wingate ...	2	6

Williams, T., Eston Mines		Whinfield, W. A., Newcastle	2	6			
Williams, M. G., Walker...	2	6	Wilson, J., Longtown	...			
Woodcock, W., Guisbro'...	2	6	Watson, R., Ayre's Quay	2	6		
Westgarth, W., Stanhope	2	6	Wilkinson, J., South Church	2	6		
Wigham, J., Coanwood	...	2	6	Wardhaugh, W., Shotley	2	6	
Wilson, T., Stockton	...	2	6	Wardhaugh, E., Jun., do	2	6	
Williams, Rev. G. W.,	} 2	6	Wheatley, W., do	2	6		
Newcastle			Wilkin, J., Newcastle	...	2	6	
Winship, Dr., Crook	...	2	6	Wright, Miss, do	...	2	6
Wilson, Isaac, do.	...	2	6	Wheatley, J., Haydon Bdge.	2	6	
Wilson, C. C, do.	...	2	6	Wannop, Nathan, Walton	2	6	
Walton Young, Stockton...	2	6	Wilkinson, J., Whitehaven	2	6		
Wilson, W., W. Cram-	} 2	6	Whitehead, G. Jun., Shotley	2	6		
lington			Williamson, J., Guisbro' ...	2	6		
Weir, J., Langley Mill	...	2	6	Walton, W., Hutton Mines	2	6	
Wetherall, J., Beechburn	2	6	Wilson, J., 2nd Longtown	2	6		
Wilson, Rev. J., Newcastle	2	6	Young, W. M., Wallington	2	6		
Weston, T., N. Beechburn	2	6	Young, Rev. J., Bellingham	2	6		

FINANCIAL POSITION.

On a comparative examination of the foregoing lists of *paid-up* subscribers with that of the former year, we find an increase of *Seventy-nine*, producing an increased income of *Twenty-seven Pounds*, and the number on the list of the present *Register* being *597* against *518* of the former year—the amount being *One Hundred and Sixty-one Pounds* against *One Hundred and Thirty-five Pounds* in 1862. There is but *£2 10s.* increase in Societies' Subscriptions; upwards of *One Hundred and Fifteen Pounds* having been received from this source—the net total income of the LEAGUE for the past year being upwards of

Three Hundred and Thirty Pounds.

Although this is greatly encouraging, yet it is not what it ought to be, and therefore, we must make an effort to improve it. We only reiterate the declaration of former *Registers*, when we state that we cannot consider the LEAGUE in easy and safe-going circumstances, until we have placed on our records *One Thousand Subscribers*, yielding, in conjunction with the Affiliated Societies, a permanent annual income of *Five Hundred Pounds*. HOW SHALL WE DO IT? By enlisting the

LIBERALITY OF THE LADIES

It would be done at once. On a review of the subscription lists of the *Scottish League* the Ladies occupy an honourable and distinguished place. We regret to say, that, with a few special exceptions, such has not been our experience; and, as we are not aware of any reason *why*, we would most earnestly invoke their kind and generous efforts to aid the Executive in placing the LEAGUE in an independent position.

LIST OF DONORS AND MEMBERS, WITH THEIR RESIDENCES.

ALNWICK.

Allan, James
Kyle, Robert
Sykes, Robert

AMBLE.

Richardson, A.
Richardson, R.

AYRE'S QUAY.

Bell, Robert
Cunningham, Wm., Ballast Hills
Harrison, Robert
Jacques, Christopher
Littlefair, Mark
Naisbitt, John
Naisbitt, Thomas
Robinson, William
*Shaw, Jonathan M. D.
*Smith, G.
Thompson, George
Turnbull, Peter
Jacques, John
Watson, Robert
Milburn, Robert
Turnbull, R.

AYTON (GREAT).

Dixon, George
Dixon, William
Eldon, Thomas
Richardson, John
Snowdon, William
Thistlewaite, J.

ASPATRIA.

Rawlings, John

ALSTON.

Harker, Rev. J.
*Little, Thomas

ALLONBY.

Hall, T. H.
Tocher, William

BERRYEDGE. ✓

Brodie, Adam
Gladstone, John
Little, Thomas
Routledge, John
Carrick, T., Consett
Cheeseman, W., Leadgate
Row, Thomas, Leadgate

BLACKHILL. ✓

Colley, Edward
Dawson, John
*Little, John Thomas
Little, Thomas
*Pallister, Richard
Tregillis, Arthur
Whitehead, Rev. G.
Whitehead, G., Jun.

BEECHBURN. ✓

Love, Anthony
Love, George
Bell, G., North Beechburn
Balmer, Thomas
Garbutt, Thomas
Leathard, J. B.
*Lascellas, George
Punshon, Thomas

Weatherall, James
Weston, Thomas

BOWDON CLOSE. ✓

Atkinson, John
Forster, Walter
Stephenson, R.

BULMAN'S VILLAGE. ✓

Manderson, John
Maddison, John

BELLINGHAM. ✓

Bell, John
Bell, Thomas
Brown, Thomas
Marshall, Thomas
Young, Rev. J.

BERWICK. ✓

Atkinson, Rev. Jas.
Cuthbertson, W. F.
Calvert, J. S.
Beveridge, John
Anderson, J. T., Norham
Strother, J. F., Norham
Sudlow, Rev. W., Berwick
Easby, William
Gilroy, John
Maclagan, Dr.
Wood, J.
Reed, Jas., Berwick
Scott, Rev. G.

BISHOP AUCKLAND. ✓

Lingford, Joseph
Lingford, S. S.
Sykes, William
Smith, Miss A.
Atkinson, Mark

BLAYDON. ✓

Charlton, John
Cowen, Joseph
Stokoe, Bartholomew
Hawdon, W.

BRAMPTON. ✓

Lattimer, William
*Taylor, James
Reid, Jonathan
Armstrong, Thos.

BRIGHAM.

Allison, Henry

CAMBO. ✓

Gibson, John
Hutchinson, Miss, Bowington
Handyside, John
Robson, Wm., South Middleton
Robson, Lancelot, Catcheside
Robson, L., Kirkley Mills
Trevelyan, Sir W. C.
Turnbull, A.
Wardle, Mrs. A., Corbridge
Young, Matthew

CARLISLE.

Rev. F. Close, Dean of Carlisle ✓
Baker, Thomas

CALDBECK. ✓

Jeffrey, William
Johnson, George

COANWOOD. ✓

Wigham, Jacob, Low Mill

CORBRIDGE,

Havelock, William, Dilston
Wood, J. F., Corbridge

CARVILLE. ✓

Hepple, Thomas
Spraggan, Jos. G., Wallsend

COXHOE. ✓

Bell, John
Kenmir, Thomas
Newton, James

CRAMLINGTON (EAST).

- *Greaves, John, Shank House
- Hobkirk, William
- *Shield, Edward
- Tate, Robert

CRAMLINGTON (WEST).

- *Forster, Luke
- *Hughes, John
- Hughes, William
- *Richardson, William
- Richardson, John
- Wilson, William

CROOK.

- Corner, William
- Hodgson, Robert
- Hamilton, John
- Kellett, John
- Kelley, W., M.D.
- Linton, Thomas
- Peacock, Ralph
- Renwick, Robert
- Ritson, Joseph
- Stephenson, Robert
- *Winship, John, M.D.
- Wilson, Isaac
- Wilson, C. C.

DARLINGTON.

- Adair, William
- Backhouse, Katherine
- Blacklock, Joseph
- Bowman, J. H.
- Bevan, Mrs.
- Dresser, Jonathan
- Fothergill, W. A.
- Hobson, William
- Hodge, John
- Harrison, John
- Johnson, William
- Johnson, Alfred
- Laidlaw, R. F.
- Nicholson, T.
- Ord, W. T.

- Ord, John
- Parsons, E.
- Pease, Joseph
- Pease, Edward
- Pease, Arthur
- Pease, John
- Pease, J. B.
- Pease, Gurney
- Proctor, Miss Jane
- Parker, W. C.
- Penney, Harrison
- Peirson, Joseph
- Richardson, W.
- Ritchly, Alfred
- Robinson, Alfred F.
- Thomson, William
- Teasdale, Robert
- Wake, John
- Wood, John

DURHAM.

- Fox, Rev. G. T.
- *Fisher, John
- Graydon, M
- *Thwaites, Robert
- *White, G.

DUDLEY.

- Blyth, Alexander

EASBY.

- Dixon, James
- Fell, James
- Sherwood, William

EARSDON.

- Pyle, J. H.
- Elliott, Edward

EMMA VILLE.

- Cruddass, John

ELSWICK ENGINE WORKS

- Rowell, James
- Hill, George, Low Benwell
- Maughan, Rev. W., Benwell

ESTON JUNCTION.

*Dinning, Robert

ESTON MINES.

Spencer, William
Williams, Thomas

FERRY HILL. ✓

Dobson, Anthony

FALSTONE. ✓

Anderson, Rev. Alex.
Beattie, Jane
Beattie, Mary
English, James
Forster, John
Kavers, Francis
King, James
Nichol, Walter
Newton, Forster
Robson, Bartholomew
Riddell, James
Robson, James
Sutherland, W.
Scott, Robert

GAINFORD. ✓

Bowman, William

GATESHEAD. ✓

*Allison, Thomas
Almond, C. A., High Street
Anderson, Francis, Redheugh
Berkley, James, High Felling
Blagburn, John, Mount Pleasant
Blenkinsopp, John, Dunston
Hedley, Alexander
Iverson, Phillip
Lucas, George
*Paxton, William
Paxton, Andrew
Sisson, George
Steven, John
Shivers, George

GARRIGAL.

Hutchison, William

GREENSIDE.

Carrick, Joseph
Ord, T. B.
Spencer, James
Charlton, G., Crawcrook
Green, Ralph, do.
Shotton, Miss E., Ryton
Charlton, W., Woodside
Callender, Dr., Greenside
Spencer, Joseph

GREATHAM. ✓

Maxwell, William
Maxwell, Walter

GUISBRO'. ✓

Browne, J. M.
Baker, David
Campton, William
Dixon, Thomas
Ord, Charles O.
Roddam, John
Robinson, George
Symmonds, Charles
*Tweddle, George
Watt, Richard
Webster, Thomas
Woodcock, William
Stephenson, A. L.
Williamson, James

HARTLEPOOL. ✓

Cockburn, William
Hogget, C. W.
Kirkup, George
Lowden, E. M.
Robson, Henry F.
Robson, John E.
Lishman, Thomas

HARTLEPOOL (WEST.) ✓

Campbell, Rev. T.

Cochrane, Robert
 Furness, Thomas
 Mackechnie, Dr.
 Robinson, Isaac
 Robinson, Mrs.
 Rowe, Rev. E.
 *Smailes William
 Thompson, Charles
 Ward, James W.

HAYDON BRIDGE. ✓

Davidson, Dorothy
 Makepeace, F.
 Mews, J., Bounderlands
 Mews, E. do.
 Parker, Joseph
 Powell, Rev. T.
 Reay, Joshua
 Rowell, William
 Scott, Peter
 Wray, John
 Wheatley, John

HETTON-LE-HOLE. ✓

*Barras, Thomas
 *Barras, John
 Errington, William
 Holloway, G
 Sharp, Robert

HEXHAM.

Hope, John
 Hope, John, jun.
 Jamieson, J. M.
 Jackson, Charles
 Ridley, Joseph
 Robb, William
 *Temperley, William

HURWORTH. ✓

Appleby, Henry
 Gascoigne, Joseph
 Monkchester, John
 Dixon, John
 Scott, John, Nesham

Richardson, W., Nesham
 Pease, Thos., Nesham

HUTTON MINES. ✓

Walton, W.

INGO. ✓

Harrison, John
 Harrison, John, jun.
 Harrison, Joseph
 Harrison, G., Belsay, Dean House
 *Charlton, T.

IRTHINGTON. ✓

Bulman, Thomas
 Dodd, William

KEENLEY. ✓

Ritson, William

KIRKHEATON. ✓

Anderson, John
 Arthur, William
 Reay, Richard

LOW ROW.

(Near CARLISLE.)

*Gardhouse, John

LANGLEY MILL ✓

Davidson, James
 Davidson, Mrs.
 Mews, William
 Shield, Simon
 Wigham, Thomas
 Wigham, John
 Weir, Jacob
 Weir, James
 Reed, George, Planky Mill

LONGTOWN. ✓

Duff, Robert
 Softley, John
 *Tait, Thomas

Wilson, John
 Hope, George, Dixon
 Musgrove, Thomas
 Wilson, John (2).

MICKLEY. ✓

Dunn, D. S.
 Little, Samuel
 Marshall, William
 *Potts, George
 Smith, John
 Smart, David
 Thompson, William
 Oswald, George

MIDDLESBRO'. ✓

Bell, Charles
 Black, Rev. W.
 Cook, Thomas
 Forster, William
 Hedley, James
 Leonard, Mrs.
 M-Kay, John
 Taylor, Thomas R.
 Taylor, James

MARSKE. ✓

Barker, William

MORPETH.

*Oliver, Robert
 Watson, T. R.
 *Burn, Henry, River Green
 Taylor, James, Mitford

✓ NETHERWITTON.

Boag, Hugh
 *Stoker William
 *Stoker, Nicholas

✓ NEWBROUGH.

Lothian, George
 Shipley, Ralph
 Bell, Christopher
 Charlton, George

Corbett, William
 Dixon, Joseph.

NEWCASTLE.

Atkin, David, Castle Stairs
 Ainsley, J., Clayton Street
 Anderson, William, Arcade
 Atkinson, J. C., Elswick S. M.
 Bell, R. P., Clayton Street.
 Blackett, R., Quayside
 Brewis, R., Swirle
 Brignall, W. A., 1 Alma Street
 Brown, W.
 Brown, David, Sycamore Street
 Butterwick, G., 43 Blenheim St.
 Benson, John, Grainger Street.
 Beaumont, W., Bentinck Villa
 Bargeate, Geo., Darn Crook
 *Brown, Allen, Howard Street
 Barkas, T. P., Grainger Street
 Brewis, Geo., Grey Street
 Bradburn, J., Clayton Street
 Brown, Rev. R., Cromwell St.
 Christie, John, Cross Street
 Cook, Ralph, Byker Bar
 Cathrall, T. N., Grainger Street
 Cathrall, John, Copland Terrace
 Cook, Richard, Copland Terrace
 Cooper, W., Pilgrim Street
 Crow, W. S., Side
 Chambers, J., High Friar Street
 Charlton, Geo., Bell's Hotel
 Culley, Samuel, Quayside
 Dixon, Charles W., Grey Street
 Dodds, George, Bell's Court
 Dransfield, John, Grey Street
 Dunn, W. C., Butcher Market
 Dargue, John, Clayton Street
 Dryden, Cuthbert, Bath Lane
 Daglish, William, Pilgrim St.
 Dowling, John, Smith's Court
 Davidson, J., Gloucester St.
 Ellenger, Mr., Grey Street
 Faddy, John, 5 Carlton Street
 Foreman, T., 54, Elswick E. Ter.
 *Fea, George, Portland Street
 Forster, Robert, Rye Hill
 Green, George, Blackett Street
 Green, George, Side

Gascoigne, Henry, New Road
 Greaves, John
 *Hunter, J. R., 136 Pilgrim St.
 Heugham, Samuel, Mosley St.
 *Hills, E. S., Grey Street
 Herdman, T., Westgate Hill
 Henzell, W., Clayton Street.
 Holmes, Ed., East Clayton St.
 Huston, Rev. J., East Parade
 Lapsley, Wm., 128 Gloster St.
 Lapsley, Mrs do.
 Laws, Wm., Barracks
 Leighton, W. B., Grainger St.
 Lowes, J., Sandyford Lane
 Lowes, R., do
 Lowes, William, Newcastle
 Loton, J., Union St. Shieldfield
 Lynn, W., Ryehill
 Mawson, John, Mosley St.
 M'Cree, Andrew, Quayside
 M'Cree, Thomas, Quayside
 M'Cree, Thomas, Arcade
 M'Callum, A., Nun Street
 Miller, J., Elswick E. Terrace
 Morrison, W., Grainger Street
 Magall, W., Carliol Street
 Maughan, Thomas, Newcastle
 Muras, G., Northumberland St.
 Maxwell, J., Clayton Street
 Nellis, W., Pitt Street
 *Nesham, W., Northum. Street
 Ord, Robson, Shakespeare Street
 Oliver, Daniel, Bigg Market
 Parsons, E., Mosley Street
 Pace, John S., Argyle Street
 Pickering, G., Newcastle
 Pattison, John, 31 Side
 Peel, William, Stepney
 Pickup, T., Newgate Street
 Pumphrey, T., Cloth Market
 Potts, John, Cloth Market
 Potts, E. C., Westgate Street
 Potts, T. A., Clayton Street
 Proctor, B. S., Grey Street
 P. I., per Mr G. Dodds
 Rewcastle, J., 10 Elswick Row
 Rewcastle, Miss do
 Richardson, E., Elswick Villa
 Ridley, Errington, West Parade

Reed, Rev. A., Grainger Villa
 Richardson, G., Cloth Market
 Rougier, Charles, Grey Street
 Rutherford, Rev. J., Wildon Ter.
 Robson, James, Mosley Street
 *Robson, Robert, Nun Street
 Rowell, John, North Shore
 Ritchie, John, Back Eldon Sq.
 Stewart, W., Grainger St.
 Smith, Geo., Copland Terrace
 Smith, John, Side
 Snowdon, T. G., 31 Blackett St.
 Stewart, James, Camden Street
 Swan, Joseph W., Mosley Street
 Stephenson, James, Wesley St.
 Thompson, W., Hinde Street
 Thompson, R., New Road
 Thomas, Josiah, Hinde Street
 Taylor, Henry, Quayside
 Trail, Thos. H., Sumner Street
 Tilley, J. W., Westgate
 Wilson, W., Pilgrim Street
 Wilcke, Thos., Westgate Street
 Watson, James, Green Market
 Weir, Jacob, Newgate Street
 Wilson, Rev. J., 123 Blenheim St.
 Whinfield, W. A., Pilgrim St
 Wright, John, High Bridge
 Wymer, W.
 Wood, J.
 Wilson, Robert, Forth House
 Watson, Joseph, Arcade
 Williams, Rev. G. W., York St.
 Wright, Miss
 Wilkin, John, Seaham Street

NORTH SHIELDS.

Baker, Joseph
 *Bolam, John, Chirton
 Green, Joseph
 *Hadaway, T. D.
 Lilley, Thomas
 Proctor, Joseph
 Proctor, R.
 Robson, Robert
 Spencer, G. T.

NINE BANKS.

Ritson, Joseph

PEASE'S WEST. ✓

Coates, John
 Dixon, Robert
 Dawson, John
 Douglass, Thomas
 Gibbs, R. B.
 Golightly, Henry
 Moore, Robert
 Ritson, Joseph
 Robinson, Robert
 Scott, William, Sunnyside

PENRITH. ✓

Bell, Rev. Thomas, Park Head

POTTO. ✓

Hebron, Mrs.
 Lobley, William
 Lowes, William
 Sharp, Joseph

STAINTON.

Goldsborough, J.

SHILDON. ✓

Brown, William
 Bouch, William
 Coates, William
 Jarbutt, Robert
 Wilde, Thomas
 Daykin, Anthony
 Selwood, Rev. C.

SHOTLEY BRIDGE. ✓

Barkas, William
 *Brodie, John
 Brodie, John, jun.
 Carse, H.
 Dixon, Isaac
 Purvis, Ralph
 *Pattison, Richard
 Snaith, Francis
 Tregillis, A. E.
 Wardhaugh, Edward
 Wardhaugh, Ed., jun.

Wardhaugh, William
 Wilson, William
 Wheatley, W.

SOUTH SHIELDS. ✓

Bird, George
 Allan, Alexander
 Jobling, John
 Reed, Joseph
 Gunn, Captain
 Strachan, John
 Lincolns, Thomas
 Taylor, James
 Wawn, C. A.
 Marshall, R. J.
 Moffett, Thomas
 Mackey, Luke
 Robson, W. P.
 Scott, Captain
 Smith, Thomas
 Gunn, Captain

SOUTHWICK. ✓

Percival, Hugh
 *Thursfield, John

ST. PETER'S. ✓

Thompson, James

ST. ANTHONY'S.

Oliver, Adam

STANHOPE.

Elliott, John
 Rayne, James
 Westgarth, William

SPENNYMOOR.

Fells, John
 Smith, John
 Woodcock, William

STOCKTON. ✓

Brady, Alfred
 Burdon, John
 Dodshon, John

Fenney, J. S., Bishop Street
 Flockton, Joseph
 Foster, Robert
 Harrison, Richard
 Robinson, Thomas
 Rom'yn, P.
 Sewell, Robert
 Taylor, Henry
 Tweedie, John
 Wilson, Thomas
 Walton, Young

SUNDERLAND. ✓

Armstrong, H.
 Backhouse, Edward
 Binns, Watson
 Branfoot, William
 Binns, Henry
 Booth, G. P.,
 Clark, C. B., 151, High Street
 *Cohen, Mr.
 Dixon, William
 Hills, John
 *Hunter, John
 Halcro, John
 Hodgson, S. S.
 *Matthews, G.
 Mouncey, J.
 Pickett, George C.
 Pope, R.
 Robson, George
 Swan, Robert
 Skelton, Joseph
 Sharer, James
 Stokoe, James
 *Walton, James
 Watt, John
 Douglas, G., Bishopwearmouth
 *Brown, Henderson, Monkwearmouth.
 Catrall, W. R. Monkwearmouth

SWAINBY. ✓

Atkinson, James
 Hall, Joseph
 Hind, Henry

SWINHOPE.

Lee, Matthew

SHERIFF HILL.

Patterson, George

WEARDALE.

Backhouse, W., Wolsingham
 Davidson, Dr., Wolsingham
 *Humble, Emmerson, Lane Head
 Fairless, Cuthbert, Rookhope

WHITTON PARK. ✓

Dent, George
 Raine, Nicholas
 Spoor, Ferdinand
 Spoor, Benjamin
 Shaw, John
 Lewis, Edward

WINGATE. ✓

Hewitson, William
 Lewins, Ralph
 Walker, Joseph

WILLINGTON. ✓

*Ferens, Robinson
 Stephenson, T. D.

WOOLER. ✓

Brand, William
 Pringle, James

WOODBURN. ✓

Bell, C.
 *Hedley, Thomas
 *Hedley, Andrew
 Kell, Miss
 Snaith, Nicholas

WHITEHAVEN. ✓

Bowman, Thomas
 Duncan, R.
 Dixon, John
 Gee, Stacy
 Garnett, Thomas
 Hampton, John

Jackson, John
 Sparks, John
 Sands, Henry
 Talintyre, Thomas
 Taylor, John
 Wilkinson, John

WARKWORTH.

Marshall, George

WALTON.

Proud, Thomas
 Wannop, Naithan

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pencaitland.....Trevelyan, A.
London.....Harvest, Daniel
Hull.....Pyburn, Dr.
Thornton-in-Craven...Wilson, Rd.
Walker.....Atkinson, Joseph
Leicester.....Cook, T.
Blyth.....*Elstob, Rev, J.
Watch Cross.....Little, Mr.
Egglesstone.....Monkhouse, C.
Slaggyford.....*Tiniswood, Jon.
Cornforth.....Walton, Richard.
Walker.....William, M. G.
South Church..Wilkinson, Joseph.
Kendal.....Dawson, Rev.J.

LIST OF MINISTERS CONNECTED WITH THE LEAGUE.

Rev. J. Harker	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Alston</i>
" W. Sudlow	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Berwick</i>
" G. Scott	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Do.</i>
" J. Atkinson	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Do.</i>
" W. Maughan	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Benwell</i>
" J. Young	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Bellingham</i>
" J. Elstob	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Blyth</i>
The Rev. Dean Close	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carlisle</i>
Rev G. T. Fox	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Durham</i>
" F. Campbell	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>West Hartlepool</i>
" E. G. Rowe	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Do.</i>
" F. Powell	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Haydon Bridge</i>
" J. Dawson	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Kendal</i>
" D. Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Middlesbro'</i>
" A. Reed	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Newcastle</i>
" J. H. Rutherford	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Do.</i>
" J. Wilson	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Do.</i>
" G. W. Williams	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Do.</i>
" R. Brown	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Do.</i>
" J. Huston	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Do.</i>
" J. T. Anderson	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Norham</i>
" T. Bell	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Penrith</i>
" G. Whitehead	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Sholley</i>
" C. Selwood	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Shildon</i>

The Greatest of fools is he who
Imposes upon himself

1860 p 65
..... p 1
..... 19

Oct 1 1861
Nov do

No of Members 74 this Register

1902
1867

35

59
35

24

Dip' 1st 7f32
 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863
 41. 45 47 49 May 45 35

THE LATE SIR JOSEPH SWAN AS TEMPERANCE REFORMER.

(To the Editor.)

Sir,—I read with the deepest regret the announcement in your paper to-day of the death of Sir Joseph Swan, whom I used to occasionally come across when I lived in Newcastle, years ago.

It might be of interest to many to know that Sir Joseph Swan was one of the first members of the North of England Temperance League. In the first printed list of subscribers, for 1858, his name appears for two shillings and sixpence, and for a number of years afterwards he continued to support the League's work. When the Northern Temperance Picture Gallery was opened, in 1905, he wrote to the then secretary, Mr. Guy Hayler, expressing his deep regret that absence from the district prevented him from being present on such an interesting occasion, as he personally knew a large number of those whose portraits were in the Gallery.

I believe that, by the removal of Sir Joseph Swan, only five are now living who were connected with the Temperance League when it was formed in 1858.—Yours, etc.,

HISTORIAN.

Newcastle, May 23, 1914.

